THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY-400 023.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 07 August, 2017

CENSUS OPERATIONS.

1. The arrangements for taking the Census in the Hyderabad Assig Districts were detailed by the Commissioner in sixteen circulars, the fir which was issued in April 1880. Extracts from the most important Circu are appended. (Note A. p. 12).

Formation of Supervisors' Circles.

2. The first step taken was the division of each of the twenty-t taluks, of which the province is composed, into Sup visors' Circles. Care was exercised that the boundaries those Circles should not transgress those of the Polic station-house and outpost ranges, these areas being adopted because the supplied a rough sub-division of a Tahsil ready to hand. As a guide, roughly to the size of a Circle, the suggestion of the Census Committee was adopted that each Circle should contain about 600 inhabited houses. The Deputy Commissioners were instructed to regard this as a rough average number from which wide variations were permissible, the number of houses placed in the charge of one supervisor being increased when the houses were close together.

Table No. 1, *showing constitution of Supervisors' Circles in each Taluk and District.*

Taluk.	Area in Sq. Miles.	No. of Circles.	No. of inhabited Houses.	No. of Persons.	Average per Circle.		
					Area.	Houses.	Persons.
Amraoti District.							
Amraoti	672	61	29359	163456	11·0	481·3	2679·6
Chandur	855	52	30545	171611	16·4	587·4	3300·2
.....	622	42	22656	129688	14·8	539·4	3087·8
.....	610	45	19630	110573	13·6	436·2	2457·2
.....	2759	200	102190	575328	13·79	510·9	2876·6
	739	50	23632	139421	14·8	472·6	2788·4
	518	60	23432	144253	8·6	390·5	2404·2
	570	40	17533	107200	14·2	438·3	2680·0
	392	39	19428	105739	10·1	498·1	2711·
	441	38	17482	96179	11·6	460·1	2531·
		227	101507	592792	11·7	447·2	2611·
			27069	148041	8·5	492·2	269
			23111	123109	11·2	513·6	27
			7911	42655	126·8	608·5	32
			58091	313805	23·2	514·1	2
		70	22056	140011	14·4	315·1	
		83	31911	168508	9·5	384·5	
			20275	131244	12·6	253·4	
			74242	439763	12·0	318·6	
			19690	107846	18·9	4	
			23808	132788	17·7		
			14737	78814	24·5		
			13350	72654			

diminished when situated in a number of small scattered villages: his manner the labour of different supervisors was as far as possible equal-. In some instances the compactness of a circle was sacrificed; more ecially where the supervisor was a Patwari (or Village Accountant) hold- several villages, with all of which he was intimately acquainted: the uping of these procured, at a small sacrifice of compactness, the supervi- n of a man having local influence, and although apparently increasing his rk, reduced the friction with which it was attended. To ensure that the hole area of each taluk was accounted for in this division into circles, and at the circles themselves were judiciously framed, the Deputy Commis- oners were directed to forward for each taluk a map drawn to the scale of an ch to the mile, on which the circles were marked, together with a statement owing their distribution. On the map the outline of each village was hown in faint or dotted lines, the outline of the circle being traced in a thick ine. In the statement the area of each village was shown, and these areas were totalled for the different circles. The grand total representing the area comprised in all the circles for the taluk was checked against the known area of the taluk. The arrangement of circles was approved, or if necessary corrected, before being adopted.

3. The number of circles thus constituted is shown in the preceding statement.

4. The selection of Supervisors for the charge of each Circle was a matter of importance, as the Supervisors were the men upon whom the greater part of the preparatory work and the drudgery of the Census devolved. The agency employed was chiefly that of Government servants and ex-Pargana officers: but in the large towns valuable aid was als sometimes at considerable personal inconvenience, by m Municipal Committees and other private persons. The fo (Table No. 2) gives the number of Supervisors for e according to their ordinary employments:—

Table No. 2, showing the Classes from which Supervisors of Cir

Ordinary employment.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Bald
Government Servants.				
nue Department	3	11		
do.	13	... ..		
tional do.	29	71		
rks do.	2	.....		
ation do.	3	.....		
do.	1	.....	...	
do.	.....	.....	3	
on do.	.....	.....	.....	
ficers	22	106	44	
clerks	.....	.....		
officers	77	32		
ate Persons.				
l-masters	.....	1		
.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	.....		
.....	.....	4		
.....	.....	1		

undivided is eating together." The enumerators were subsequently instructed in cases in which more than one family lived in the same house, to distinguish the families by drawing a line in red ink across the first and second columns of their schedules. This provision met the case of the 'garhi' and the enclosure, and the number of "families" (see para. 25) probably gives a closer idea of the actual number of separately occupied tenements than does the number of houses; although from its giving separately each separately occupied portion of a Sarai, and occasionally each separate servant's house, it will be slightly in excess of the number required.

Numbering of Houses.

9. Blocks having been thus formed the houses were numbered. To the towns and large villages of the Amraoti District, and to the Ellichpur City, the Paratwada Cantonment and the large village of Chandur Bazar in the Ellichpur District tin numbers were supplied, the cost being borne by Municipal or Town Funds: elsewhere the numbers were generally painted in red (geru) on a white (chunam) ground. In the case of chuppers the number was written on a slip of paper, and this was either pasted to a post or rafter, or given to the tenant to keep.

House Schedules.

10. A house schedule was then prepared by the Supervisor for each block in his Circle, a copy being made and given to the enumerator of the block. This schedule contained the number of the house, the description of house, and the name and occupation of the occupant: at the foot of the list of houses were given, when necessary, the names of any encamping grounds, mango topes, &c., contiguous to that block, at which on the Census night travellers might possibly be found, for the enumeration of whom the enumerator of that block was to be held

sible.

r of the houses ran through one block until that was finished,
ntinued in the next block; and so on throughout the village,
nber in the last block showed the total number of houses
r the numbering was completed it was occasionally found
curred. or a new house had been built; these were
bers—*e. g.* 313A, 313B, &c. The different
ished by letters of the Marathi alphabet,
ly through the Circle. The numbering
pervisors, and when completed was
ntendents, Tahsildars, and superior

out into charges, circles, and
preliminary enumeration were
ructions was inserted in each
ules; spare copies were also
tendents. All the copies
Christmas holidays, so as
e Census agency. This
s, and the time remain-
thod of ction
erry
ts

pective spheres to hold similar meetings of the supervisors and enumerators under them. In this manner the supervisors and most of the official enumerators learned their work. It was on the supervisors that the great burden of the Census work fell, and the care which they took to fit themselves for the task was shown conspicuously by the thoughtful attention with which they had evidently studied the instructions issued, and by the readiness with which they brought forward doubtful points for decision. Some of their questions showed much keenness and subtlety. One, for example, wanted to know how he should manage if he met a deaf and dumb man living alone in the jungle. The possible infirmities of infants were also the subject of anxious doubt and inquiry; it was indeed actually the case that in one village an enumerator entered all infants under six months of age as mad, because, he urged, they had not as yet evinced any sign of sanity; while in another village an uninstructed enumerator entered them as deaf and dumb from birth on the ground that they could not speak and never listened when they were addressed. While the meetings described however were excellent means of discovering the stupidity of an injudiciously selected supervisor, and of replacing him by a better man, it must be added that the bulk of the supervisors exhibited a high average both of intelligence and zeal.

12. It had meantime been ordered by the Government of India that the final enumeration was to be made on the night of the 17th February 1881, but that a preliminary enumeration was to be made, the date for commencing which was fixed by the Local Government at 10th January 1881. The preliminary enumeration was made in almo[illegible] every instance by the supervisors, and occu[illegible] days. Their books when ready were, as far as possible, exami[illegible] ed by the Census officials to whom they were subordinat[illegible] majority of the books were thus scrutinised in the presenc[illegible] who had made them.

Preliminary enumeration.

13. The final enumeration was made on the ni[illegible] 1881 throughout the greater part of the pro[illegible] Kelapur taluks, and [illegible] however, the popu[illegible] supply of enumerators smaller than [illegible] This was taken on the 18th Fe[illegible] "who are in the house?" but [illegible] being thus synchronous with t[illegible] evening of the 17th was fortu[illegible] police, and other officials s[illegible] the final enumeration at the [illegible] lamp was as a rule ke[illegible] the enumerator's visit: [illegible] be necessary. The enu[illegible] the silent streets from [illegible] who s[illegible]dy to rec[illegible] ma[illegible] to [illegible]

Final enumeration.

farers, however, was small, as the enumeration was in nearly every instance completed before midnight, and travellers by road after taking their evening meal, usually sleep, and do not start on their way until 2-0 A.M.; nearly all travellers therefore were found at the halting places, and were censused there: where the halting place was one (as Rajegaon on the Pain Ganga, for example,) at which a large number of people habitually halt, an especial enumerator was told off for its census. The marriage season having begun, special men were in many instances sent to enumerate the guests at marriage gatherings. At Patur Shekh Babu, in the Balapur taluk, the annual fair had commenced, and the census of those assembled there was entrusted to the able management of the District Superintendent of Police. A preliminary enumeration was a few days beforehand made of those traders who expected to remain at the place: sentries were stationed on the census night on the roads leading to the site of the fair, and at their posts those entering or leaving the ground were stopped, those only being allowed to pass who had tickets to show that they had been numbered, while those detained were straightway enumerated and provided with passes. There were also small fairs at Uprai, in the Daryapur taluk, at Dhanore, in the Jalgaon taluk, and at a village of the same name in Pusad taluk. A detachment of troops on the march was enumerated at Kapsi in the Akola taluk.

Railway Census.

14. The Railway Census was found to be comparatively a simple matter, the mileage concerned being only 164 miles, and the trains fitting conveniently. It was conducted by the Railway authorities, a preliminary enumeration of all employés having
made and checked. All passengers alighting from trains were enu-
he Station Master, or some official subordinate to him, while
ined in the No. 74 Down Nagpur Passenger Train after
18th February 1881 were enumerated as they alighted
ween Chandur and Nagpur, unless they held tickets
stations. At Budnera on the arrival of the No. 73
ain, due at 3-32 P.M. on the 18th February 1881,
erated* all passengers who had not been previously
were not issued between Bhusawal and Budnera.
of one traveller who had entered the train
nd who remaining in the train had not

ed on the final night of the Census were
shown in para. 7: each man had on the
ons to enumerate. Except in the hilly
d the Melghat, the agency employed
3, and in the Wun taluk 55, or in all
, at a cost of Rs. 168. In the Mel-
re employed. The entire body of
and non-officials, and classified as

ipated, was
uency with
lained, the
ials and

Table No. 6, showing the Classes employed as Enumerators of Census Blocks.

Name of ordinary employment.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Total.
A *Official.*							
1 Revenue Department..	39	59	44	10	59		211
2 Municipal Office	2	...	6	...	...		8
3 Medical Department...	2	...	3	...	...		5
4 Police do. ...	11	...	5	14	...		30
5 Educational do.	120	121	79	40	...		360
6 Village Officers	603	761	310	666	535		2,875
7 Forest Do.	...	...	27	...	...		27
8 P. W. Department ...	...	...	5	...	...		5
9 Vaccination do. ...	...	...	...	1	...		1
10 Undefined Goverment Servants.....	...	...	...	5	...		5
11 Pargana Officers	116	131	13	65	44		369
B *Non-official.*							
1 Candidates	...	236	139	54	9		438
2 Stamp Vendors	...	20	21	16	...		57
3 Sahukars and Sahukars' Clerks	...	185	106	...	107		398
4 Shopkeepers (petty traders)	...	13	7	129	12		161
5 Agriculturists	...	267	264	371	165		1,067
6 Brahman Priests and Mendicants	...	33	9	73	9		124
7 Private Servants	...	211	24	97	153		[illegible]
8 Private Schoolmasters.	...	37	20	50	3		
9 Abkari Contractors ...	...	4	2	...	...		
10 Melghat Raja's Police..	...	...	18	...	...		
11 Shroffs	...	14	3	5			
12 Weaver	...	...	1	...			
13 Carpenters	...	...	2	...			
14 Vakils, Mukhtyars, Gumashtas.....	...	1	1	16			
15 Students	...	56	2	...			
16 Cotton Traders	...	...	...				
17 Tailors	...	1	...				
18 Goldsmiths.....	...	...	...				
19 Dyers.....	...	1	...				
20 Guraos	...	...	...				
21 Bangle Sellers	...	...					
22 Saddle Makers	...	...					
23 Contractors...	...	1					
24 Oil Sellers	...	6					
25 Grain Sellers	...	...					
26 Lessees	...	...					
27 Fisherman	...	1					
28 Others (not defined)...	1,244	...					
Total.....	2,137	2,159					

...tails not given.

names of thei...
writes: "I ...
more easy ...
its puniti...

sional interest, which however subsided on its being explained that the entries made were inadmissible as legal evidence. A few applications for copies of Census schedules were refused for the same reason. Of the province as a whole, it may be said that the attitude of the people was as favourable to the taking of a correct Census as to satisfy the most sanguine anticipation.

Checking Enumerators' Schedules.

17. The final enumeration having thus been made, the work of checking the results at once began. The Supervisors were instructed to visit on the Census night each of their enumerators, and then to proceed to the camping grounds in order to check the entries before travellers had time to move on. The books were then sent through the Superintendents to the Tahsil, where ten per cent. of them taken at random were returned to each Superintendent to be tested by him in accordance with the detailed instructions previously issued in the Commissioner's Circular (Census: No. 12). The Tahsildar was also directed to test five per cent. of the books for his taluk: so that excluding the books tested by higher revenue officials 15 per cent. of the whole number of Marathi Schedules were thus tested. Memoranda showing the results were prepared: and an abstract was drawn up for each book of schedules, showing the number of occupied and unoccupied houses and of families enumerated; the number of permanent and temporary residents; the population according to sex, civil condition, education, together with the number of each sex entered as following some specified occupation; the number suffering from infirmities; the number belonging to each religion and sect named; and the names of the castes, occupations, languages, and birth-places mentioned in columns 7 to 10 of the sche-

Abstracts.

These abstracts were prepared by the Supervisors, occasionally but assisted by the enumerators. The abstracts having been testing completed, the returns were received in the Tahsil e private and special schedules being included: the whole and sent in charge of a clerk to the office of the Deputy Superintendent at Akola. The special schedules include for hospitals and dispensaries, those for jails and ups, those for the camps of officers on tour, all of subm ted in the same manner as the private rally given to Europeans and Eurasians rm In Amraoti 41 private schedules on to 51 schedules thus issued, 15 r, one private schedule is mentioned turned by European and Eurasian Basim, 21 private schedules were Mangrul taluk), all being apparent- private schedules were issued in Yeotmal, "private schedules were of Yeotmal, and to a few native sewhere: those given were carefully dules, and one book written Marathi: in a in Telugu, rvisors." ults given

abovementioned, "errors were most frequently found in columns 6 and 7": in Basim, "the majority of mistakes occurred in columns for occupation, caste and birth-place." Considering the nature of the schedule and the ignorance of the majority of the population, the general accuracy of the results is certainly satisfactory; and to the zeal and intelligence of the supervisors this accuracy is mainly due. To the preliminary work of numbering houses and preparing house-schedules, in attending central meetings for instruction, and to the preliminary enumeration as well as to the actual supervision of enumerators on the Census night, they gave their time and energy: "without any remuneration they accepted a thankless, troublesome, and in many cases expensive duty, and performed it to the best of their ability." *

19. The difficulties which were met with in the present case suggest some points which may facilitate the taking of a future Census. The house schedule might be supplemented by a list of houses in course of construction, thereby providing a return which in more advanced countries is said to afford a crucial test of the prosperity of a people. All houses not in ruins should be numbered, if used for human occupation: store-houses, for example, in which business may be transacted during the day, but which are closed at night, or possibly for weeks at a time out of the busy season, and on the threshold of which a watchman sleeps as night porter, are substantial buildings which were in some instances at least excluded from the house schedules. A classification of houses also would probably be possible in Berar. The definition of a house has already been discussed: it gave rise to general criticism, but no amendment of the definition was attempted, although the

Difficulties and suggestions.

House Schedules.

Commissioner, Akola, suggests that the
and "enclosure" should be omitted from
ings which the name includes. Red ochre (geru) on a white
is the best cheap paint for numbering
of the circle adopted proved co
course with the density of population: in a town 1,
too large a circle, nor would they give more trouble
in the hills and inhabited by an ignorant a
to the size of a bloc
the case of distan
was available fo
difficulty in procuring a sufficient su
of them were private persons, many
willingly for a single night could no
element amongst them was conside
any accuracy which exists in the
enumerators is however a difficulty
education. The size of the schedu
the heading
and the line
indistinct:
seven

Numbering.

Size of circle.

Size of blocks, and supply of enumerators.

Size of Enumerators' Schedules.

the space was very limited: and when made they frequently rendered the entire entry well nigh illegible. The full inconvenience was probably only realised in the tabulating office. Instead of enlarging the size of the enumerator's book, the provision of a spare copy to be written up by the supervisor, together with the enumerator, would probably prove a more effectual remedy for the indistinct and ambiguous entries which so frequently occurred. Corrections in the "age" columns often had no other result than to leave the meaning doubtful: in some instances an entry brought up for opinion by a dictating clerk gave rise to three different opinions as to its meaning from three persons to whom it was referred. The making a fair copy, beside thus facilitating the subsequent work of abstracting the results, would ensure a test of each entry, by the supervisors, an excellently trained body of men well fitted for the work. Beside removing all ambiguity or indistinctness in the caligraphy, an inadequate entry such as occasionally occurred in the 'occupation' column would thus be detected, while the opportunity still remained for discovering how it should be supplemented. The inclusion in some cases of sect with religion in column 6 and of the division of the caste with the caste in column 7 of the schedule, needed a great deal of explanation; and its object would be much more readily understood if, the information being needed at a subsequent Census, each of the columns were sub-divided. This provision would meet the case of the Musalmans, for whom three entries in the two columns were always needed: namely (*a*) the religion, *Musalman*, (*b*) the sect, *Sunni*, *Shia*, &c., and (*c*) the tribal distinction, *Shekh*, *Pathan*, &c. In a large number of cases, the extra columns would be redundant: but probably not so often as might *prima facie* be expected. The division of the caste among Hindus is always known and would be entered: the sect of the religion would probably be entered more frequently than has at present been the case. The insertion of these two extra columns would however necessitate extra width in the schedule. In the English schedules, which were often negligently filled as regarded these two columns, the addition would probably work well; the typical entry "being *Christian, Episcopalian; English, British born.*"

Entries made at preliminary enumeration.

The entry at the preliminary enumeration of strangers and others who were not expected to be, on the night of the final Census, living at, or taking their meals from the house in which they were then entered, seems to be unnecessary and certainly tends to spoil the schedules and hence to produce ambiguity and confusion. This arises from the enumerators having different methods of showing that an entry was cancelled. One plan frequently employed was to draw a line under the name, extending it in some cases across the page, and in others only through one or two columns. This cancellation was liable to be mistaken for a division denoting that a fresh family commenced at this place. Where the number also was changed, the intention was clear, but this was occasionally forgotten. Of the permission to enter the word

Entry of "Female" instead of the name.

"Fem[illegible] name of a female member of t[illegible]en, both by the higher classes of Hin[illegible]mans. The entry of the name affords [illegible]head of the household forgetting an[illegible] therefore

Abstracts.

assistance to the [illegible] occupations, lan[illegible] given: it woul[illegible] caste, &c., an[illegible]

20. Th[illegible]

Tabulation Returns.

the 17th March; the last, from Basim district, arrived on the 8th May. The method of tabulation employed was that prescribed by the Census Commissioner, the alternative working registers to show the civil condition and the occupation of each caste being used. The class of men employed were as far as possible Government employés lent from other departments. Although the rate of pay, being payment in addition to that received from their regular employment was small,* yet the fact that many of them could be lent but for a short period, and that travelling allowance had to be paid them for coming and going, increased the actual disbursement, and the average pay of a clerk lent by another department was about Rs. 10 per per month. It had been anticipated that the fear of losing his permanent post would induce a lent clerk to work better than one especially employed; and of those so lent, the majority undoubtedly worked fairly well: but a minority seemed to regard the Census work as a hardship obliging them to work for small extra pay when they would otherwise have been idle, and to suppose that the manner in which they acquitted themselves could have no effect upon their permanent advancement. This feeling gave rise to some laziness and malingering; which, except where flagrant, were more easily perceived than stopped. The system of payment by out-turn of work was tried, but tended to produce falsification or fabrication of results. The Munserims and Patwaries generally worked very well: their case showed that the employment of permanent Government servants lent for the work paid, if they could be lent for six months or upwards: otherwise, although the average rate of pay disbursed is necessarily higher, there can be no doubt that a special employé working for a slight advance as the reward of industry and certain of dismissal as the penalty for bad work, works better and in the end is probably as cheap. The average pay of an especially employed clerk was about Rs. 11 per month.

Cost of Census.

21. The cost of the Census operations in Berar may be divided into costs incurred before and after the schedules were delivered at the tabulating office: the first portion will thus include the cost of taking the Census, the second will show the cost of abstracting, tabulating, and compiling the returns. The exact total cost will be stated subsequently: it will probably be less than one rupee per hundred of the population.

NOTE A.—Selections from the Circulars issued by the Commissioner H. A. D. to Deputy Commissioners of Districts in connexion with the taking of the Census.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

SIR,—I have the honour to address you regarding the census which, under the orders of Government, is to be taken in Berar on some night in February 1881. In order to ensure accuracy when the time for the census comes, preparations must be commenced at once.

2. The Census Committee propose:—

(*a*) That the area of each district shall be divided into supervisors' circles each containing about 600 inhabited houses.

(*b*) That each supervisor shall look after about 10 enumerators, and that therefore each enumerator shall take the cens[illegible] of about 60 inhabited houses.

(*c*) That on the night [illegible] shall, if possible, be increased.

3. The [illegible] by these proposals will be very large, amountin[illegible]pectively. It would obviously be undesirable to [illegible]once, and the Chief Commissioner of the Cent[illegible] proposed that the chief part of the dr[illegible] filling in these numbers in [illegible] enumerators' schedules, [illegible]r Government servants, [illegible]he night of the census [illegible] necessary.

[illegible]uite so much to [illegible]ated in the work [illegible]k the training

* employé's per-

required to make their work efficient on the night of the census. But with this reservation I think we shall do well to adopt the Chief Commissioner's proposals, and depend on our supervisors for carrying out the preliminary work of the census.

4. The form I now enclose is designed for the exhibition of supervisors' circles, which you will now proceed to form.

I have made some entries by way of illustration in the form. The places, &c., are, of course, purely imaginary.

5. Although the Government prescribe 600 inhabited houses as the charge of a supervisor, you must regard this as a rough average number from which you will be at liberty to make wide variations. For instance, suppose a kusba consists of 700 houses or even more, it may be better to place it under one head than under two. On the other hand, when to make up 600 houses you have to group together a number of scattered villages and the number arrived at falls short of 600 you will be content.

6. For the work of the census you will have at disposal:—

(*a*) Village officers.

(*b*) Ex-pergana officers. This is just the kind of work in which the aid of these ex-officials may be looked for.

(*c*) Schoolmasters.

(*d*) The superior ranks of the police. It is not contemplated that the rank and file should be employed.

(*e*) The whole of your own subordinates of all grades and departments.

(*f*) Subordinates of special departments, *e.g.*, Vaccination, &c., should it seem necessary to ask for their aid.

Supervisors should, I suggest, be selected from (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*); but in selecting them you must remember not to use up all the persons whom you will want as enumerators, or to augment* the ranks of the supervisors on the census night on the one hand, or, on the other, to place in the subordinate position of supervisor persons whose services could be better utilized in controlling several supervisors.

* *Vide* para 2, clause (*c*)

[illegible] the form of the enumerators' schedule has not been finally determined, no orders [illegible] issued for numbering houses, &c. Your present work is simply to settle [illegible] I shall ask for statements showing enumerators and their circles when [illegible]ring houses has been accomplished.

[illegible] supplied with complimentary letters inviting the aid of those non- [illegible] find it expedient to employ and defining their duties.

[illegible] to send an estimate of the cost of the census so far as you can [illegible]ncy [illegible] as a rule, to be unpaid, and all the forms will be [illegible]o provide for.

[illegible] of special departments, if any, you propose to [illegible]e departments, and ask that their services may be

[illegible]ill not hesitate, should need be, to require the [illegible]ting village officers should, of course, be called [illegible]on them.

[illegible]t you should take any special steps to prevent [illegible]t of the census. The people of Berar have [illegible] time of jamabandi, and they have seen one [illegible]d now that our system differs from what [illegible] night to *correct* the errors of a census [illegible]ent officials and people should understand [illegible]-time, when the preliminary entries in the [illegible] consists merely in verification and

[illegible] Commissioners

[illegible] they exist, and [illegible] carrying out

16. I shall hope to receive the statement now called for within a month after this circular reaches you.

*Statement showing the Distribution of Supervisors' Charges in Tahsil*_____

Name of station-house.	Name of police jurisdictions within the station-house, viz., first the group of villages, reports of which go to the station-house itself, and then the groups forming out-post ranges.	No. of ditto.	Name of village and mujra village.	Area of village in acres and guntas.	No. of in Tahsilwar register.	No. of houses.	No. of Supervisors' Charge.	Approximate limits of Charge when the entire village is not included in it.	Distance Supervisor will have to travel to make a complete circle of his village.	Name, father's name, and occupation of Supervisor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Darwha..	Darwha station-house.	...	Darwha.	6,000	1	2,000	1	All south of river which divides town	.....	Ramcharan, son of Lalchand, Deshmukh.	
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	All north of river but west of road to Yeotmal.	.....	Hussain Ali, son of Ahmed Ali, Schoolmaster.	
	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	The rest of the Kusba.	1½ mile.	Kishna, son of Bhoj Chand, Mohurrir, Town Police.	
	.....	...	Marki...	2,100	6	25	...	.....		.....	This village is so close to that part of the Kusba of Darwha which forms No. 3
	Tarki out-post.	...	Kouta...	3,000	80	70	4	.....	½ mile.	Jeewan, son of Kalu, Patwari.	
	.....	...	Khain...	6,000	132	300	...	.....			
	.....	...	Wadali..	4,000	27	250	...	.....			

CIRCULAR No. II.

SIR,—I am directed to circulate, for information only, Gover... dated 29th March 1880, with a form of enumerator's ...hedule a...

SIR,—In continuation of Circular No. 55 of the ...th ... preliminary arrangements for the census of 1881, I a... form of enumerator's schedule which has been pr... the empire. Copies of despatches to and fro... enclosed.

2. The modifications which have been m... Census Committee, are as follows:—

(*a*) The proposal to have a separ... each enumerator will have a separate bo...

(*b*) The distinction between encl... term alone being retained. It is belie... India, as indicating the homestead wh... as comprising also the resident servan...

(*c*) The sixth heading above t... house) has been omitted, as also colu... to record the name of the he...

(*d*) ... been substi...

(*e*) T... only adul... this co...

the instructions for all parts of India will, to some extent, depend the uniform significance of the results that may be obtained for the several provinces. The list of occupations will have (paragraph 38 of Census Committee's Report) to be prepared separately for each province. Copies of Dr. Farr's tables of occupations will be circulated as soon as they are received from England.

4. It is, perhaps, needless to be observed that very great care will have to be taken in translating the headings of the form, so as to make those headings intelligible to comparatively illiterate people. It would be well that each of the translations of this form, before being sent to press, should be examined by a European officer conversant with each language, as it is used by ordinary people in the districts where it may be the vernacular.

5. It will be open to the Local Government to cause entry in column 7 of such details as to clans, tribes and septs as the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor may see fit.

6. With reference to paragraphs 11 and 12 and 15 to 17 of the despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council has deemed it best to retain the heading "Caste" (column 7) as a sub-head under "Religion." Instructions regarding the tables into which the census results are to be compiled will be issued hereafter. But tables for exhibiting the castes or tribes of the people will be prescribed. As the Census Commissioner for India will not take charge of his office until the autumn, references on general points of importance concerning the census preparations should be made to the Government of India in this Department; and copies of any circular orders issued by the Local Government or the Local Census Superintendent should be sent for record in this office.

Form of Enumerator's Schedule.

Name of Enumerator.

DISTRICT_____ SUB-DIVISION* _____ VILLAGE_____

No. of House _____

Serial No. of each inmate.	Name.	Condition, *i. e.*, whether married, unmarried, widow, or widower.	Sex.	Age last birth-day.	Religion.		Mother-tongue.	† ‡ § Place of birth.	¶ Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work.	EDUCATION. 1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write. 3. Not under intruction, and not able to read and write.	INFIRMITIES. 1. Unsound mind. 2. Deaf-mutes from birth. 3. Blind. 4. Lepers.
					[illegible]on.	Caste, if Hindu: sect, if of other Religion. ‖					
1	2	3	4	5	6	[illegible]	8	9	10	11	12

CIRCULAR No. IV.

SIR,—In continuation of the correspondence regarding the Census of 1881, I am desired to say that it will facilitate the issue of general instructions if a uniform nomenclature is adopted throughout India for local units of census area. The smallest unit, including a number of houses, should [illegible] *block*; *a circle* will be composed of a number of *blocks*, and [illegible] *charge* will often, though not neces[illegible] [illegible]tion, such as a [illegible] [illegible]hin one tahsil. [illegible]cordingly be

2. The object of this Circular is merely to ensure the use of consistent phraseology, and it is not intended to vary in any way the substance of any preliminary Census Circulars that may have been issued in Hyderabad.

CIRCULAR No. V.

SIR,—Following the suggestion thrown out in the remark made against column 3 in para. 4 of Census Circular No. I., I have the honour to request that you will form charges, to be called Superintendent's charges, comprising within them such number of Supervisors' circles as may seem convenient. When an outpost or other police jurisdiction is small, it can be constituted a census charge at once. When it is large it can be divided into two, or even more, such charges. But the boundaries of police jurisdiction should not be infringed. Census charges can be indicated by drawing red ink lines on the statement, which by Census Circular I. you were asked to prepare, or in other way as may be convenient. The numbers now in column 3 of those statements should be scored out, and new ones entered running throughout the tahsil, according to the new Superintendents' charges. The statements received for record in this office are returned in order that the changes now ordered may be made in them, as well as in your own copies.

2. To each Census charge a Superintendent, who should be some officer of Government, whose activity and intelligence can be thoroughly relied on, should be appointed, and he should be furnished with a map of his charge (the map should show also the villages lying immediately around the charge) and a list of the villages included in it, taken from the statement showing the distribution of Supervisors' circles. (Census Circular I.) The Superintendent should at once test this list on the ground by ascertaining that the number of inhabited villages and hamlets shown in the list is correct. It will sometimes happen that villages which, at the last Census, were uninhabited have become inhabited, and that new mujras have grown up, or old mujras have disappeared. The Superintendent will be over the Supervisor in his charge, and will be the agent through whom the Tahsildar can direct all Census operations in it.

3. With regard to maps you should

(*a*) Mark the borders of Supervisors' circles on each of the maps which you are now preparing, by *thick* ink lines.

(*b*) Mark each Police jurisdiction by a different coloured paint, treating outposts as if they were independent of station-houses.

(*c*) When you have divided a police jurisdiction into two or more Superintendents' charges, distinguish them (for the same paint will be over all) by drawing parallel or cross black lines, or better, perhaps, transverse bars of some other paint, over one, and leaving the other.

A copy of a map thus prepared should be sent to the Tahsil and another forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent, Census, and you should supply Superintendents with the maps they are to get by cutting up one or more of the spare maps which you are now preparing. These maps should, of course, before being cut up, be treated in the manner directed above.

CIRCULAR No. VI.

SIR,—Superintendents' charges and Supervisors' circles having now been fixed, I have the honour to request that you will proceed :—

First, to mark off enumerators' blocks.

Second to number the houses in the blocks marked off, preparing at the same time schedules in Form A., attached, and *pari passu* painting the numbers on the houses.

Third, to prepare statements in Form B., attached, of enumerators' blocks.

A set of rules for the guidance of Supervisors and Superintendents in this work is enclosed.

2. It is e… them are numbered; bec… either enumer… tively. If, b… gets a f…

Instructions to Supervisors for forming Blocks, numbering Houses, and preparing Schedules.

I. The (village / parts of village) of which you are supervisor are noted below.

II. You shall at once proceed to divide these villages into compact blocks, each block containing, as nearly as can be managed, above 60 houses.

III. The word house in these rules includes shops, serais, garhis, enclosures, schools, temples, and in fact any kind of building, even a grass chupper used or intended for human habitation. It may be defined as the dwelling place of one or more persons or families with their servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public way. The families in a house may be of different castes.

IV. In forming blocks you must not mix up villages, that is you must not throw two villages or parts of two villages, however small, into the same block.

V. Having formed blocks you must affix consecutive numbers to all the houses in each village. You need not put numbers on ruined houses, which no one inhabits.

Similarly, stables and out-houses not generally used as human habitations, or which are appurtenant to houses on which you put numbers, need not be numbered.

VI. In numbering you must invariably complete the houses in one block before passing to those in another, and so on, till the village is finished. The last number in the last block will show the total of houses in the village. You must paint the numbers on the houses in such manner as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

VII. When numbering the houses in a block, you should take one of the sc[illegible] with which you have been furnished, and as you put a number on a house make a corre[illegible]ding entry in the schedule. You must take a separate schedule for each block. If there are several families living in one house, the name of the head of any of them may be put in column 3.

VIII. When the work of numbering houses is over, you must see what places there are in the village, such as encamping grounds, mango topes, &c., at which, although they are not houses, travellers may possibly be found on the night of the census, and enter each of such places at the foot of the schedule of the block the enumerator of which can most easily visit it on the census night. As such places are not houses, no numbers will be given them.

IX. The work being t[illegible]completed you will assign a letter of the Marathi alphabet to each block in your circle, a[illegible]nt it in each schedule. These letters are to run through your circle and not merely in villages. Here is an example:—

	Houses.		No. of Blocks.		Letters of Blocks.
First village	13	...	1	...	*a*
Second do.	73	...	1	...	*b.*
Third do.	300	...	5	...	*c. d. e. f. g.*
Fourth do.	200	...	3	...	*h. i. j.*

X. All being now complete you must make a copy of each schedule so as to give it to the enumerator when the census work really begins.

Appendix A.

SCHEDULE OF HOUSE.

Block * *No.* †

Appendix B

TAHSIL.

Statement showing Supervisor's Circle and Enumerator's Blocks in the Charge of _____, *Superintendent of Census.*

No. of Supervisor's Circle.	Name, father's name, and occupation of Supervisor.	Name of village or villages forming circle; or when an entire village is not included in the circle, approximate limits of such circle.	Letter indicating Enumerator's Block.	Name, father's name, and occupation of Enumerator.	What Nos. of houses in village mentioned in column 3 lie within Block.	Total No. of Houses in village.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Seewan, son of Kaling, Patwari.	Konta.	(*a*)	Kishen, son of Ramsing, Patel.	1—70	70	

N. B.—The sample entries here made are for the fourth Supervisor's circle of the statement appended to Census Circular No. 1.

Directions for filling up.

Column I—take from column 8 of Statement Census Circular No. I.
Column II " 11 " "
Column III " 4 and 3 " "

CIRCULAR No. VII.

SIR,—I have the honour to circulate a set of instructions for the use of enumerators. Translations will follow, and in them the date of the preliminary census will be entered. It is intended that it shall begin some time in January. House schedules you are preparing. Blank books for taking the census will be supplied hereafter.

2. I invite your special attention to Rules 6, 21, 22, which the following extract from Resolution No. 7-115, of 31st July 1880, of the Government of India, explains:—

"There is much diversity in the proposals as to the manner in which temporary absentees should be recorded, whether during the preliminary census, or at the final enumeration. The Government of India considers that precisely the same rule should be adopted on both occasions, except in the case of hotels, dâk bungalows, serais, and travellers' rest-houses. In these instances the permanent residents only should be entered, at the first counting, and sufficient space should be left for the record of travellers on the night of the final proceeding. For the rest, *Rules* 6, 20, *and* 21 must be regarded as absolute and of universal application. Every one is to be recorded wherever he or she may happen to be at the time of counting, the only exception being that persons watching crops and the like, who, though not actually living at the time being in their houses, get their meals therefrom, shall be counted as inmates of those houses. Visitors at private houses are to be entered, whether at the preliminary, or at the final enumeration, as inmates of the house where they are staying. Travellers will be counted in the railway trains, on the roads, encamping grounds, hotels, rest-houses or rivers, where they may happen to be. Here uniformity is essential, as diversity of practice would lead to the same persons being entered more than once in the Returns. People habitually living in the house, but accidentally absent, must not be entered, unless they are living in, or taking their meals from [illegible] at the time. Visitors must be entered whether or not their stay [illegible] census in February."

3. With [illegible] of Manu should be avoid[illegible] used, except t[illegible]

When a building to which a number has been affixed is something different from an ordinary house, *e. g.*, a serai or temple, you will put the word "serai," "temple," or, as the case, may be; after the "number of the house" at the top of the sheet.

4. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not contain the names and particulars of all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page; but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

5. The first person entered in each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female. Should more than one family be resident in a house, and should it therefore be doubtful who is the head of the house, you can enter the head of either family, followed by his or her family and servants, and then the head of the other family and his family and servants. Visitors and others who may be expected to be absent at the final census, should be entered after the permanent residents.

6. You will enter all persons, whether permanent residents or visitors, living in or taking their meals from the house at the time when the form is filled up. You will not enter any person absent on journeys, or temporarily residing elsewhere, but you will enter persons who are sleeping outside, or are out of doors fishing or working in the fields, or watching the crops, or, like yourself, away from home for some hours, on Government business. This rule does not apply entirely to serais, dak bungalows, hotels, temples, rest-houses, &c., through which pilgrims and travellers are constantly passing. In these cases you will enter only the permanent resident, but should leave plenty of space for entering the names of travellers, &c., who may be present on the night of the final census.

7. (*Column* 1.)—The numbers in this column are to run on for all the persons in the house, whether they belong to one family or not. You should enter a separate number for any female whose name is not given, as well as for each other inmate of the house.

8. (*Column* 2.)—Enter here the names of all males in full but not the fathers' names. Enter also the names of females, if given, but if there is any objection to telling the names of females, enter the word "female" in column 2, and fill in all other particulars as usual in the remaining columns. For newly-born and unnamed infants, enter the word infant in this column.

9. (*Column* 3.)—Young boys and girls who may have been married should be entered as married, although they may not have gone to live with their wives or husbands. A male or female, whose first wife or husband has died, should be entered as widower, or widow, unless he or she has married again, in which case he or she is to be entered as married. No inquisitorial enquiries should be made in filling up this column. You should accept what is stated as correct. Children who have merely been betrothed, should be entered as unmarried.

10. (*Column* 4.)—Enter the sex in all cases whether or no you have written female instead of the name in column 2. Eunuchs should be entered as males.

11. (*Column* 5.)—In the case of infants under one year of age, enter the age in months, writing the word "month" after the number. In all other cases enter the number of years attained on last birth-day. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely, do not leave column 5 blank, but fill it up with as much accuracy as you can from your observation, if the person is before you, or after enquiry from the other inmates of the house.

You are forbidden to ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

12. (*Column* 6.)—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs, *viz.*, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, Sikh, Jain, Brahmo, or other religious division of Hindus, not mentioned above, Buddhists, Jew, Parsi. If a person belongs to some aboriginal or non-Hindu tribe, and is not included in any of the above divisions, enter the name of his tribe, as Gond, Koorkoo,

13. (*Column* 7.)—In [illegible] enter the caste as Brahman, Rajput, &c.; and in the [illegible] the division of the caste must [illegible]. In the case [illegible] Sahabis; and then [illegible] as members of [illegible] Armenians, as [illegible] minations,

16. (*Column* 10.)—The occupation of every male who is of age to do work should be entered, or if he has no occupation, the source from which he chiefly derives his income, as pensioner. If he has several occupations, that one should be shown from which his income is chiefly derived. But if he combines agriculture with any other profession or trade, such as that of vakeel or money-lender, carpenter, or smith, both occupations should be shown. Persons who are really engaged in agriculture should be shown as such, even though by caste they may be smiths, potters, fishermen, &c.

Agriculturists should be described by terms indicating the nature of their connection with the land, such as proprietor, tenant, occupant, ploughman or herdsman, employed all round the year, day labourer, &c.

General terms, such as servant, workman, shop-keeper, trader, &c., must be avoided: the particular service or trade or handicraft should be mentioned.

Women who follow the occupation of their husbands or their family, such as working in the fields, weaving, &c., should be shown as agriculturists, weavers, &c., like the husband or head of the house. Those who earn their livelihood by some special employment of their own, as grinders, spinners, grass-cutters, &c., should be so recorded. Those who are chiefly employed in domestic work, such as looking after the family and children, cooking, &c., should have no entry made against them in this column.

In every case the occupation must be expressed by the vernacular term by which it is commonly known.

Boys at school, girls, and small children should not be entered in this column. When persons are temporarily employed, enter last or ordinary occupation.

17. (*Column* 11.)—Against those under instruction write, "is learning," against those not under instruction but able to read and write, enter "knows;" against those who cannot either read or write, "does not know." Only those should be shown as able to read and write who can do both.

18. (*Column* 12.)—Enter as "lepers" only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy; enter as "deaf mutes" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth; enter as "blind" only those who are blind of both eyes.

19. You will not attempt in the preliminary enumeration, which begins on the 10th January, to enter persons who may be putting up at the encamping grounds and the like, entered at the foot of the list of houses, but without numbers.

Final Enumeration.

20. On the 17th February 1881, beginning at 7 P.M., you will take the book, which you have filled up as above directed, and visit every house in your block in order.

21. If any persons entered by you in the book are no longer living in, or taking their meals from the house, you will score out their names. In this case you must alter all numbers in column 1 which come after the names scored out.

22. If any persons, not as yet entered by you in this book, have arrived, or been born in the house, and are, at the time of your visit, living in or taking their meals from it, you will enter their names with all particulars. The provisions of Rule 6 here apply.

23. When there is more than one family living in a house, distinguish them by drawing a line in red ink across the columns 1 and 2, to show where each family ends and the next begins.

24. In column 2 of the schedule put a small cross against the names of all visitors at a house or travellers, so as to distinguish them from permanent residents in the village.

25. Generally you will make such corrections in and additions to your entries as will put them in accord with the fact on the night of final enumeration.

26. All additions and corrections must be [illegible] red ink.

27. When you have done what is abo[illegible] will go to the encamping grounds, &c., entered at the foot of t[illegible] have been supplied, and count the people th[illegible] rail) or others, passing th[illegible] house numbers, [illegible] to each encampi[illegible]

29. By P. M. your book, corrected and compiled, should be ready to be handed to the supervisor under whom you are.

CIRCULAR No. VIII.

THE undersigned begs to enclose general instructions regarding the mode in which houses are to be numbered, but does not wish to prohibit Deputy Commissioners from adopting better expedients should such suggest themselves, provided that the expense of the census is not thereby increased.

Memo.

In numbering houses some inexpensive substance, *e. g.*, whitewash, coloured earth, &c., will be ordinarily used. The number should be placed under the eaves or in other place sheltered from the rain.

2. But in municipalities and such large kusbas as Deputy Commissioners may select, the attempt should be made to make the numbers permanent. This may be done by using better materials for painting the numbers, or by nailing to the lintels of doors pieces of tin with the numbers painted on them, or in such other way as may be selected. When an attempt is made to render numbers permanent, the costs must be borne by Municipal or Town Funds.

3. When the house is nothing more than a grass chupper, on which it would be difficult to paint the numbers, it can be written on a piece of paper and given to the head of the house to keep, or stuck to some rafter in the roof.

CIRCULAR No. XI.

SIR,—I have the honour to point out that the Census Act has now been made applicable to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, but from the quiet and law-abiding disposition of people and their previous acquaintance with census operations, I feel no hesitation in difficulty should arise which a little tact and *savoir faire* will not suffice to Act though available in the last resort will practically remain a dead derabad Assigned Districts are concerned.

unfavourably upon the capacity of any census official should he be with him, and even to interest them to a certain extent in the

---

ULAR No. XII.

the preliminary enumeration will, it is hoped, be ains for you to employ the time between this and ne.

instructions as to the amount of testing work during this period; but I learn from Mr. Kitts the work of supervisors, that it would be of should be made through them; and I may dent of each charge devotes himself (as much circle is left untested.

ng printed and will be sent to you for dis- for. You should, however, require each nation of enumerator's books in the form dents should send you weekly, or even fully scrutinized by you, so that once for the

Memo. of hints intended to assist persons testing the Enumerator's Schedules.

1. See that when alterations or additions have been made in column 1, the subsequent numbers have been correctly altered so as to run consecutively.

2. Run your eye down every column except Nos. 10 and 12, and see that some entry has been made. You will do this, not in order to know whether the entry is right or wrong, but because any omission in these columns indicates an error. In columns 10 and 12 the existence of blanks does not necessarily indicate an error. For instance, in column 10 the person entered may be a young child of no occupation, and in column 12 the person may be a healthy man with no infirmity. In fact in this column the entries will be very few indeed.

3. The direction in the previous paragraph only helps you to assure yourself that the information required by the form has all been given. Your next duty is, by testing house sheets, to ascertain that that information has been correctly given. For this purpose the following instructions will be useful.

4. *Columns* 3 *and* 4.—In looking through column 3 "Civil condition," see that generally the number of married males corresponds with the number of married females in the same family. Of course other cases will frequently happen, as, for example, when the husband is absent on service or business, &c., or the wife has not yet gone to live with her husband. But you should assure yourself by enquiry that no unmarried or widowed person has been entered as married, or *vice versa*. Similarly, when in any family there are no children, or when all the children are of one sex, you should ascertain that the schedule is correct.

5. *Column* 6.—The list of sects given in the instructions to enumerators was not complete. In Appendix A. a more complete list is given. You will do well to refer to it in testing entries under this head. Of course sect can only be given in the case of those classes (as, for instance, Brahmans and Wanis) who recognise such divisions.

6. *Column* 7.—In the case of Mahomedans if the sect of any person is not known, Sunni should have been entered.

Do not forget the additional instructions sent to enter the divisions of Brahmans, Rajputs, Wanis, and Kunbis. Be on the lookout for general names, such as Pardesi, Hindustani, Marwadi, Telingi, &c., so as to correct them by ascertaining the man's

7. *Column* 8.—In the case of such castes as Pardis, Takankars, K the Banjara castes, you should see that the language actually used been entered, and not merely the language, such as Mahratti or Hi use in talking to outsiders.

8. *Column* 9.—When a European or Eurasian schedule but has been recorded by an enumerato the entries have been made afresh in English by entries in column 9 include not only the Christian are British subjects, Europeans, or Eurasians.

9. *Column* 10.—Great attention should be gi Enumerators. When one man is a khatedar and hi work in his field, you should see that their occupati they have an interest in the land (*e.g., Gharchi* entered as to confound them with ordinary da *roz mazuri*). You should also see that y girls and women who only do household wor cupation. When in any one caste the same females (as, for example, if nearly all the Bh fishermen, or nearly all the Bari women in a you should test several of such entries so been made in each particular case.

Where no occupation is ente enquire the re

10. Co not been ent entries in

11

To all Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments, No. 5720, of 1st December 1880.

tions for the services of their respective subordinates, leaving the mode in which these subordinates are afterwards sent on the duties for which they have been deputed to Deputy Commissioners. This Circular has been called forth by my learning orally that in one district where certain schoolmasters had been made supervisors and superintendents, they had been instructed by a superior in their own department how their duties were to be performed. This is wrong. When a person's services have once been given for the work of a superintendent, supervisor, or enumerator, it rests with the officers entrusted with census operations, and not with Heads of Departments, to control and direct those services.

Forests.

From Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to all Deputy Commissioners, No. 5935 of 16th December 1880.

For the numbering of all villages within Forest limits, arrangements should be made, where necessary, in concert with the Forest Department; but as the night of the 17th February will be moonlit, it will not be necessary to carry torches from village to village, so that all risk which might thus arise will be avoided.

* * * *

In the case of towns, with a large uneducated Mahomedan population, I would suggest that it would probably be re-assuring to proclaim by tom-tom that in taking the census the names of Mussalman females are not required, provided the other necessary particulars are stated. Where Mussalman enumerators who can write Marathi are available, they should of course be used in such cases; where Hindus only are available, and especially where, Hindu youths or boys only are available, it will, I think, be well to arrange that an influential Mussalman should accompany each such enumerator who has to visit many Mussalman houses.

Day Census.

to the day census to be taken in the Melghat, Kelapur, Wun, and part of Yeotmal Taluks, I have the honour to forward, for your guidance, and for the issue of the necessary instructions to your subordinate census agency, the following extract from a

yderabad Assigned
ers, Ellichpur
880.

India.

to do on the 18th February is to enquire at each ? The census will thus be really synchronous with to the facts it records, only the record will be made

---

rdinate Census Agency.

ur information, an extract from a Circular issued in the Central Provinces, showing how it is proposed to instruct the subordinate census agency in that province:—

be effected methodically and thoroughly. The ficers may add to it. A meeting should be as possible, of all gazetted Officers, Tahsil- perations. Officers who may have to take be invited to attend. It is ting. Here the rule, in English cussion should resent. The ite out on

of the census officers subordinate to them. No supervisor or enumerator should be considered sufficiently instructed until he had proved his efficiency by recording pattern census entries, preferably of real persons, to the satisfaction of his instructor. Each Superintendent should have in his sample book pattern entries passed at instruction by himself and each supervisor in his charge. Similarly each supervisor should have in his book the pattern entries passed at instruction of himself and each enumerator in his circle. Examination of these sample books will enable a superior officer readily to satisfy himself that instructions have been uniformly and correctly explained."

Reserve Agency.

From Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to all Deputy Commissioners, No. 6166, dated 29th December 1880.

I have the honour to request that you will report what steps you have taken—

(1.) To increase the supervising staff on the night of the final enumeration, a measure especially necessary where there are any large encamping grounds, the enumeration for which must be checked before the travellers have time to move on.

(2.) To create a reserve agency to be used in the case of the illness or proved inefficiency of any of the present staff of enumerators or supervisors.

In the Central Provinces each superintendent and each supervisor has been instructed to associate with himself, if possible, some friend or dependent, or to be otherwise provided with a spare man, whom he may train, to be available in case of necessity, to replace any of his census subordinates who may fail at the last.

Census of Wayfarers.

From Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to all Deputy Commissioners, No. 6173, of 29th December 1880.

I have the honour to issue the following instructions with regard to the census of wayfarers on the night of the 17th

The final enumeration should everywhere be finished by midnight. travellers usually take their evening meal and sleep, and do not genera until about 2 o'clock in the morning. They will therefore be found their enumeration has already been provided for in the Inst 25. Whenever the number of persons found at any ha special enumerator should be appointed.

The number of persons actually travelling, as roads, will certainly be very small, and the only speci ensure against their being counted twice. For this p to each such actual wayfarer, ticket if a second enumerato tickets might be given t evening, and enumerated before leaving.

Census 1881. Enumerated travellers.

An early indent should be sent to the Deput of tickets which will probably be required for th any tickets issued should be written by the enum

---

Civil and Military Camps, T

The encampments of Civil officers on t

From Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Dis tricts, to all Deputy Commissioner dated 30th Decemb

Civil and separate enu lowers, on

Census Circulars Nos. 7 and 9 are forwarded, in which the method of enumeration is explained. The following special instruction is to be noted, *viz.*, that in the case of patients the habitual or ordinary occupation of each before coming under treatment is to be entered in column 10 of the schedule.

Ten English schedules are sent herewith.

Outlying dispensaries have been numbered, and will be enumerated as ordinary houses of the villages in which they are situate.

Preliminary Enumeration.

From Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to all Deputy Commissioners, No. 6188, dated 30th December 1880.

The preliminary enumeration should be made, as far as possible, by the enumerator of the block, accompanied by the supervisor of the circle. The supervisor should remain with the enumerator either until the whole block has been enumerated, or else until he feels sure that the enumerator thoroughly understands the work. The Supervisor should then start the preliminary enumeration of the next block, and so on until he has completed his circle.

The preliminary enumeration will necessarily extend over several days.

Census of Jails and Lock-ups.

From Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, No. 6189, dated 30th December 1880.

I have the honour to request that you will issue the necessary orders for the enumeration on the evening of the 17th February 1881 of the inmates of all jails and lock-ups in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

* * * * *

In order to save time on the night of the census, a preliminary enumeration may be made of such of the permanent establishment and prisoners as will in all probability be resident there on the night of the 17th February 1881.

* * * * *

From Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, No. 189, dated 11th January 18

In column 10 of the enumerator's schedule there should, for all persons in custody at any jail or lock-up, be three entries made, *viz* :—

(1) Prisoner (in contradistinction to jail officials).
(2) [*a.*]—Civil, or
[*b.*]—Under trial, or
[*c.*]—Convict.
(3) Previous occupation.

CIRCULAR No. XV.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following instructions for the work of Supervisors, Superintendents, and Tahsildars on and after the night of the final enumeration. As much as possible of the work of the final returns should be effected under the personal supervision of yourself

icers.

on.

your enumera-
cking his book

to check

Instructions to Superintendents.

1. When each Supervisor brings you the enumerator's books for his circle, look at your Statement B. to see that you have the right number of books; if you have received the right number, then give the Supervisor a receipt for them; see also that the abstracts are stitched into the books.

2. When you have received all the enumerator's books for your charge, take them on the 19th February 1881 to the Tahsildar of your Taluk, and get a receipt from him on the form given in the margin. This receipt should be made in duplicate, one copy remaining with him and one with you.

Circle No.	No. of Enumerator's books.	
(1.)		
(2.)		
&c.		
Total.		
Received the above.		Tahsildar.

3. Of the whole number of books which you give him, the Tahsildar will select 10 per cent., return them to you, and enter them on the back of the receipt.

4. These books you are to test. You must ascertain by personal enquiry that 10 per cent. of the entries in each book are correct. If any entry is incorrect, correct it in red ink and initial it.

5. In making this test you will be guided by the hints which you have previously received, and after making it you will submit a memo. of your examination, showing the nature and prevalence of faults discovered in each circle.

6. You should submit this memo. and return the books to the Tahsildar on the 26th February 1881, getting his receipt for their due return.

Instructions to Tahsildars.

1. When each Superintendent brings you the books for his charge, see that the number is correct according to Statement B, and if it is, give him a receipt for the same. This receipt is to be made in duplicate.

2. Give back to each Superintendent 10 per cent. of the enumerator's books which he has brought in. These must be taken at random from different circles and of different sizes. Enter these on the back of the receipt; when he returns them, acknowledge their return on the back of the receipt.

3. You yourself are to test five per cent. of the total number of enumerator's books in your taluk. You will prepare a memorandum showing the results of your examination in the manner prescribed for Superintendents.

4. If the taluk Officer be in your taluk this testing should be effected with his co-operation and under his supervision.

5. The memos. of testing prepared by yourself and the Superintendents of Charges should, when complete for the taluk, be forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent of Census.

6. The enumerator's books should all be tested and returned to the tahsil cutcherry by the end of the month.

Abstract (Example Form.)

Name of Village
Block Letter

1.—Number of Houses :—	
Occupied	65
Unoccupied	7
Number of families	88
2.—Number of persons	
(Column [illegible]	[illegible]

(Column 10.) Occupied ...	Male...		120
	Female ...		45
Unoccupied	... ...		155
		Total...	320

II.—Number of persons :—

(Column 11.)	Literate		17
	Illiterate...		298
	Learning...		5
		Total ...	320
(Column 12.)	Suffering from infirmities		3

III.—Religions and Sects :—

(Column 6.)	Hindus (No. Sect.)		268
	,, Vaisnavas		6
(Columns 6 and 7.)	Muhammadan—		
	Shias...		2
	Sunni		24
(Column 6.)	Jains...		7
(Columns 6 and 7.)	Christians—		
	Roman Catholic		9
	Church of England...		4
		Total ...	320

IV.—Name of castes (Column 7.)—

Brahmans, Mahrashtra, Kanojia, &c.
Rajputs, Powar, Rahtor,
...wal, Pariwar,
...li, Dhanote,
...utar, Warthi,
... Pathan, Borah,

...ukar.

...cksmith, Carpenter.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

Arrangement of report.

22. The results disclosed by the recent Census can be most conveniently considered by taking in order each of the Final Census Forms prescribed by the Government of India and considering the results for the province as thereon given.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. I.

General Statement of Area and Population.

Area and population of Berar.

23. This table gives a general statement of the area and population of each taluk and district in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The area of Berar is 17,711 square miles: it is intermediate in size between Switzerland and Greece, and contains now about the same population as the smaller, and nearly double that which the larger country contained at the last Census. The districts approximate very closely in size to some of the English co

Table No. 7.—Comparison between Berar and Switzerland and Greece.

	Census taken.	Population.	Area in Sq. Mile.
Switzerland ...	1870	2669147	15233
Berar	1881	2672673	17711.
Greece	1871	1457894	19941

Amraoti contains 3 squar
Lincolnshire: Akola and
slightly larger than D
miles): the a
38 sq. miles
Yorkshire
short by
and Wes

Number of inhabited villages.

24. The villages for which returns a
not identical with
village sites are exc
those villages the si
contiguous to the sites of other vil
houses forms practically one town or
two returns are reconciled. The inclusio
col. 4, and the transfer of villages to the
of the Basim-Hyderabad frontier,
number of villages given in the Ce
villag as now stated: but fro
incre
cons
reta
The
incre

Table No. 8—Showing how the number of villages given in Final Census Table I. corresponds with the number given in the Revenue returns.

District.	Taluk.	No. of villages in revenue returns.	No. of deserted sites.	No. of sites included in sites of other villages.	Difference between Col. (2) & Cols. (3) + (4).	No. of hamlets separately censused.	Sums of Cols. (5+6) giving figures as entered in F.C.T.I.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amraoti.	Amraoti ...	329	65	16	248	...	248
	Chandur ...	395	88	9	298	...	298
	Morsi	332	115	5	212	...	212
	Murtazapur..	318	56	5	257	...	257
	Total	1374	324	35	1015	...	1015
Akola.	Akola.....	354	54	15	285	...	285
	Akot	266	34	11	221	...	221
	Balapur.....	204	30	6	168	...	168
	Jalgaon.....	222	38	19	165	...	165
	Khamgaon ..	148	14	3	131	...	131
	Total	1194	170	54	970	...	970
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur ...	311	70	28	213	...	213
	Daryapur ...	273	28	38	207	...	207
	Melghat.....	876	563	...	313	...	313
	Total	1460	661	66	733	...	733
Buldana.	Chikhli	313	37	3	273	...	273
	Malkapur ...	339	37	3	299	...	299
	Mehkar	358	42	1	315	...	315
	Total.....	1010	116	7	887	...	887
Wun.	Yeotmal.....	383	103	4	276	...	276
	Darwha	387	61	3	323	...	323
	Kelapur.....	404	129	...	275	...	275
	Wun	391	125	1	265	...	265
	Total.....	1565	418	8	1139	...	1139
Basim.	Basim	338	14	2	322	...	322
	Mangrul ...	253	45	...	208	...	208
	Pusad.....	359	48	...	311	...	311
	Total	950	107	2	841	...	841
	Grand Total.	7553	1796	172	5585	...	5585

Table No. 9—Showing number of village sites deserted and the number inhabited since 1867.

Districts.	Taluk.	Village sites uninhabited in 1867.	Village sites deserted since 1867.	Village sites inhabited since 1867.	Village sites uninhabited in 1881.
	1	2	3	4	5
Amraoti.	Amraoti.....	74	4	13	65
	Chandur.....	94	9	15	88
	Morsi	104	22	11	115
	Murtazapur .	66	4	14	56
	Total...	338	39	53	324
Akola.	Akola	69	5	20	54
	Akot	38	1	5	34
	Balapur	33	1	4	30
	Jalgaon	41	4	7	38
	Khamgaon .	17	...	3	14
	Total...	198	11	39	170
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur ...	77	6	13	70
	Daryapur ...	39	3	14	28
	Melghat ...	556	86	79	563
	Total...	672	95	106	661
Buldana.	Chikhli	34	9	6	37
	Malkapur ...	37	5	5	37
	Mehkar	45	14	17	42
	Total...	116	28	28	116
Wun.	Yeotmal ...	113	20	30	103
	Darwha.....	88	10	37	61
	Kelapur.....	135	38	44	129
	Wun	130	38	43	125
	Total ..	466	106	154	418
Basim.	Basim.....	22	2	10	14
	Mangrul ...	55	5	15	45
	Pusad	86	2	40	48
	Total...	163	9	65	107
	Grand Total..	1953	288	445	1796

Table No. 10—Showing the size of the new villages in Darwha and Pusad taluks.

Size of Village.	No. of that size in	
	Darwha.	Pusad.
Inhabitants...	15	28
60		

between the Pus river, the Payn Ganga and the hills: 832, or one-quarter of their inhabitants come from the adjoining parts of the Nizam's Dom[illegible]ions. The new villages in Darwha are scattered through the southern half of that taluk, and in these also nearly one-quarter of [illegible]he inhabitants come from outside Berar [illegible] villages [illegible]0 inhabi- [illegible]ages, 18 [illegible]13 by [illegible]is the

In the hilly taluks, Melghat, Wun, and Kelapur there has been a great deal of change. The forest regulations are in part responsible for this result in the first named taluk: but something must be attributed to the restless habits of the people. In the Wun and Kelapur taluks the Gonds and Kolams are generally employed to break up the lands of villages newly leased from Government: after a year or two, their places are supplied by more experienced castes of agriculturists, and the former cultivators move off. An illness or any slight cause is sufficient to induce them to change their habitation: the event is of frequent occurrence, and among the Kolams is the occasion for a rejoicing and a drunken feast.

House accommodation.

25. The definition of a house has already been discussed (para. 8), and it has been stated that in para. 23 of the Instructions to Enumerators provision was made to secure the enumeration of separate families. It is probable that this return gives a closer approximation to the number of separately occupied human habitations than does that given at column 4 of Final Census Table No. 1. Table No. 12 gives the results thus obtained. In the Amraoti, Akola, and Buldana districts the number of houses per square mile is greater than in the neighbouring district of Khandesh, and greater also than in the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency generally: and the same may be said of the Ellichpur and Daryapur taluks. The number of persons per house according to Table No. 12 (column 4) is everywhere (and according to column 12 of Final Census Form I. is everywhere except in the Basim district) smaller than the number of persons per house in Khandesh or in the Deccan district generally: but although house accommodation is more plentiful in Berar than in the Deccan districts of Bombay, it is (see Table No. 13) less abundant now than in 1867, the population having increased faster than the house accommodation. In Berar, although the taluks of Chandur and Malkapur form exceptions to the rule, the house accommodation in the towns seems to be more plentiful than in the villages—a fact which may be explained in part by the decrease of population in some towns, and by more frequent building oper

Table No. 12—Showing the number of Persons per Family and per occupied house.

Taluk.	No. of families.		No. of persons per	
	Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Family.	Occupied House.
	1	2	3	4
Amraoti Dist.				
Amraoti	32956	49·0	5·0	5·57
Chandur	36187	42·3	4·7	5·02
Morsi	26229	42·2	4·9	5·72
Murtazapur	23892	39·2	4·6	5·03
Total	119264	43·2	4·8	5·03
Akola Dist.				
Akola	27986	37·9	5·0	5·90
Akot	30312	58·5	4·8	6·16
Balapur	21954	38·5	4·9	6·11
Jalgaon	22441	57·2	4·7	5·44
Khamgaon	20880	47·3	4·7	5·50
Total	123573	46·5	4·8	5·84
Ellichpur Dist.				
Ellichpur	31334	66·8	4·8	5·47
Daryapur	25098	49·7	4·9	5·32
Melghat	7967	4·8	5·4	5·30
Total	64399	24·6	4·9	5·40
Buldana Dist.				
Chikhli	28302	28·0	4·9	6·35
Malkapur	35500	44·9	4·7	5·28
Mehkar	23696	23·6	5·5	6·[illegible]
Total				
Wun Dist.				
Yeotmal				
Darwha				
Kelapur				

the Ellichpur taluk, where there are 45 to every square mile: whereas in the Melghat, there is only one village to every five square miles. There are now in Berar the same number of houses to the square mile as there were in England and Wales eighty years ago: while the number of persons to an occupied house is at the present time about the same in both countries. (See Table No. 14.)

Table No. 13—*Contrasting house accommodation in* 1867 *and* 1881.

District.	No. of Houses.			Persons per House.		
	1867.	1881.		1867.	1881.	
		Occupied Houses.	Families.		Occupied Houses.	Families.
Amraoti	107853	102190	119264	4·6	5·63	4·8
Akola	117248	101507	123573	4·1	5·84	4·8
Ellichpur	61537	58091	64399	4·7	5·40	4·9
Buldana	82337	74242	87498	4·4	5·92	5·0
Wun	64959	71585	77266	5·0	5·48	5·0
Basim	57415	58412	66657	4·8	6·14	5·4

Table No. 14.

Persons per Occupied House.	
England and Wales (1871)	5·3
Berar—house	5·7
,, —family	5·0

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. II.

Statement of Increase or Decrease of the Population.

...ber 1867 the increase of population in Berar has been ...or 19·98 per cent. The increase among males has ...and among females 20·15 per cent. The average ...e last Census (7th November 1867) has been ...mille per annum. This includes increase by ...ation as well as increase by excess of births ...opulation would double itself in 50·58 years. ...us report were 2,231,565: a rectification of ...the Basim frontier in 1872-73 resulted in a ...oss of 1,015 males and 2,896 females, thus ...educing the Census figures for the present ...ea to those given in the margin. The ...es and boundaries of the districts have ...been changed since 1867. The areas ...the last Census report are stated ...figures for Amraoti, Wun ...nly. On ...me other ...district ...eing a ...Mekhar

Table No. 17—*Showing Names of Taluks in* 1868.

East Berar.			West Berar.		
District.	Taluks.	Sq. Miles.	District.	Taluks.	Sq. Miles.
Amraoti	Amraoti	2,643	Akola	Akola	2,666
	Chandur			Balapur	
	Murtazapur			Jalgaon	
Ellichpur	Ellichpur			Akot	
	Daryapur	2,772	Buldana	Chihkli	2,815
	Morsi			Mehkar	
	Melghat			Malkapur	
Wun	Wun	4,232	Basim	Basim	1,832
	Yeotmal			Pusad	
	Darwha				

In the following year the Morsi taluk was transferred from the Ellichpur to the Amraoti district. The Khamgaon taluk was also marked out from Balapur, thus raising the number of taluks to twenty. In 1871-72 the rectification of the Basim boundary was completed, and the necessary transfer of villages, all equally appertaining to the territories of His Highness the Nizam, from native to British, and from British to native jurisdiction was effected. No further change occurred until 1875-6, when "the Basim Sub-Division was raised to the full status of a district, and two new taluks were formed, one in the Wun district with its head-quarters at Kelapur, and the other at Mangrul in the Basim district." The number of taluks thus became twenty-two. The survey of the province was completed on the [illegible] November 1878, and the areas given in the final census tables a[illegible] the Survey statistics. As the areas for the taluks as existi[illegible] not then accurately known, and as on a rectifica[illegible] boundary the papers belonging to the new terri[illegible] in the taluk as newly formed, the comparison[illegible] returns for the last and for the present Cen[illegible] area; for example, the returns for the A[illegible] the returns for the same area, and not with[illegible] district, which included Basim, or again the [illegible] compared with the previous returns for [illegible] previous returns for the old Balapur taluk. [illegible] re-distribution of the figures for the previo[illegible] territorial limits of the districts is thus [illegible] Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in a me[illegible] Book Circular No. 52 of 1878 :—

The population of Berar, according to C[illegible] re-arrangement of the Basim-Hyderabad [illegible] The present population of the pro[illegible]

2. The [illegible] ing f[illegible] has been arr[illegible] Amrao[illegible]

Akola : Population at Census			649,134
Received			Nil.
Transferred in 1868-69 to	Ellichpur		28,487
Do. do.	Buldana		133,723
Do. do.	Basim		6,267
			168,477
		Present Population	480,657
Ellichpur : Population at Census			344,358
Received in 1868-69 from	Amraoti		51,794
Do. do.	Akola		28,487
Do. 1873-74	Amraoti		216
			424,855
Transferred in 1868-69 to	Amraoti		145,137
Do. 1873-74 do.			696
			145,833
		Present Population	279,022
Buldana : Population at Census			353,436
Received in 1868-69 from	Akola		133,723
			487,159
Transferred in 1868-69 to	Basim		120,850
		Present Population	366,309
[illegible]pulation at Census			Nil.
[illegible]ived in 1868-69 from	Akola		6,267
do.	Buldana		120,850
	Wun		134,075
	[illegible]izam's Territory		8,058
	[illegible]mraoti		42
	Wun		19,323
			288,615
	[illegible]ghness the Nizam		11,969
		Present Popul[illegible]	

ceased much too early. The crops, however, did not materially suffer; but prices were high and cholera prevailed. The next year was exceptionally healthy, the rainfall was copious, and there was no scarcity of food staples. Of 1870-1 nothing exceptional is recorded. In the following year, the death-rate fell considerably, although "the seasons were the reverse of seasonable." 1872 was not so healthy as usual; the rates of mortality from small-pox, fevers, bowel-complaints and other causes being much higher than in the previous year. The influx, beginning from the year 1868, of immigrants from the Bhandara District of the Central Provinces, and from other parts of India, attracted to Berar, partly by the high wages of labour, and partly by the favourable land tenure, is noticed in the Administration Reports from this year onwards. In 1873 the seasons were favourable, and the public health good. Cholera was unknown—an immunity not recorded of any previous year. 1874 was equally favourable, but the year following was in one respect the darkest year that had hitherto dawned on the province since it came under British rule. Cholera, having been absent two years, came down with extraordinary severity, and between May and November carried off 22,465 persons. The rain-fall, however, was 37 inches: grain was fairly plentiful and cheap, and labour commanded good wages. 1876 was a year of fair average crops. Trade was more active than in any year since the cotton scarcity. Prices of ordinary food grains rose to nearly triple their normal value, so that to landholders the year was one of more than usual prosperity. Among the labouring and poorer classes there were some cases of actual suffering, but the public health was on the whole fairly good. Nearly 40,000 persons are said to have immigrated from the famine-stricken districts. In 1877 the prospects at one time were gloomy. A prol[illegible] break in the rains lasted far into August. Prices rose suddenly: 'g[illegible] and petty rioting and all the premonitory symptoms of distre[illegible] A slight fall of rain however towards the end of Au[illegible] cotton and jawari crops. "Field work recomm[illegible] remained high, alarm subsided:" much grai[illegible] eaten, but the public health was not percep[illegible] cultural classes the year was on the whole on[illegible] The effect of continued high prices and in[illegible] [illegible]he following year, when the water-supp[illegible] [illegible]on entirely failed, and the mo[illegible] [illegible]These causes combined[illegible]

ys been higher than in any other province. From the foregoing facts, ay be surmised that although* there has been a certain natural increment he population, a small part of which has been counterbalanced by emigra-n, still the greater part of the increase must have been caused by immigra-n: in other words, of the 435,933 persons returned as having been born utside the Province, many, if not most, must have entered it since the last Census was taken. This increase of population must have been attracted by the advantages which the Province possesses for commerce, agriculture, and industry.

Nature of the increase —agricultural and non-agricultural.

29. Of the population lost by the rectification of the Basim frontier, 2,777 may be apportioned as agriculturists, and 1,134 as non-agriculturists. Making this correction in Table III. of the Census Report for 1867, it will be seen from the following Table (No. 18) that the agricultural population has increased by 33·8 per cent., while the non-agricultural population has remained stationary.

Table No. 18—*Showing the nature of the increase of population, agricultural and non-agricultural.*

Population.	1867.	1881.	Variation.	Percentage of variation.
Agricultural.....	1366799	1829379	+ 462580	+ 33·8
Non-agricultural.....	860855	843294	— 17561	— 2·0

30. This does not mean that the commercial and industrial classes are dying out. It rather indicates that the agricultural class has been recruited to some extent from non-agriculturists. The desire for land is almost universal; commercial and industrial castes, ...ant castes, alike compete for land; and thus, although originally ... either substitute for, or add to, their original callings that ...re returned as agriculturists. Further details ... Nos. VIII. and XII.

Explanation of decrease among non-agriculturists.

...68·4) of the population of the province ...ts, and their numbers now are one-third ... 1867. There is however no reason to ... increase in numbers has involved any ... general standard of comfort, for it has ... ...nt increase in the area ... ... land revenue incr...

already mentioned, risen in price. Wheat, gram and common rice, howe
are much cheaper.*

Table No. 19—Exemplifying increase in manufactures.

Class of Manufacture.	1874-75.	1880-81.
Silk	211	415
Cotton	8783	17094
Wool	2622	5690
Other fibres	4426	10727
Paper	12	13
Wood	119	3921
Iron	136	2138
Brass and Copper	17	407
Building	200	1475

32. Manufacturing industry a
has increased.

Increase of population accompanied by increase of manufacturing industry, &c.

1868-9 there we
only twelve cotto
presses worked by
steam; there are
now 22 steam and hydraulic presses, three finishing presses and two ginning factories. Private looms or small works have also increased of late years, as will be seen by Table No. 19.

33. At the time of the last Census "the want of easy and perennial communication did much to counterbalance the other physical advantages of Berar." Since 1867 the branch lines of rail to Khamgaon and Amraoti have been opened; and the metalled roads from Dhamangaon to Yeotmal and thence to Darwha; from Ellichpur to Pili; from Khamgaon through Shegaon to Patsul; from Khamgaon to Amrapur; from Malkapur through Buldana and Chikhli to Mehkar, and from Basim to Pusad and Mangrul have been completed.

Increase of roads, &c.

34. That commerce also has increased is tolerably certain, although trustworthy figures for the earlier years of trade registration are wanting. The Town Fund assessment of one per cent. levied on non-agricultural incomes above Rs. 200 per annum rose from Rs. 86,620, paid by 14,378 persons assessed in 1876-77 to Rs. 1
paid by 20,151 persons assessed in 1879-80.

Increase of commerce.

35. The increase of p

Table No. 20—Showing increase of population in each District.

Districts.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Akola	112,135	23·3
Basim	82,237	29·7
Amraoti	73,097	14·7
	73,454	20·1
	13	21·1
		12·5

Total increase of
pulation how d

has thus i
six distri
the Akol
Basim di
greatest
taluks o

increased more than any other district, the margin of unassigned cultivable land which is actually available for cultivation† is barely four per cent, and of this land the greater portion lies in the Akola and Balapur taluks, bordering the hill tracts, and is consequently not profitable to cultivate. Any further increase in the cultivated area being almost impossible, it follows that *cæteris paribus* any further increase in the agricultural population of this district must be attended by a decrease in the means of sustenance falling to the lot of each individual. In the Ellichpur district the density of the agricultural population is greater than in Akola, and in Amraoti and Yeotmal it is nearly as great: but in each of these districts the area of the culturable waste land available for cultivation is larger. The attraction of cotton cultivation has increased the competition for land: and the following table shows that the largest proportion of land is devoted to cotton in those districts in which the agricultural population is most dense; or, in other words, where the number of acres per adult male agriculturist is smallest.

Table No. 22—Showing the density of the population on the cultivated area of Berar.

District.	Total area in square miles.				Total of Columns 2 and 3.	Percentage of Col. 2. to Col. 6.	Density of agricultural population per square mile of	
	Cultivated.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.*			Column 2.	Column 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amraoti	2187	395	177	2759	2582	84·7	179·6	152·2
ola	2085	413	162	2659	2498	83·5	192·3	160·5
hpur.....	967	733	923	2623	1700	56·9	197·3	112·2
ana	1886	448	475	2808	2334	80·8	167·8	135·6
.....	1629	1190	1090	3910	2819	57·8	170·2	98·4
.....	1676	375	903	2954	2051	81·7	149·7	122·3
ovince	10431	3553	3730	17714	13984	74·6	175·4	130·8

Table No. 23—Showing the extent of cotton cultivated in Berar (1879).

District.	Acres cultivated.		Percentage of Cols. 2 to 3.	Acres per agriculturist.	
	Cotton.	Total.		Cotton.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amraoti		5[illegible]15	35·4	1·2	3·5
Akola			40·9	1·4	3·3
Ellichpur			38·2	1·2	3·2
Buldana			25·6	1·0	3·7
Wun			28·2	1·0	3·8
Basim			22·5	1·0	4·2

Increase in the different Taluks.

37. The increase in different taluks varies from 3,876 per 10,000 in the Darwha taluk to 23 per 10,000 in the Morsi taluk; and may be distinguished as an increase in the population of the—

(*a*) Towns, *i.e.* places containing more than 5,000 inhabitants;
(*b*) Large villages, *i.e.* places containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants;
(*c*) Small villages, *i.e.* places containing less than 1,000 inhabitants.

Of the total increase (445,019)—

22,646, or 5·1 per cent. occurs in the towns;
239,318, or 53·8 „ „ „ „ large villages;
183,055, or 41·1 „ „ „ „ small „

And from Table No. 24 it will be seen that whereas there is a general tendency in the small villages to grow into large villages, there is not, except in the Akola district, so marked a tendency in the large villages to grow into towns. In each taluk of the Akola district, there has been an increase in the town population, partly because each individual town except Balapur has grown, and partly because two large villages, Jamod and Sonala in the Jalgaon taluk, are now from their increase in numbers ranked as towns. In the Amraoti district the decrease in the town population of the Amraoti taluk is caused chiefly by the omission of the Jagir village of Balgaon, and in the Morsi taluk by the omission of Pusle, both these places having now a population less than 5,000: in the Murtazapur taluk, the only town (Karanja) has decreased in size; while in the Chandur taluk the increase is mainly due to the inclusion of Talegaon, which has now attained the rank of a town.

* See note on p. 200 of the Census Tables. † See p. 201 of the Census Tables.

TABLE No. 24.

Showing the Distribution of the Popula[illegible]e Towns and in Large and Small Villages for 1867 *and* 1881.

Taluk.	1867. Distribution of population.			1881. Distribution of population.			1881. [illegible]ntage of population found in			Distribution of increase.			Percentage of increased population found in			Percentage by which the population has increased in		
	Small villages.	Large villages.	Towns.	Small villages.	Large villages.	Towns.	[illegible]	Large villages.	Towns.	Small villages.	Large villages.	Towns.	Small villages.	Large villages.	Towns.	Small villages.	Large villages.	Towns.
Amraoti District.																		
Amraoti	60157	37581	41903	65083	61911	36462	39 [illegible]	37·9	22·3	4926	24330	—5446	20·7	102·2	—22·9	8·2	64·7	—13·0
Chandur	71586	50675	5381	87898	72085	11628	51·2	42·0	6·8	16312	21410	6247	37·1	48·7	14·2	22·8	42·2	116·1
Morsi	69083	37660	31032	60996	41348	27344	47·0.	31·9	21·1	903	3688	—4288	298·0	1217·2	—1415·2	1·5	9·8	—13·6
Murtazapur	68281	24027	11750	68165	31485	10923	61·6	28·5	9·9	—116	6858	—827	—1·9	115·9	—14·0	—·2	27·8	—7·0
Total	*269117*	*150543*	*90071*	*282142*	*206829*	*86357*	*49·0*	*36·0*	*15·0*	*22025*	*56286*	*—4314*	*29·8*	*76·0*	*—5·8*	*8·5*	*37·4*	*—4·8*
Akola District.																		
Akola	57875	31841	19942	69826	47634	21991	50·1	34·1	15·8	11951	15763	2049	40·2	53·0	6·9	20·6	49·5	10·3
Akot	53421	43579	20654	60041	60775	23437	41·6	42·1	16·3	6620	12196	2783	30·6	56·5	12·9	12·4	25·1	13·5
Balapur	45799	18687	24073	46861	35780	24559	43·7	33·4	22·9	1062	17143	486	5·7	91·7	2·6	2·3	92·0	2·0
Jalgaon	39512	34835	8763	43982	40977	20780	41·6	38·8	19·6	4470	6142	12017	19·8	27·1	53·1	11·3	17·6	137·1
Khamgaon	40942	19862	15922	45048	27662	23469	46·8	28·8	24·4	4106	7800	7547	21·1	40·1	38·8	10·0	39·3	47·4
Total	*237549*	*153754*	*89354*	*265758*	*212798*	*114236*	*44·8*	*35·9*	*19·3*	*28209*	*59044*	*24882*	*25·2*	*52·6*	*22·2*	*11·9*	*38·4*	*27·8*
Ellichpur District.																		
Ellichpur	52953	30582	52019	56355	37504	54182	38·1	25·3	36·6	3403	6922	2163	27·3	55·4	17·3	6·4	22·6	4·2
Daryapur	56927	34487	11389	62138	51129	9842	50·6	41·5	8·0	5211	16642	—1547	25·7	81·9	—7·6	9·2	48·3	—13·6
Melghat	40666	.....	.....	42655	.....	.....	100·0	.....	.....	1989	.....	.....	100·0	.....	.....	4·9	.....	.....
Total	*150545*	*65069*	*63408*	*161148*	*88633*	*64024*	*51·*	[illegible]	*20·4*	*10603*	*23564*	*616*	*30·5*	*67·7*	*1·8*	*7·0*	*36·2*	*1·9*
Buldana District.																		
Chikhli	77436	29087	9293	85126	47860	7025	60	[illegible]	5·0	7700	18773	—2273	31·8	77·0	—9·4	9·9	64·5	—24·4
Malkapur	77761	53231	14023	91677	61936	14895	51	[illegible]	8·8	13916	8705	872	59·2	37·1	3·7	17·9	16·4	6·2
Mehkar	72472	33011	.....	89534	41710	.....	68	[illegible]	.....	17062	8699	.....	66·2	33·8	.....	23·5	26·4	.....
Total	*227659*	*115329*	*23321*	*266337*	*151506*	*21920*	*6*	[illegible]	*5·0*	*38678*	*36177*	*—1401*	*52·6*	*49·3*	*—1·9*	*17·0*	*31·4*	*—6·0*
Wun District.																		
Yeotmal	71101	17449	.....	77914	29932	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	6813	12483	.....	35·3	64·7	.....	9·6	71·5	.....
Darwha	73312	22387	.....	89453	43336	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	16140	20949	.....	43·5	56·5	.....	22·0	93·6	.....
Kelapur	59461	12889	.....	64880	13934	.....	82	[illegible]	.....	5419	1054	.....	83·7	16·3	.....	9·1	8·2	.....
Wun	56309	10790	.....	59860	12791	.....	82·4	17·6	.....	3551	2004	.....	63·9	36·1	.....	6·3	18·6	.....
Total	*260183*	*63506*	.....	*292105*	*99996*	.....	*74·5*	*25·5*	.....	*31923*	*36490*	.....	*46·7*	*53·3*	.....	*12·3*	*57·5*	.....
Basim District.																		
Basim	82050	29854	8625	105555	40559	11576	66·9	25·7	7·3	22905	10705	2931	62·6	29·3	8·1	27·7	35·9	34·2
Mangrul	48177	10431	5341	58184	17958	.....	76·4	23·6	.....	9707	7527	—5341	8	[illegible]	—44·9	20·0	72·2	—100·0
Pusad	68123	17387	5753	87133	26912	11006	69·7	21·5	8·8	19005	9525	5253		[illegible]·2	15·5	27·9	54·8	91·8
Total	*198255*	*57672*	*19719*	*250872*	*85429*	*22582*	*60·9*	*23·8*	*6·3*	*51617*	*27757*	*2863*			*3·5*	*25·9*	*48·1*	*14·5*
Grand Total	1335308	605873	286473	1518363	845191	309119	56·8	31·6	11·6						5·1	13·7	39·5	7·9

The changes in the Basim district are caused by Pusad being now included as a town, Mangrul being excluded, and Basim itself having increased in size. In the Chikhli, Malkapur and Daryapur taluks, the fluctuation of the previous town populations has caused the change in numbers; in the Ellichpur taluk a decrease in the urban population would have been shown, but that Pathrot now ranks as a town.

38. The increase in the rural population is in some measure, as Table No. 25 exemplifies, connected with the increase of the area under cultivation. Those taluks in which the largest proportion of new land has been brought under the plough are with only two exceptions the taluks in which the largest proportion of the population are found living in small villages. Where less fresh land has been brought into cultivation, the percentage of increase in the "small village" population has with only two exceptions fallen below the provincial average. In Basim, where the increase of cultivated area for the district has been 76 per cent., the corresponding increase of rural population is found chiefly in small villages, as it is also in the taluks of Malkapur, Mehkar, Melghat, Kelapur and Wun. But although the "small village" population thus fluctuates to a certain extent with the spread of cultivation, the increase of population in the large villages has in every taluk but three been proportionately larger than the increase of population in the small villages, thus suggesting, as hinted above, a certain general tendency in the population to concentrate themselves in the large villages, rather than in the smaller villages on the one hand, or the towns on the other.

Increase in rural population: how affected by increase in cultivation in each taluk.

Table No. 25—Comparing the increase in population and in the cultivated area of each taluk.

Taluk.	Area occupied by cultivators in acres.		Increase.	
	1867.	1881.	Acres.	Percentage.
...rnoti	251499	369077	117578	46·8
...dur	188932	463007	274025	145·0
.....	227949	313186	85237	37·4
...tazapur ...	223276	343847	120571	54·0
...ola	367850	398135	30285	8·2
...kot	291105	312119	21014	7·2
Balapur	464363	282930	74983	16·1
Khamgaon		256414		
Jalgaon	202071	215302	13231	6·5
Ellichpur	238989	258110	24121	10·3
Daryapur	289440	303816	14376	5·0
Melghat	.....	69742	.....	.....
Chikhli	378141	465194	87053	23·0
Malkapur	391487	445140	53653	13·7
Mehkar	317		[illegible]	49·8
Yeotmal	12			7
Darwha	22			
Kelapur	23			
Wun				
Basim	30041			
Mangrul	153435	254721	101286	
Pusad	192737	351427	158690	2·3

39. In the respective density of the taluks there has since 1867 been very little change. Ellichpur, Akot and Jalgaon remain at the head of the list. There are nine taluks having a density of more than two hundred, and three others with more than 150, persons to the square mile. Between these and the remaining ten taluks, there is now as in 1867 a great gap as respects the density of population. The former are situated in the northern and the latter, with the exception of Melghat, in the southern half of the province. The densely populated taluks include the valley which forms the bed of the Purna River, the surface soil being to a very great extent a rich black vegetable mould. The sparsely populated taluks are (setting aside the Melghat mountain tract) sometimes known as the Balaghat, or upland country lying above the outer scraps of

Density of population in each Taluk.

Table No. 26—Showing the population per square mile.

	Taluk.	1881.	1867.	Increase of density.
Densely populated taluks.	Ellichpur.....	315·7	289·1	26·6
	Akot.....	278·5	236·8	41·7
	Jalgaon	269·7	212·0	57·7
	Daryapur.....	243·8	203·6	40·2
	Amraoti	243·2	207·8	35·4
	Khamgaon ...	218·1	174·0	44·1
	Malkapur.....	213·3	183·6	29·7
	Morsi	208·5	208·0	0·5
	Chandur	200·7	149·3	51·4
	Akola	188·7	148·4	40·3
	Balapur	188·1	155·3	32·8
	Murtazapur...	181·3	171·6	9·7
Sparsely populated taluks.	Basim	150·0	116·5	33·5
	Chikhli	138·8	114·8	24·0
	Mehkar	130·6	105·0	25·6
	Darwha	125·0	90·1	34·9
	Mangrul	120·1	99·6	20·5
	Yeotmal	118·6	97·4	21·2
	Pusad	98·2	71·5	26·7
	Wun.....	84·8	78·3	6·5
	Kelapur	73·0	67·0	6·0
	Melghat	25·9	24·7	1·2

the Ajanta range. Of the counties in England and Wales twenty-one are more densely populated than Ellichpur taluk, and in none is the population so sparse as it is in Kelapur and Melghat. Berkshire (311 persons to the square mile) has nearly the same density as Ellichpur: Northampton (277) has nearly the same as Akot: while in Oxford (245) and Daryapur; Cornwall (242) and Amraoti, Northumberland (215) and Malkapur, Norfolk (210) and Morsi, Denbigh (178) and Murtazapur, Pembroke (149) and Basim, Carmarthen (132) and Mehkar, Cardigan (101) and Pusad, Montgomery (87) and Wun, the densities are nearly equal. In seven of those twelve taluks which now as in 1867 exceed the remainder in density of population, the increase of density since that year has also been greater than elsewhere. In all the sparsely populated taluks, except Chikhli, more than two-thirds of the population are found in the small villages; in Murtazapur also 61·6 per cent. and in Chikhli itself 60·8 per cent. of the people dwell in those villages. In Ellichpur the percentage of urban population is very high: but in all the other more densely populated taluks, the high density is due to the number and population of the large villages (see Table No 24).

40. Turning to Final Census Table No. II., it will be seen that the Chandur taluk, which was previously fifth in point of population, now heads the list, Malkapur and Amraoti being second and third, while Ellichpur has been passed by Basim, and Morsi has retired from the fourth to the eleventh place. Wun has now fallen below Mangrul, but with this exception the last eight taluks preserve the same order now as in 1867. The five taluks in which both the actual and the proportionate increase ... greatest are Chandur, Darwha, Basim, Pusad, and Akola.

41. A reference to Final Census Tables ... much light on individual sources of increase. A large ... the Malkapur and Chikhli taluks is ... immigration from Khandesh. The population of the ... uks on the Payn Ganga River has been increased by immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions, and that of those on the Wardha River by immigrants from the Central Provinces. The Amraoti and Basim districts have contributed to the numbers now found in Darwha: and Akola has sent immigrants to the taluks of Basim, Mangrul, and Daryapur. The Ellichpur taluk has attracted immigrants from outside Berar to more than the number of its increase in population since 1867, and the same may be said of Amraoti and Murtazapur. In Morsi and Melghat the change of numbers has been inconsiderable. With the Akola district the case is different. The immigrants from outside Berar even if they had all arrived since 1867, number only 37,053 males and 25,768 females. Inside the province itself 4,084 males and 4,507 females have left Akola for other districts in excess of those who have come into it from them, so that if this movement also were assumed to have taken place since the last Census, there would remain 26,695 males and 31,210 females as an increase attributable to the fecundity of the population. This merely amounts to a total increase of 12 per cent. in the 13¼ years, or an average annual excess of about 9 per mille in the birth-rate over the death-rate.*

Increase due to immigration.

---

* The registered rates for 1880 showed a greater excess than this in every district, viz.:—

Districts.	Birth-rate per-mille.	Death-rate per mille.	Excess per mille of births over deaths.
Amraoti	36·4	20·3	16·1
Akola	49·5	26·2	23·3
Ellichpur	44·1	28·0	16·1
Buldana	42·2	24·2	18·0
Wun	38·5	21·4	17·1
Basim	38·5	23·4	15·1

As part of the immigration must have occurred prior to 1867, the natural rate of increase may be slightly higher; but on the other hand the average annual birth-rate in Akola district is higher than elsewhere; so that if uniform in all the districts, a birth-rate of 9 or 10 per mille in excess of the death-rate will approximately give the natural rate of increase of the province, leaving immigration and emigration out of account.

Increase due to floating population.

42. One point remains for consideration, viz., the amount of increase due to a temporary influx of population attracted by the busy season. The floating population in each taluk (see Table No. 27) includes many persons belonging to that or the neighbouring district, who would in any case have contributed to swell the provincial increase, and whose numbers are probably to some extent counterbalanced by a corresponding temporary efflux; so that persons absent from their houses for a few days either for trade or to attend marriages probably form a large percentage of the total floating population. In Morsi taluk, however, which would otherwise show a considerable decrease of population since 1867, temporary residents appear to have been enumerated in a majority of the villages: in Murtazapur taluk temporary residents in considerable numbers occurred at Karanja, Kuram, and the kasba itself. The increase in the Melghat taluk was due to the presence of the labourers employed on the Pili road. "Though this taluk has not advanced in actual numbers, practically those parts now open to population are more thickly populated than in 1867: for it has to be recollected that since then six hundred square miles of country (or about one-third of the taluk) have been classed as State reserve forests from which many villages disappeared." The number of railway passengers enumerated was small, being only seventy for the whole province.

Table No. 27—Showing floating Population enumerated in each Taluk.

District.	Taluk.	Population (1881.)	Increase since 1867.	Floating population (1881.)
Amraoti	Amraoti	168,450	23,810	17,604
	Chandur	171,611	43,969	14,739
	Morsi	129,688	303	10,239
	Murtazapur	110,573	5,915	9,848
	Total	575,328	73,997	52,430
Akola	Akola	139,421	29,763	10,704
	Akot	144,253	21,599	8,632
	Balapur	107,200	18,091	7,258
	Jalgaon	105,739	23,629	6,839
	Khamgaon	96,179	19,453	5,471
	Total	592,792	112,135	41,904
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	148,041	12,488	13,375
	Daryapur	123,109	20,306	10,475
	Melghat	42,655	1,989	3,775
	Total	313,805	34,783	27,625
Buldana	Chikhli	140,011	24,260	11,387
	Malkapur	168,508	23,493	10,658
	Mehkar	131,244	25,761	16,257
	Total	439,763	73,454	38,302
Wun	Yeotmal	107,846	19,295	8,870
	Darwha	132,788	37,089	8,075
	Kelapur	78,814	6,473	5,346
	Wun	72,654	5,555	3,990
	Total	392,103	68,413	26,281
Pasim	Basim	157,690	36,561	15,713
	Mangrul	76,142	11,993	3,990
	Pusad	125,051	33,783	11,237
	Total	358,883	82,237	30,940
	Grand Total	2,672,673	445,019	217,482

* Deputy Commissioner's Report.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III.

Table No. 28—Distribution, by Religion, of Total Population.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on Total Population.
Hindus	1,252,541	1,173,113	2,425,654	90·8
Sikhs	305	220	525	·02
Musalmans	97,230	90,325	187,555	7·02
Christians	772	563	1,335	·05
Buddhists	1	.....	1	·00004
Jains	10,752	9,268	20,020	·7
Jews	2	1	3	·0001
Parsis	157	85	242	·01
Aborigines	18,732	18,606	37,338	1·4
Total	1,380,492	1,292,181	2,672,673	100·0

Religions: Classification.

43. Final Census Table No. III. classifies the inhabitants of Berar according to religion. The religion of the province is Hinduism. 90·8 per cent. of the population are Hindus, and of the Hindus 95·4 per cent. are returned without distinction of sect. In other words, six out of every seven persons in the province have given no further description of their religion than that it is Hinduism. This apparent unanimity conceals a considerable variety of belief and disguises the fact that the Hinduism of the majority of the people is far from coinciding with the creed of an orthodox Brahman. As castes were not tabulated by religion, it is impossible to say with certainty what castes they are whose members are returned as Hindus pure and simple: in the case of Brahmans and the trading castes, however, the sect was generally entered: so that, excluding these and some of the semi-Hinduized aborigines, it is clear that the body classified as Hindus by religion include nearly every caste of people from the Rajput to the Dom. The vagueness of the term "Hindu" as the name of a religion is apparent from the fact that all the Deputy Commissioners considered that it could rightly be extended to the form of worship practised by the Gonds and other aboriginal castes.* In one

	Number.	Percentage
Hindu Sects	112,323	4·6
Other Hindus	2,313,331	95·4

* The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur, wrote as follows:—

"The difficulty that met us was this: when the hill-people were pressed for a reply as to what their religion was, sometimes after much parleying they said, either that they were Hindus, or that they knew nothing about religion, that they were 'Arani log,' ignorant hill-people. All they knew was they were Korkus by caste. In one instance of two Korkus, brothers, one gave the one answer and the other the second; when they gave the second reply the question was what was to be entered in column 6; if one went merely by the answer one should have entered 'does not know,' which would have accurately represented the answer. Nowhere as far as I can discover did a single individual assert that there was such a distinct and separate thing as a Korku religion. He merely answered to the effect, 'I am Korku but I don't know what my religion is called. I worship Mahadeo, Hanuman, Byram-Bai, Chand, Suraj, and the Bhagwant who is over all, that is my religion, call it what you please.'

"Now yesterday at Chikhalda there were representatives of eight villages present: of these I called out six Korkus, one Gaolan and two Nihals. All of the Korkus when asked what their religion was, commenced by naming the gods they worshipped as above. When further pressed as to what name the religion had in which these gods were worshipped, five answered without hesitation 'Hindu' and one said he really could not tell. What could he a Korku know about his religion's name? The Gaolan replied that he worshipped exactly the same gods the Korku did. Whatever their religion was called that was his, he did not know its name.

"Of the two Nihals both said they worshipped exactly as a Korku did, the same gods, but they could not give the name the religion was known by; how should they know it? Asked if they

or two taluks some of the enumerators drew a distnction between such of the higher caste Hindus as worshipped carven images, and those lower castes who worship daubed stones, and are not allowed to pollute a temple by their presence. In one taluk Baniyas, Telis, Mahars, Mangs, Gaolis, Banjaras, Waddars, Gujarathis, Marwaris, Khatis, Rathors, Chambars, Thotis and other castes were entered each as practising a special form of worship known in each instance by the caste name.

Local meaning of the term Hinduism.

44. The Hinduism of Berar is undoubtedly a religion of local origin which has been moulded and modified by external forces. Siva, its chief deity, is by some held to be of Dravidian origin: by others it is assumed that "it was the inhabitants of the Western Himalayas who elevated Rudra-Siva to be their protecting deity, just as Vishnu became the god of the nations on the Ganges." Siva generally is however merely the name applied by the Brahmans to the different local deities whom they represented as his avatars; and hence it gives more information as to the religion of those so applying it than of the religion to which it was applied.

External influences.

45. The external forces which prior to the arrival of the Muhammadans moulded or modified local religion were the Aryan element, the Buddhist and Jain religions, and the neo-Brahmanic revival. Traces of the Aryan element are very faint. The Hom sacrifice appears to be a relic of the worship of Agni, and the swallow-wort to be the modern substitute for the ancient Soma-plant: while "very few Brahmans commence their daily duties without saluting the sun with the old salutation, now scarcely understood, of the Savitri." The Til Sankrant is supposed to be a vestige of the Aryan cult. But before the Aryan invaders had turned the line of the Vindhya mountains, the revolt of Buddhism had occurred. The oldest specimen of architecture in Berar is the plain rock-cut Buddhist monastery at Patur Shekh Babu. Jainism, which subsequently prevailed, left the later structures at Maktagiri, Sirpur and Karanja. The indirect influence of Buddhism may perhaps be recognised to-day among the Gosawis, Manbhaos, Gondhalis and other sects who recruit their ranks from Sudras of any caste; and to the example of the Buddhists and Jains is probably due that predisposition among the Hindus of Berar to the frequent canonization of saints, a cult which in time extended even to the worship of canonized Musalmans. The diverse elements were to a certain extent welded together by Brahmanic influence, but the Brahmans

---

knew anything of the religions that Muhammadans and Hindus professed. One replied that the 'deos' being the same he supposed their religion was a branch of Hinduism. The other said he thought they were rather more like Musalmans. Asked why he was of this opinion, he replied that Nihals eat all kinds of flesh, which pucka Hindus did not, and so were like Musalmans, except that the latter abhorred pig's flesh, which they (Nihals) liked."

The Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, forwards the following intelligent report from the Tahsildar, Chandur:—"The general opinion in the taluk with regard to the religion of the aborginal tribes is that they are all Hindus. In Berar the Gonds mix up so much and so freely with the superior Hindu castes that they have come to be regarded as no way inferior to the Kunbis. At any rate their treatment by the Hindus is far more considerate than that of the Mahars.

"2. Careful inquiries, however, show that this general opinion cannot be correct. The principal feature of Hindoism is that it inculcates among all classes of its followers a high veneration for a cow. One who has not this veneration cannot be a Hindu. Following this principle one must say that a Gond by his having no objection to cow-killing proclaims that he is anything but a Hindu. He will be slow to admit this. He will plead that cow-killing among the Gonds is very rare in these days. But he cannot deny that he lacks the Hindu's veneration for a cow, and that his religion at least connives at cow-killing. It is also noticeable that a Gond does not recognize any of the popular Hindu gods. He has altogether a distinct set of them. The above would show that the Gond at least is not a Hindu, although he is treated as such."

The Tahsildar of Morsi, another taluk in the same district, while stating that some authorities in his taluk regard Gonds, Arakhs, Korkus and Bhils, as non-Hindus, because they kill cows and eat beef, adds that their manners and customs and funeral rites are nevertheless similar to those of other Hindus, that they are not at all inferior to Mahars and Mangs, and that if the latter are considered to be Hindus, the Gonds, &c., should be included in the same category.

With so vague a term opinions must necessarily be conflicting. (Cp. Barth's *Religions of India*, p. 270.)

have never had the power, even if they had the will, to make the mass homogeneous. Even educated Brahmans recognize only four religions in the province; these are Hindu, Musalman, Parsi and Christian: Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs, they call Hindus; Jews being circumcised are, they say, the same as Musalmans. But this claim to unity of religion cannot hide the fact that the Hinduism of Berar contains a large præ-Brahmanic element.

Need of Brahman priests.

46. The four chief events of the Hindu religious year are, in Berar, the Maha Siwratri, the Holi, the Dasara and the Diwali. The Maha Siwratri is held in honour of the lingam and a Jangam or a Gurava officiates. The Holi is an obscene saturnalia in honour of a female demon, whom any man may burn in effigy at his own bonfire. At the Dasara, and Diwali also, the presence of a Brahman has not yet become absolutely necessary and is often dispensed with. This is perhaps sufficient proof of the vitality of the præ-Brahmanic element in the popular worship; other facts will bring out this point still more clearly.

Worship of the greater gods, Vishnu, Mahadeo, Ganpati, Devi and Surya.

47. The five *Dii majorum gentium* of the Hindu pantheon are worshipped in Berar, but those incarnations are the more popular which are believed to represent deities of other than Aryan origin. Thus the Ram Nawami and Gokul Ashtami are important festivals, and the birthdays of Parashuram, Narsingh, and Waman are less important festivals, in honor of five of the ten well-known incarnations of Vishnu;, but Balaji is his most popular avatar. Rama like Balaji is a deified hero. When Rama journeyed from Nagpur to Nasik, he passed through Berar and was (so the legend goes) defeated, slain, and brought to life again at Salbaldi. It may be in memory of this journey and exploit that no less than thirty-five villages are found named after the Rajput hero. Rama was however at that time 'the especial hero of the Linga worshippers,' and the linga stones are still found in his temples. Pilgrimages to the shrine of Vithoba at Pandharpur are frequently made, but reason has been shown for believing that Vithoba, often numbered in place of Buddha as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, was really a Buddhist or Jain devotee. The images of Vithoba and Rukhmini are naked, as are often those of the grama devata (or village gods) in the Telugu country.

Worship of Ganpati.

48. In honor of Ganpati, the Ganesh Chaturthi is observed. Ganapatyas* are however scarce in Berar, and the day is by many castes dedicated to the worship of the implements of their craft.

Worship of Mahadeo.

49. The great festival in honor of Mahadeo is the Maha Siwratri (Feb. 26th), but at this the lingam is the object of worship; and although the sect of the Lingayats is comparatively modern, the worship of the lingam is supposed to be intimately connected with the old serpent worship. (Wheeler's *Hist. Ind.* III., 65.) Among the lower castes Bairoba as an incarnation of Siva is much worshipped: while among agricultural and other castes the most popular incarnation is Khandoba. It was in his honor that until recently women used to swing themselves by iron hooks fastened into their flesh, after first naming their petition to the priest: in his honor also men drew strings of heavy carts by means of iron hooks fastened into their bodies. The Waghes,† found chiefly in the Basim and Pusad taluks, beg in the name of Khandoba; and the Murali girls are dedicated to him. In many houses there is a small silver image of the god, sword in hand, on horseback, before which on the Champa Shasti is waved a copper platter bearing cocoanut, jagri, turmeric and sixteen small lamps made of wheaten flour. His votaries also offer him brinjals and onions his favourite diet, which they may not use themselves before this day. The black dog of Khandoba on which he rides is also worshipped. Sunday is the

* M. 3; F. 3—total 6.
† M. 32; F. 34—total 66.

day sacred to this deity (who is also known as Martand), and alms are solicited on this day in his name.

Worship of Devi.

50. The favourite incarnation of Devi is probably Bhawani, to whom the large temples at Amraoti and Mahur are dedicated, and in whose services the Gondhalis are enrolled. She is worshipped for the nine days, Bhawani Nawratra, preceding the Dasara, the idol being placed on a basket crowned every day with fresh flowers. The basket rests on a pot full of water, and for the whole period of nine days a light is kept burning on a stand before the image. On the tenth day, or the Dasara, the head of the village slays a buffalo in remembrance of the victory of Devi over the demon god Mhasoba or Mahishasur. On this day also an unmarried girl is placed beside the image of Bhawani and worshipped, the ceremony being possibly a relic of the left-handed ritual of former days. Bhawani is also worshipped on the new and full moon. She may perhaps be indentified with Mari Mai, to whom on the eighth day of Bhawani Nawratra some castes offer twigs of sacred trees.

Ancestor worship.

51. The growth of ancestor worship into the worship of saints and heroes is exemplified in the local religion. Some castes, *e. g.* Telis, keep small metal images made in honour of their ancestors. Food is offered to the dead man's spirit after every funeral (see paras. 57, 65). The Brahmanic custom is to offer to the ancestors on the anniversary of their death. In Berar the Sudras omit this observance and only offer their oblation, which may be nothing more than a handful of food, or a little ghi thrown into the fire, on two fixed days in the year. The first is the third day of Vaishak, known as Akhaji or Akshatritiya (1st May); the second is sometimes called the Pitra Paksha, sometimes the Pittori Amavasya (24th August), and it is one of the occasions on which barren women worship the attendants of Durga in the hope of offspring.

Veneration of heroes and saints.

52. The cases of hero worship are not very frequent. The Gudi Padwa festival held on new year's day (Chaitr Shudha 1) is in honor of Rama and his three brothers, who on this day met again after their wanderings: a pole bearing a brass or copper pot, and adorned with a woman's bodice or a red flag, is erected in front of their houses by those who celebrate this event. Hanuman, who led the monkey host to Ceylon in aid of Rama, is also worshipped on his birth-day, fourteen days later; and the names of victorious Arjun and others are borne in mind when entering a village. But these are heroes of antiquity, and there are no modern additions to the roll of deified warriors. The list of saints, on the other hand, is continually being augmented. Ramdas the Brahman died at Parali in the Satara district, and Tukaram the Kunbi died at Dehu in the Poona district nearly three centuries ago. Jnaneshwar of Alandi and Eknath of Paithan were both Brahmans. Coming to more recent times, there are Jhageshwar Maharaj of Wadner Jhagaji, who died about a century ago: Narayan Bhao of Patur Shekh Babu, who died about thirty years ago: the Swami of Akalkot, a Kanaujia Brahman, who died quite recently: while Eshwantrao Mahadeo and Govind of Amalner, two Brahmans of Khandesh, with Narsing Boa of Akot and Sonaji Maharaj of Sonale, are four holy men who have not yet passed away. Besides these saints of universal repute, there are others, such as Narhari the goldsmith, Namdeo the tailor, and Kolba Bhao the weaver, who are known and venerated only in their own castes. The mode of worshipping a saint or hero is simple. Five small lamps made of wheaten flour are placed in a dish and lit, the dish is taken in the hand and waved; rice and curds are offered. But perhaps the most noteworthy instance of saint worship is the still increasing veneration paid to Shah Dawal or Dawal Malik. Dawal was a Mahar and Shah or Malik was a Madari fakir; they lived together and

were buried in one tomb at Uprai.* A fair is held at Uprai once a year, but an individual worshipper considers once in three years, or even once in seven years a sufficiently frequent attendance. The following ceremony is observed: cakes made of milk, sugar and butter, and a drink made of jagri and water, are prepared, over which the fakir repeats the fatiha; then the sacred viands are distributed among the worshippers. On returning to the village a goat is sacrificed and a dinner given to fakirs. Among Kunbis and Telis the worship of Dawal Malik is very frequent. The Pangols, who occur in some numbers in the Basim district, and in Akot, Murtazapur, and Darwha talúks are a sect of beggars, especially devoted to Dawal Malik, but occasionally worshipping Khandoba: in the early morning they sit in trees or at times walk through the streets uttering Dam! Dam! and begging from door to door. In appearance they resemble fakirs, for they never touch a razor except to shave their faces after a death. They bury their dead and conduct their marriages without the intervention of a Brahman. One division of the caste has however forsaken mendicancy and adopted agriculture as a livelihood; and these, although they will still eat and drink, will not intermarry with the mendicant Pangols. The shrine of any saint however is visited if it works cures. Sometimes there is a curious proximity of one such shrine to another. Just outside the Gawilgarh fort, on the edge of the Dhobis' Tank, is a shrine of Mariai, before which men of all castes bring those sick of cholera or small-pox and lay them down, offering to the goddess bits of cocoanut, looking glass and small bells.† Inside the fort adjoining there is the tomb of a saintly fakir called Pir Shahji, to which in the same manner those suffering from dog-bite are brought. Parched gram is first offered to the saint, and is then forced down the sick man's throat. There is a similar shrine to Burhanudín Saheb at Narnala.

Ghosts.

53. All classes have a firm belief that the spirits of the dead are wont at times to trouble the living. These spirits are classed according to the status of their owners at the time of death. A Jhoting is the spirit of a child who has not yet been invested with the sacred thread: a Munja is that of a child who wore the thread but died before marriage: a Bhut is an adult male ghost: while female ghosts are known as Chudel, Dakin, Hadal or Manwin. A Brahma-samand or a Brahma-rakshas is the ghost of a miserly Brahman. It is held that a Munja spirit will cause the death of one child after another who is named after him, and the terrified father will call his next infant a Blockhead or a Dungheap (Dhondia, Ukharda,) in the hope that the angry spirit may be appeased. If a child is sickening from this cause, the father will give a dinner at a banyan tree to unmarried men: or he may tie a silken cord around the child's waist and prepare an offering of red lead, limes, betel-nut and leaves, cocoanut and dates. At night he may call in a Kumbhar or other exorcist, who brings with him a small drum (dahak). On this, after first worshipping it, he accompanies himself as he sings invocations to each unmarried man who has died in that family. The mouth and eyes of the afflicted person he will sprinkle with water over which mantras have been repeated. The evil spirit after being repeatedly questioned explains who he is and how he entered in. More sprinkling and mantras, with an occasional tap from the exorcist's wand, decide the spirit, who promises to depart if he receives the offering due to him. This is now made: the affected person takes an old shoe between his teeth and goes to the abode of the spirit, and thence to a pipal tree, at the foot of which he is supposed to fall senseless and to become freed from the incubus. A nail is driven into the tree to prevent the spirit's return: or if the exorcist can manage it, he shuts up the spirit in a bottle which is buried

* This species of religious partnership between a Hindu and a Musalman is not without precedent. Nanak and Farid, the disciples of Kabir, lived for sometime in close religious and social intercourse.

† Possibly this was once the shrine of the Gond god Gagara, whose name means "little bells."

deep underground. Should the foot or any single limb be affected, the ceremony of *dora-bandhan* is frequently performed. A piece of string is suspended over a wood fire, mantras being repeated the while; the smoke when it touches the string indicates the effectual mantra. The string is now bound around the sufferer's foot, and the regular offering to evil spirits follows. If it be a Manwin or the spirit of a married woman, who is troubling one of her own sex, an image of her is made and worshipped. Often in order to appease her before a marriage, a bodice, bangles, red and yellow turmeric, tooth powder, betel nut and leaf are presented to a married woman who comes from her own house to receive the offerings, bathes, and is then led back. If a Jhoting be troublesome, a patch of ground at the side of a river or road, or at the village burial-place, is plastered over with cowdung, and on the smooth surface the figure of a man is sketched in red lead. To this grains of urad and jawari coloured yellow, red and yellow turmeric with white oleander flowers are offered: little lamps of wheaten flour, containing linseed oil, are lit, and scents and camphor are burnt. Limes, dates, almonds, plantains and lumps of turmeric, five of each, and a cocoanut, are then offered. After this the worshippers return home and bathe.

Demon gods and goddesses.

54. But these especial spirits of evil, who however troublesome, are rarely remembered beyond a second generation, are very inferior in importance to the demon gods and goddesses, represented by the rude heaps of red daubed stones which so frequently meet the eye by the roadside and under trees. At the head of these demons stands Bahram or Vetal, king of the Bhuts, and Mhasoba or Mahishasur, the haunter of running waters, who every now and again drags under and destroys a victim or two, and through fear of whom a *mot* is never worked from a stream. The chief female demons are now nearly all indentified with Devi. There are Yeskai, whose shrine is visited by Kunbis, Salis and Bhois on the eve before a wedding. There are Mari Mai and Mata Mai goddesses of cholera and small-pox*; Panchwai and Satwai, who are propitiated on the fifth and sixth day after the birth of a child†; there are seven Asras, water spirits like Mahishasur, but who trouble chiefly the weaker sex. An offering similar to that made for a Jhoting is made when one of these demons, in revenge for its haunt being disturbed, has seized a victim: but to the fruits and flowers must be added the blood of a cock or a kid, slain at the shrine. Sometimes also the Gondhalis are called in to sing through the night.

Tree worship.

55. Tree worship is also prevalent, as well as the use of trees in worship. The Pipal tree as being the abode of the munja spirit, is worshipped every Sunday evening; the Umbar, the sacred Basil, the Margosa and the Bel tree are sometimes the objects of daily worship: bel leaves, with rice grains, sandal ointment and flowers are offered to Mahadeo every day before the morning meal is eaten. The Shami tree and the Agara are worshipped at the Dasara: the Palas is worshipped by Kunbis on the Pola holiday, as also by Brahmans on the Palsula. Women come to the Awali tree in November (Kartik S. 14), and they pray before the Banyan tree for the long life of their husbands, in June (Wadsavitri: Jeshth S. 12). The wide-spread‡ custom of tying rags to certain trees is often met with in Berar. "If you present a rag in season, you may chance to get good clothes." The Vaishnavas commence their marriage season by wedding Rama Krishna to the holy basil: the dividing cloth is tied between the idol and the plant, mantras are solemnly repeated, and the marriage season is inaugurated (Kartik S. 12). Somewhat analogous is the case in which an unmarried man, who can only contract a "lagana," or regular

---

* Mari Mai is worshipped to the exclusion of every other goddess by some castes as the Bedars, &c.

† At p. 63 of the *Khandesh Gazetteer*, 23 of these goddesses are enumerated as worshipped by Reve Kunbis alone.

‡ It is met with on the Madras side (Dubois, p. 326) and on the Afghan frontier (Bannu, p. 143).

marriage, wishes to marry a widow, who having once been married can only go through the "pat" or inferior ceremony. The man is married to the swallow-wort plant, and the difficulty is thus got over; a ring or a pitcher is sometimes substituted for the plant. In the marriage ceremony the same reverence is shown. When the day is fixed the village Josi is consulted as to the sacred twigs which are needed. He generally specifies five; the mango, shami, jambul, apata, and swallow-wort; and he names also the man who is to cut them down. The trees are worshipped, a twig is cut from each, and sometimes a feast is given before returning home. In the bride's house they are placed in a chatty, around the mouth of which is bound a strip of yellow cloth torn from a woman's bodice: they are subsequently worshipped at the deokundi ceremony. After death, too, when the corpse has been washed, dressed and anointed, the arrangement of the body is not complete until a sprig of holy basil has been placed in the dead man's mouth or ear.

Serpent worship.

56. The worship of the cobra seems not to obtain among the hill tribes as much as among the pastoral and menial castes of the plains. Dhangars, Kolis, Bedars, Banjaras, Mahars, Mangs, Chambars, &c., are the chief serpent worshippers. There are however no known instances in which, as at Rajahmundri, Sambalpur and Manipur, a living untamed cobra has been worshipped, although a tame one is sometimes procured for the purpose from the Garodis or snake-charmers. Sometimes the metal or wooden image of a cobra is substituted, or a snake is fashioned out of clay. Generally the worship is performed at an ant-hill, and should a cobra be seen, it is taken to be a good omen. Twigs of the nim or bakán tree are fixed in the ground around the ant-hill; a yellow thread is wound round them, and offerings of grain, jawari, and milk are deposited within the circle.* The simplest form of worship is the pouring milk on an ant-hill; but the ceremony, whether simple or complex, is performed by the people, guided by Brahmans. Among the Bedars it is confined to the women; with Dhangars the whole family unite in its performance; but in other castes the general rule is, that the men alone should take part in the worship. Beside the Nagpanchami there is a festival three weeks after Diwali: it is however less important, and the picture of a snake drawn on the wall is substituted for the living reptile.

Metempsychosis.

57. The belief in metempsychosis is general. The good deeds done in the present life are balanced against the evil, and the nature of the dying man's next life is determined by the preponderance to one side or the other. Sex alone remains unchanged. At the moment of death his eyes will single out that form into which his soul will pass, from amongst 840,000 of possible existences. His relatives in their anxiety to learn his future fate, seek his resting place on the tenth night after death, and there sprinkle the ground with rice or jawari flour, smoothing it with a brass plate. They place boiled rice and water in a vessel to satisfy the dead man's wants, and cover the whole with a basket, sometimes leaving a lamp burning. In the morning they come betimes and look for marks in the flour, which shall indicate to them the animal into which his soul has gone. The observance is more common in the lower castes, but is not unknown among the Kunbis, who however substitute red turmeric for flour. The Musalman Bhils, notwithstanding their conversion, keep up the custom, but postpone it till the fortieth day after death.

Sorcery and witchcraft.

58. The belief in sorcery and witchcraft as affecting man and beast is also widespread. Those through whose agency the evil comes, or by whose influence it is removed, are feared rather than respected; their power however is supposed to cease as soon as their teeth fall out.

* A list of articles used as offerings comprises betel and cocoanut; limes, plantains, dates, turmeric, camphor and frankincense; gulal, abhir, and panchkhaje; flowers, cucumber, curds and unrefined sugar; a quarter seer of milk. Dhangars also offer resin and parched Indian corn.

59. At the commencement of a journey or an enterprise, the god Ganpati should, according to the Brahmans, be invoked. Ganpati is however popularly supplanted on such occasions by the observation of omens, which are much the same for all castes, though to this rule also there are exceptions. The sight of a corpse or of flesh is a lucky omen, except with the Lars and Sonars. To Gosawis and Bairagis, salt, earth, and a potter are inauspicious, but not to other castes: while a Brahman with his head-cloth on his head and his caste marks painted brings good luck, but if he should be encountered bareheaded, misfortune is the result. A married woman is lucky to meet; a widow unlucky. A pot full of water is a good thing to see; an empty pot is not so. If a man has a twitching in his right eye the omen is good, but not so if it occurs in his left eye: while with a woman the case is reversed. A sweeper bearing night soil is a lucky man to meet: a Teli with an oil pot is unlucky. Should a spider cross one's hand it is a good omen, but a house lizard falling on one's body is bad. A single sneeze when a person is speaking denotes good luck to him, but an additional sneeze will change it. A deer, blue-jay, peacock, or ichneumon on the left hand are all harbingers of good; as are also a mongoose, a cow with calf, and an ox; but woe betide the unlucky wight whose path is crossed by a crow, a jackal, or a cat, or who hears a dog yelling, or an owl hooting. A wild parrot perching on the head or shoulder, the sound of joy music, dreaming a good dream, or meeting a corpse borne by four men are all omens of good import; while a lamp falling, a man's pagri or a woman's toe-ring coming off, or a ring-dove entering the house are events fraught with evil consequences. If a ring-dove enters the house, the occupants forsake it for three days: on the third day a cow is brought into the house, and food and alms are given to Brahmans, after which it is again habitable.

Omens.

60. One other phase of Hindu belief claims notice. "Their pantheistic piety leads them to invest with a mysterious potentiality the animals which are most useful to man, and even the implements of a profitable trade." The Kunbis worship their bullocks at the Pola festival, and their ploughs at the Dasara; the Dhangars bow down to their sheep on the Asarh Pornima. Bankers reverence their books at the Diwali, and clerks their stylus. The Teli worships his oil-mill, and his worst fear is lest after his death his soul should pass into one of his own bullocks. Artisans do homage to their tools and the implements of their respective crafts. The bricklayer worships his trowel, and the Kaikari his pruning hook. This custom is as old as the Chaldeans who "sacrificed unto their net and burned incense unto their dray, because by them their portion was fat and their meat plenteous."

Worship of implements of handicraft.

61. The intermixture of a præ-Brahmanic creed is seen also in the two most important ceremonies of Hindu life, those at marriage and death. The sacred fire which appears both in the Aryan and Iranian creed occurs in both ceremonies as the "Hom" sacrifice: the donations to Brahmans and the necessity for one of that caste to pronounce the marriage stanzas or to purify the mourner are now almost universally recognised, and mark the ready acknowledgment of Brahmanic superiority. An excellent account of a Kunbi marriage is given at pp. 64-7 of the *Khandesh Gazetteer*, from which it will be seen that the prominent portion throughout is assumed by a Brahman. At the same time many of the incidents are certainly of non-Brahmanic origin. Neither Marwaris nor Kunbis allow their women as do the Brahmans to be present as guests at a marriage. The letter of the Shastras is disregarded even at the betrothal. The bridegroom's father should go first to see the bride at her house. But in Berar it is not so. The bridegroom would feel disgraced. The bride's father therefore makes the first advances; and even among Berari Brahmans the comparison of the clan* to which the

Non-Brahmanic element in marriage and funeral ceremonies.

* Gotra.

contracting parties belong and of the lunar mansions* under which they were born, and of the influence* (man, god, or devil) which presided over the birth of each, is made at the house of the bridegroom during the initial visit paid by the bride's father on opening negotiations. Marriage with the maternal uncle's daughter is permissible, although Manu forbids a woman being chosen as a spouse who is descended from the paternal or maternal ancestors within the sixth degree (Manu iii. 5). The worship of the grindstone and flail, when the bride and her intended spouse with the aid of five married women grind and thresh corn together, is a ceremony also approved by Brahmans. Among the Malis and Kalals a potter's wheel is often worshiped, after which an earthen pot is buried in the ground, and a pole erected to which some banyan leaves and grains of jawari are tied in a bag. The couple walk around the pole.† But of the points of difference the most noteworthy occur in connexion with the practise of exogamy: and the connexion is naturally most marked in those castes which are lowest in the social scale and have come least under Brahmanic influence.

Marriage: wife capture.

62. Traces of wife capture are frequent, although the custom is undoubtedly becoming obsolete. Among the Gonds and Kolams the bridegroom had formerly to catch the bride by the hand, before she could get back to her village. Then there succeeded a fight between his party and hers. But of late years matters have been arranged beforehand: the bridegroom has no difficulty in seizing the girl by the hand; and the fight has become a mere sham, though its semblance is still maintained. The two parties retire peaceably; and bride and bridegroom are married on the village dunghill. The custom, among Maratha and Tailanga Kalals, whereby the bridegroom after having been anointed with turmeric, worships a dunghill, has probably the same origin. Among the Lajhars not only do the bridegroom's party erect the mandap (or shed) at the bride's house, instead of its being erected for them, but the semblance of wife-capture is still kept up. With the bridegroom is associated an assistant known as the landga or wolf. The bridegroom betrays no sign of his intention: the wolf brings the sari, the yellow cloth, and the brass bangle, with the forcible presentation of which the marriage is to be effected. He dances for two hours before the bride's house; and suspicion being thus lulled, seizes his opportunity to rush inside followed by his principal. They find the bride seated in a bamboo basket. The bridegroom catching her by the right hand, makes her stand up and slips the bangle on her right wrist, gives her the yellow cloth, and propitiates her mother with the sari. Then follows the Hinduized part of the ceremony. Among the Bhois, a caste which still permits adult marriages, the bride's maternal uncle ties a thread of sheep's wool with a brass ring and five betel leaves to the bridegroom's right hand. The ceremony appears to resemble that practised by the Kurmis of Chutia Nagpur. When the marriage is complete, the bride's parents sometimes hide her in a neighbouring house, and the bridegroom is required personally to find her and bring her forth. Among higher castes also there are customs which seem to point to exogamy as their source. Several of these are connected with the Toran. The Toran is said by Wheeler (iii., p. 337) to consist of three wooden bars formed into a triangle, and placed over the portal of the bride's house. Among Kunbis the wooden bars, which support the awning over the bahulen, are sometimes so arranged that at their meeting they form a lozenge shape. The origin of the custom is unknown: it may be a relic of the Toran as above described. But the Toran is generally known as the string which marks off the women's apartment from the rest of the house. When the bridegroom approaches to snap it, the bride's brother, armed with a pestle, asks him for

* Nakshatra, Gan.

† This custom resembles the marriage ceremony of several Kolarian tribes, amongst whom however the pot is not buried but filled with water, the happy couple being soused therewith.

some money. The bridegroom says that he has already paid, and refuses, whereupon he is saluted with a shower of cowdung and water. The custom is kept up among the Telis, Kumbhars, Bhois, Tambolis, Mahars, Mangs, and Chambhars. The Marwaris fix at the entrance to the marriage bower a wooden frame, on which five wooden sparrows are placed, which the bridegroom at his first visit touches with a wooden stick. Among the Kunbis sparrows are sometimes placed by the village potter on the four piles of earthen pitchers, which adorn the marriage platform (bahulen): while on the platform itself may be seen a cake of cowdung, put there by the bride's party, which the bridegroom must bribe them to remove. The Koshtis keep a torch burning throughout each day of the ceremony as if commemorative of midnight raids. At some Marwari marriages, when the guests are dismissed on the fourth evening, rattans* are given to the little bride and bridegroom, who are expected to belabour each other therewith: while among the Lajhars a gambling match is played by the bride and her spouse with tamarind seeds, and the loser is laughed at all round. An amusing ceremony is sometimes kept up as a relic of the hostility of the girl's party. A boy dresses as a girl: and after the airani pujan ceremony, or adoration of the lamps, he takes a small whip in his hand. The maternal uncles take the bride and bridegroom on their thighs and dance from the bride's house to that of the bridegroom, the boy in girl's clothing dancing also, and touching them up all the way with his whip. It can scarcely be doubted that these customs had their origin in the rakshasa form of marriage, or that the marriage customs, especially among the lower castes, present to-day a strange medley of the two distinct sets of ideas which have been attributed to the Rishis and the Kshatriyas respectively.

Funeral ceremony.

63. In the elaboration of the death ceremony the influence of the Brahman is still more apparent, although here too is visible that [illegible]me spirit of compromise which leads a Kunbi to do penance if his cow die[illegible]he shed with a rope round its neck, while it stops very far short of leadi[illegible]n to abstain from water for ten days (as by the law books he should do) e[illegible] time he cuts or twists its tail. Cremation, though not an Aryan custom o[illegible]nally, had been adopted by the Aryas on the Indus, and was for a long time [illegible]r universal practice. "It took place before the gates of the city, where there were special places for the purpose; the corpses were wrapped in linen, and carried out on cushions amid hymns and prayers. The bones and anything else which remained unburnt were thrown into the water."† In Berar burial seems to have been in nearly every instance the more primitive mode of disposal of the dead; while cremation was adopted as the caste rose in the social scale. In castes which practise cremation the usual distinction observed is that only the married are burned and the unmarried buried. Cremation however being the more costly process, the burial of married persons is sometimes a necessity. A Sadhu is buried and not burnt. A woman who dies during confinement, or within ten days after delivery, must be burnt. In castes which observe the thread ceremony the investiture gives the right to cremation. When at the point of death, a little water from a sacred river is given to the dying man to sip, or he tastes the five products of the cow and some water touched by a Brahman's foot. Some of this water is also sprinkled on his body. Mantras are repeated, and a little curd may be put in his mouth. Money, grain, or cows are then distributed in his name, or bodices and petticoats in the name of a dying wife. For the unmarried however these ceremonies are unnecessary. The dead body is bathed in warm water and oiled, and marked with red turmeric, and then clad if possible in silk. An unmarried woman or a widow is marked with white chalk and her face is covered: her cloth also is usually white, and no fruit or corn is put in her "lugaden."

Day of death.

---

* Cp. Manu iii., 44.

† Duncker (Abbot), Hist. Ind., p. 435.

When the body has been laid out, a few grains of rice are sprinkled over it; a rupee is laid on the forehead; a piece of gold, pearl or coral is put in the mouth, and a sprig of holy basil is placed either in the ear or mouth. A Brahman or Gosawi now sprinkles ashes (vibhuti) over the corpse, and four bare-headed castemen come as bearers of the bier. A pice and some pulse or flour are tied in one corner of the covering, and the bier is then taken up. The Baris pour moha liquor into the dead man's mouth, before the bier is lifted: among the Telis liquor is always given to the bearers. An unmarried person is carried in a cloth, whereas a married person is placed on a bier. The heir to the deceased walks before the bier carrying a pitcher of fire on his head. Music accompanies the procession, and the name of Rama is continually repeated. Among the Lars, Sonars, and Vidurs a halt is made half-way to the ground: the bearers change their position, a cake is offered and short Sradha performed: among other castes the change of bearers generally takes place just outside the village.

64. The body is placed on the pyre or in the grave. The chief mourner applies the fire. The rupee is given to a Gosawi and the cloth to a Mahar. As the pyre burns the mourners wait until the sound is heard of the skull being burst by the heat. The chief mourner now takes a pitcher of water on his left shoulder and walks three times around the funeral pile. At each round a small hole is made in the pitcher by the ashma* stone, and a tiny jet of water spouts out. At the end of the third round the pitcher is allowed to fall from his shoulder and break. The mourner beats his mouth, and goes to the nearest water to bathe. The four bearers follow him and bathe also. Then the rest of the mourners bathe if they belong to the same Gotra as the deceased: other mourners chew a nim leaf, visit Maruti's temple, come back to the door of the dead man's house, and depart thence to their own houses. The ashes are collected and on the third day are thrown into a stream or a well. The place is cow-dunged and sprinkled with cow's urine.

At the ground.

65. The period of mourning is ten days in the case of those who are burnt; three days in the case of those who are buried. In some parts the ten days are reduced to five. During this time the chief mourner sits apart and cooks his own food, and every day, before eating, offers a cup of water and a little pinda in memory of the deceased. The pinda is a ball, about an inch in diameter, of rice or wheat flour mixed with curds or milk. These balls are also sometimes coloured: *e.g.* with sandal-wood ointment for a man, with red turmeric for a wife, and "gopichandan" for an unmarried woman. But generally no pindas are offered in the latter case.

Period of mourning.

66. On the tenth day after death the chief mourner puts the ashma and nine other stones on the ota,* placing a pán leaf under each. He makes one large and nine small pindas, and puts one before each stone, with some ghi beside it. A little sugar, betel-nut and leaf, dates and pieces of cocoanut are added, and some myrhh or frank-incense is burnt. Some cooked rice and jagari is then placed on each small cake; and another heap of rice is placed upon a leaf, south of the ota, the big cake being broken into four pieces and a piece placed at each corner. Five small red flags are tied around the ota. The rice cake put to the south of the ota is so placed in the hope that it will tempt a crow, who by touching it will show that the dead man has obtained rest for his soul. If no crow comes, a crow is made of darbha grass and with this the rice ball is touched. Sometimes instead of ten cakes there are one large and three small

Kriya.

---

* *Ashma stone and ota.* The Ashma stone is the stone used to break the hole in the pitcher of water. It is supposed to have some mysterious connexion with the soul of the deceased and is preserved until the thirteenth day.

The ota is a small three-cornered platform made on the tenth day after death at the place where the body was burned.

pindas, each of which is placed on the mouth of an earthen vessel. The ceremony is performed by the chief mourner in the cloth which he wore on the day of the funeral. He now bathes and removes the ashma stone and other materials to the bank of the river, where he throws some sesamum seeds on them, and besprinkles them with three handfuls of water. He then similarly besprinkles his own head. One by one each of the nine small stones and its cake are thrown into the river, the sprinkling ceremony intervening between each throw. Last of all, on the ashma stone each of the relatives present sprinkles three handfuls of water and some sesamum seeds: the chief mourner with his left foot knocks over the ota and the cowdung fuel, takes up the ashma, and going into the water stands facing the east and hurls the ashma from him. The other mourners then also bathe, sip holy water and cow's urine and are purified. The purification is usually effected by a Brahman, sometimes by a Gosawi, and among the Malis (according to one account) it may be effected by the Shetya or headman of the caste. The chief mourner shaves his beard and moustaches; sometimes other mourners also shave.

The widow.

67. Among the Parbhus, the Vaishya Sonars and the Pariwars, the widow on the tenth day after her husband's death has her head shaved. This is the Brahmanical custom, but it is not observed by Rajputs, Khatris, Lars, or Sudras generally. Its observance also depends partly on the woman herself. The old adopt it more often than the young, and the strictly religious more frequently than the lax. Among the Baris the widow exchanges her glass bangles for others of silver or some other metal. The breaking of the marriage necklace, and ceasing to wear a ring in the nose, or "kunku" on the forehead, are the marks generally adopted by widowed Sudra women. A Lajhar woman also removes the bangles and patlis from her arms: they are tied in the cere-cloth and burnt or buried with her dead husband.

After the kriya.

68. The remaining ceremonies are the (1) visit to Maruti's temple, and (2) dinners given after purification. The visit to Maruti is usually paid on the eleventh day. The chief mourner puts on new clothes, pours water at the feet of the idol, eats a little pan and jagari, and is then presented with a new head-cloth. He then returns home. The first dinner is held on the day after the kriya. It is given to ten men or to ten married women, according to the sex of the deceased. Red powder in the former case, or yellow in the latter, is applied to the foreheads of the guests. Next day a married woman is fed and presented with a bodice, or a man or several men are fed. Then comes the visit to Maruti, after which a large caste dinner may be given, or simply a dinner to the relatives. Among

Ascertaining state of deceased's soul.

the Koshtis, and possibly sometimes among higher castes, the offering to the crow assumes a more primitive form (see para. 57). The Kalals also are wont on the eleventh day after death to leave a plate of eatables that the soul of the deceased may partake thereof.

Ceremony among the aboriginal tribes.

69. Among Gonds and Kolams the body is sometimes burned, but generally buried with its head to the North. By the Kham Kolhatis and the Pardhis also the corpse is placed in this position: the Kanjhars generally turn the head to the West: the Kaikaris place it towards the South. After the burial the mourners return to the house of the deceased, where one of the females provides them all with water to gargle their mouths and wash their feet. Thus they are purified. They then go to their houses, and each man brings back with him a chapati and some liquor: the relatives of the deceased provide more liquor, and all present dine at the same time and from the same plate. Before touching food or drink, however, each mourner sets aside a small portion of both, the former in an earthen plate, and the latter in an earthen cup, which he or she subsequently takes to the grave and places on the spot below which the deceased's head rests. Opium or tobacco are added if the dead man used

them in his life; while for a child a pot full of milk only is placed. Among the Lajhars, although the chief mourner does not shave, he generally cuts off a lock of his hair, throws it into the river, and comes home after having bathed. A cock is often killed over a man's grave and a hen over that of a woman: the flesh is then cooked and eaten by the relatives of the deceased.*

Rules as to food and drink.

70. In the question of food and drink the same partial concession to Brahmanic feeling is everywhere evident, increasing as the caste rises in the social scale. Abstinence from beef is the first step. Among aboriginal tribes the Andhs already abstain, as do the Mahars and Chambars among the menial castes. As to pork the feeling is divided: Kunbis abstain, Malis do not: Mahars abstain, Mangs do not. But mutton and kid, fish, poultry and game are general articles of diet. Moha liquor is generally drunk, and tobacco smoked: tari, on the other hand, is drunk, and opium or ganja smoked only by the lowest castes. Sonars, Lars, and other castes who claim superiority to the Sudras are strictly vegetarians and water-drinkers.

Other points.

71. Among castes below the Kunbis and Malis, 12½ sub-divisions are claimed here, just as 7 are claimed in Hindustan. On the death of the eldest son even among Kunbis and Malis the youngest son offers the "shradha" at the two annual cermonies. But the Scythian custom, whereby the younger brother takes the widow of the elder to wife, is observed only among some of the more aboriginal castes (Gonds, Kolhatis, Pardhis, Kaikaris, Banjaras, &c.), while among some low castes, such as the Mahars, it is said sometimes to be a matter of choice. It is strictly prohibited among higher castes.

72. Many of the matters above mentioned may seem to pertain to the social rather than the religious life of the people: but where so much of

HINDU SECTS.

Table No. 29—Showing the Numbers and Civil Condition of those belonging to Hindu Sects.

	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female
Bairagi	652	134	285	249	70	139	1,007	522
Bhagawat	812	384	1,008	883	228	392	2,048	1,659
Daudigan	85	41	57	78	3	19	145	138
Dangat	54	38	67	75	6	31	127	144
Ganpatya	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	3	3
Gondhali	670	427	837	903	73	302	1,580	1,632
Gosawi	4,021	1,364	3,163	2,986	503	976	7,687	5,326
Kabirpanthi	14	9	21	16	7	.....	42	25
Lingayat	3,724	2,062	6,058	5,758	855	1,881	10,637	9,701
Manbhao	1,385	781	1,634	1,506	218	434	3,237	2,721
Naga	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Nath	1,909	1,295	2,440	2,560	223	686	4,572	4,541
Pangul	345	220	508	565	30	160	883	945
Paramahansa	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ramanandi	34	3	7	8	4	1	45	12
Raidasi	3	1	4	1	2	.....	9	2
Sanyasi	23	.....	11	.....	19	.....	53	.....
Shakta	8	11	34	23	1	4	43	38
Smartha	9,091	4,245	11,170	9,408	2,300	4,392	22,561	18,045
Vaishnava	3,055	1,329	3,547	2,437	557	1,008	7,159	4,774
Virbhadra	10	4	5	10	.....	3	15	17
Waghe	9	7	21	22	2	5	32	34
Wasudeo	35	28	40	41	.....	8	75	77
	25,943	12,383	30,920	27,535	5,101	10,441	61,964	50,359

* For the ceremonies prescribed among Brahmans, see Colebroke's Essays, Vol. I., pp. 173-202, and [illegible]7-238

social custom is enforced by a religious sanction it is difficult to draw a sharp line of demarcation. From the above sketch of the more prominent features of local Hinduism, it will be seen that it bears many traits which betoken a Dravidian, or referring them still further back, a Scythian origin (cf. Caldwell's *Comp. Gram.*, pp 587-8).

Table No. 30—*Giving for principal Sects the percentage of single, married, widowed and the proportion of the Male to the Female Sex.*

	Percentage belonging to each civil condition.						No. of Males to 10 Females.			
	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.
Bairagi	64·7	25·7	28·3	47·7	7·0	26·6	48·7	11·4	4·0	19·3
Bhagawat	39·6	23·1	49·2	53·2	11·1	23·6	21·2	11·4	5·8	12·3
Gondhali	42·4	26·2	53·0	55·3	4·6	18·5	15·7	9·3	2·4	9·7
Gosawi	52·3	25·6	41·2	56·1	6·5	18·3	29·5	10·6	5·2	14·4
Lingayat	35·0	21·3	56·9	59·4	8·0	19·4	18·1	10·5	4·5	11·0
Manbhao	42·8	28·7	50·5	55·3	6·7	15·9	17·7	10·8	5·0	11·9
Nath	41·6	28·5	53·4	56·4	4·9	15·1	14·7	9·5	3·3	10·1
Pangol	39·1	23·3	57·5	59·8	3·4	16·9	15·7	9·0	1·9	9·3
Smartha	40·3	23·5	49·5	52·1	10·2	24·3	21·4	11·9	5·2	12·5
Vaishnava	42·7	27·8	49·5	51·0	7·8	21·1	22·9	14·6	5·5	15·0

73. "If," wrote Sir A. C. Lyall in the last Census report for Berar, "we could ascertain by our periodical census that the number of ascetics and religious vagrants were rapidly diminishing, and that during the same period the free thinking or independent sects were fast increasing (as I believe them to be) either by the creation of new sects or by the reinforcement of old ones, we should thus be able to chronicle a remarkable phase in the development of national thought and convictions." This anticipation has been to a certain extent fulfilled. The chief ascetics and religious vagrants among the Hindus of Berar are the Gosawis and Bairagis: both of these sects have decreased in strength since 1867. The Lingayats have lost one-ninth of their numbers: while the Vaishnava sects, on the other hand, have increased. The numbers of the Hindu sects are given, and their civil condition shown in Table No. 29. It will be seen that ten only of the sects are of any numerical importance: for these the proportion of each sex who are single, married, and widowed, with the ratio which the males bear in each case to the females, is also shown. The principal Siva sects are three in number: the Smarthas, the Lingayats, and the Naths. The principal Vaishnava sects are also three in number: the Vaishnavas, the Bhagawats and the Manbhaos. The chief mendicant sects are the Gosawis and Bairagis.

Smarthas.

74. The Smarthas are the Brahman followers of Shankarachari, the Sivite refomer of the ninth century. They represent orthodox Hinduism. At the last Census they were not separately enumerated. Their present number is 40,606, or 1·7 per cent. of the total Hindu population. The following taluks are those in which they are principally found.

Table No 31—*Showing Taluks in which Smarthas are chiefly found.*

Taluk.	Males.	Females	Total.	Percentage to Population	Taluk.	Males.	Females	Total.	Percentage to Population.
Amraoti	1,728	1,309	3,037	2·1	Murtazapur	1,408	1,067	2,475	2·5
Akot	1,619	1,224	2,843	2·2	Basim	1,335	1,124	2,459	1·7
Ellichpur	1,489	1,186	2,675	2·1	Akola	1,324	1,076	2,400	1·9
Chikhli	1,417	1,253	2,670	2·1	Chandur	1,290	954	2,244	1·4
Malkapur	1,508	1,143	2,651	1·7	Mehkar	1,213	1,007	2,220	1·8
Jalgaon	1,495	1,115	2,610	2·7	Province	22,561	18,045	40,606	1·7

They do not spread through the land as do the mendicants, and though four times as numerous as the Gosawis, they are congregated in about the same number of villages. There were on the average 22 Smarthas on the Census night in each of the 1,861 villages in which they were found. In some taluks the average number was higher: in Chikhli it was 33·0, in Basim 30·7. By thus congregating in comparatively few villages, and in bodies sufficiently large to give them fellowship among themselves, their conservative character is maintained, and the mass of the people are left undisturbed in their old belief. The Smarthas prefer the towns to the villages, and in the Akola, Amraoti and Basim districts (see margin) nearly one-half of their number are found in the former. In the towns too, and especially in the large trading towns, are found most instances of married Smarthas, probably Maratha Brahmans from the Bombay side, living *en garçon* during the cotton season. The towns named in the margin are commercially the most active in Berar, and are instances in point.

Table No. 32—Showing distribution of Smarthas in Towns and Villages.

District.	No. of Smarthas.	
	Total No.	In Towns.
Akola	10,574	4,919
Amraoti	9,285	3,995
Basim	4,946	2,035
Buldana	7,541	1,212
Ellichpur	4,433	1,761

There are throughout the whole body of Smarthas enumerated 11·9 married men to 10 married women. This discrepancy may be partly due to the omission of some married women whose husbands happened to be from home on the Census night and it may also be attributable in some instances to the sect of the woman not being entered. In a province where the floating population amounts to eight per cent. of the whole, and in which therefore husbands must in many cases have been absent from their wives, a discrepancy of this kind, *i.e.*, a difference of entry where they should be identical, is very likely to occur. But the difference of numbers represents for the most part an actual difference: it is greatest in the more commercial taluks, and is least in those taluks which are some distance removed from traffic by road or rail, and in which, there being less commercial activity, there are therefore fewer calls for temporary residence.

Table No. 33—Exemplifying the excess of married Men over married Women.

Town.	Married Smarthas.	
	Males.	Females.
Akola	423	375
Akot	190	148
Jalgaon	203	183
Shegaon	115	101
Khamgaon	101	42
Amraoti	426	335
Mangrul	110	94

75. The Lingayats are the largest of the remaining sects. Their numbers have diminished however from 22,919 to 20,338, or by 11·3 per cent. It is supposed that the modern sect of the Lingayats was founded by one Basava at Kalian, in the eleventh century, but that the worship of the lingam or phallic emblem of Siva, was merely the revival of an older cult, professed by the people who under Rama ejected Buddhism from the Dekkan. Although the wearing of the lingam is confined to Lingayats the worship of the lingam, or the ling and yoni stones, is practised by all Hindus above the rank of Mahars. The emblem, as worn by Lingayats, is contained in a small silver box, with which the child is endued on the seventh day after birth, and five days before the name is given it. Thenceforth he must carry the symbol always with him; if it is lost, he must fast till it is recovered, or should he after searching be unable to find it, he sends for the jangam who is his spiritual instructor, and in the prsence of the assembled caste is presented solemnly with a new lingam. Having remained with him through his life the emblem is buried with him at his death. The Lingayats always bury their dead, and like the Gosawis they bury them in a sitting posture. Ganges water, or the holy water touched by a jangam's toe, is placed in the mouth. No distinction is made for age or sex, except that at the death of a married woman cloth to make bodices is given away. The body is bathed and clothed in white clothes, which are then coloured pink

Lingayat sect.

with ochre; sacred ashes are applied, and the corpse is carried in a sort of chair to the grave. The son of the deceased, if present, offers worship to the grave, to the priest, and to the dead man himself. Then the ling is taken from around the corpse's neck, placed on the left hand with the right hand covering it, and the body is lowered into the grave, ashes being sprinkled over it, and a lighted wick placed beside it. If possible the grave is filled up with salt; a clay ling and a Nandi (Siva's bullock) are erected on it. The mourning lasts three days; on the fourth the chief mourner is purified, and a caste dinner given. The priestly order among the Lingayats, known on the Madras side as Aradhyas or Pandarams, are here called Jangams. Their numbers are 2,516 (males 1,339, females 1,177). They are not found in the Ellichpur district: their numbers are largest in the Basim, Pusad and Darwha taluks. Four divisions are generally recognized. The first is known as the Virikt Maheshwar; these are ascetics with shaven faces, dwelling in the jungle, and living on alms voluntarily bestowed. The second, or Patichar Murti division, officiate in temples, and decide caste disputes, &c.; they beg, and subsist on alms. The third division, called the Deshantri, are lower again, for they neither officiate in temples nor do they beg, but they dispense tirtha water. The last division, the Sthawarik, are the servants of the first two, and act as priests at funerals. All Jangams are or should be cœnobites, recruiting their ranks from the secular castes. Celibacy, however, has evidently ceased to find favour in their eyes, for 52·4 per cent. of the males are returned as married and 8·8 per cent. as widowers. They may eat with any Lingayat. Like all members of the caste, they consider pink (bhagwa) especially sanctimonious, and hold that every male should wear one garment, at least of this colour; for a female it matters not. Lingayats generally shave their beards, but keep their moustaches: nor do they shave them even after a funeral, though they do on visiting the famous shrine of Malikarjuna.

Castes belonging to the Lingayat sect.

76. Men of various castes belong to the Lingayat sect, but the following eight castes are more especially known as the Lingayat Wanis. (1) The Selwant caste, which is chiefly found in the Amraoti and Pusad taluks, is more precise in its religious observances than any of those following, none of whom are allowed even to see or touch their wells. (2) The Dikshwant is numerically the most important Lingayat caste in Berar. In social rank they are nearly equal to the Selwants, with whom they eat and intermarry, the bride always joining her husband's caste. (3) The Panchams do not eat or intermarry with others. Pancham Wanis however include Jain Panchams as well as Lingayat Panchams. This caste is found throughout the Amraoti and Akola districts, and also in the Malkapur, Daryapur, Yeotmal and Darwha taluks. In the last named taluk indeed they are especially numerous, 1,125, or 27·7 of the caste being resident within its limits, the villages they particularly affect being those named in the margin (Table No. 34). A reference to Village Table No. 10 shows however that the majority of the Pancham Wanis in Ner and Lohi are Jains. (4) The Rasot caste occurs chiefly in the Pusad taluk. They are more lax in their customs than are the former caste, and a Rasot man wishing to marry a Dikshwant or Selwant girl has first to undergo a ceremony of initiation into that caste. (5) The Takarkars, who get their name from the village in which they originally settled; (6) the Gulkaris, who sell gur; and (7) the Mitkaris, who sell salt, are branches which have quarelled with and split off from the Rasots, with whom they now refuse to eat or intermarry. The Takarkars are found chiefly in the Darwha, Yeotmal and Mangrul taluks: the Gulkaris in Balapur, and the Mitkaris in the Balapur, Basim

Table No. 34—Pancham Wanis in Darwha Taluk.

Village.		Pancham Wanis.		
No.	Name.	Males.	Females.	Total.
188	Ner	132	155	287
371	Sukli	63	63	126
321	Lohi	47	78	125
124	Takli S.	55	48	103
	36 other villages	233	251	484
	Total...	530	595	1,125

and Wun taluks. (8) The Kurjakars, 5 of whom were enumerated in the Chandur taluk, are the Vidurs or half-castes of the Lingayat sects, and can neither intermarry nor eat with any caste of pure descent.

77. The Lingayats as a sect believe neither in the transmigration of souls nor in the efficacy of ritual. At times a Lingayat will even take a Brahman or Gosawi for his spiritual instructor. Taking the sect as a whole its followers number most strongly in the taluks named in Table No. 35, and are therefore most numerous in the Basim district and in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks: north of the railway line their numbers are fewer. They are generally small retail traders. The six taluks in which they are found in the largest proportions all contain more than the average percentage of villages having from 200 to 1000 inhabitants. The smallest villages would hardly afford scope for a Wani's trade in groceries and dry stores. The difference of number between the married males and married females is five per cent. In six taluks there are more wives than husbands and in the remainder there are more husbands than wives. Boys and girls appear to marry early; and widow remarriage, although permissible, does not seem to be very common.

Local distribution of the Lingayat sect.

Table No. 35—Showing distribution of Lingayats.

Taluk.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total Hindus.	Married.		Proportion Males to 10 Females
					Males.	Females.	
Pusad	1,200	1,118	2,318	1·99	670	681	9·8
Basim	961	890	1,851	1·25	544	534	10·2
Mehkar	954	875	1,829	1·48	549	517	10·6
Chikhli	841	751	1,592	1·24	427	454	9·4
Amraoti	757	667	1,424	·99	443	384	11·5
Murtazapur	684	648	1,332	1·34	382	390	9·8
Balapur	673	603	1,276	1·35	413	363	11·3
Chandur	656	557	1,213	·75	349	325	10·7
Akola	546	491	1,037	·82	308	290	10·6
Darwha*	513	495	1,008	·81	303	306	9·9
Mangrul	514	455	969	1·36	287	251	11·4
Province	10,637	9,701	20,338	·84	6,058	5,758	10·5

* In Darwha taluk the distinctive enumeration (in Column 6 of the Enumerators' schedules) of the Lingayat sect of Hindus was evidently defective. Judging from Village Table No. II, and allowing for Jain Panchams, there appear to be 1,400 Lingayats in the Darwha taluk.

Table No. 36—Showing increase of the different divisions of Naths.

Name.	1867	1881
Jogi	796	2,147
Nath	.....	1,427
Kanphatiya	.....	20
Garpagari	4,924	4,205
Bharadi	.....	1,314
Total	5720	9113

Naths: divisions of the sect.

78. The Naths have apparently increased since 1867, although some of their numbers may then have been classified under other heads. The Garpagaris, or hail averting worshippers of Gorakhnath, have lost one-seventh of their number. The Bharadi or Nath Bharadi sect, which receives its name from the Bharad ceremony, are not strictly orthodox Naths. Including them however, the geographical distribution, given in Table No. 37, shows that the Naths are scarce in the hilly taluks of Melghat, Kelapur and Wun, and are most numerous in Basim. Although twice as old a sect, the Naths in many respects resemble the Gosawis, and among the

Table No. 37—Showing distribution of Naths by Taluks.

Taluk.	No. of Naths.	Proportion to 1,000 of total Hindu population.	Taluk.	No. of Naths.	Proportion to 1,000 of total Hindu population.
Basim	934	63·2	Chikhli	399	31·1
Daryapur	692	61·2	Murtazapur	374	37·7
Balapur	669	70·8	Pusad	331	28·4
Amraoti	648	44·9	Jalgaon	281	28·7
Akola	604	47·5	Yeotmal	224	21·9
Chandur	556	34·2	Khamgaon	205	23·1
Akot	550	42·1	Mangrul	175	24·6
Malkapur	533	34·6	Kelapur	141	26·5
Morsi	459	37·8	Wun	74	13·2
Ellichpur	431	33·7	Melghat	5	1·2
Darwha	427	34·4			
Mehkar	401	32·5			

eighteen divisions of the latter enumerated by Molesworth, occur the Audhut, Kanphatiya, Gorakhnath, Udasi, Kalbeli and Bharadi. Of these the first three are recognized divisions among Naths, and the last three are claimed by them as heterodox sects. They add to the list of their unorthodox followers the names of the Manbhaos and Nanakshahis, and state that their orthodox divisions are the Jogis, Jangams, Jains, Sanyasis, Darvishes and Brahmans. But save the Jogis, none of these acknowledge any connexion with the Naths.

Description of the Naths.

79. A Nath who has married and embraced a worldly life is styled a Sanyogi: one who still adheres to his cœnobite asceticism is styled a Yogi or Jogi. Formerly they were connected with the Yoga or Patanjala school of philosophy founded in the fourth century before Christ, which attempted to harmonise the old Brahmanic system with the axioms of the Buddhist theory, and conceded to the latter the removal of the boundary which had been hitherto set up in regard to religion between the twice-born castes and the Sudra (cp. Duncker, pp. 515-18). But nearly all its followers have now abandoned the *rôle* of St. Simon Stylites and his fellows, and often eke out their livelihood by weaving coarse cloths, blankets or bed tape (nawar). Some are fortune-tellers and charmers, and carry a bunch of peacock's feathers with which to make magic passes. Others known as the Nandi Bailwalas travel about with a small performing bullock.

Traditionary origin of the sect.

80. The sect, which recruits its numbers by admission from all castes, is undoubtedly of considerable antiquity. The first Nath, or Adhinath, is identified with Mahadeo, and is said to have had two disciples, Matsyendra and Jalandar. They are identified with Vishnu and Siva, and in their turn had each a disciple, Gorakh and Kanifa. Gorakhnath gave his name to Gorakhpur, and is said to have been contemporary with king Vikramaditya. Besides these there were seven other eminent teachers (viz. inf.) each of whom is worshipped and has been identified with one of the Hindu gods. The sect is sometimes called the 'Nawa Nath.'*

Gorakhnaths; Garpagaris.

81. The Gorakh Naths at the present day bore a hole, and wear the mudrika earring, in the middle of the ear; while the Kanphatiyas bore the hole in the lobe. In case the earring be broken it must be replaced by one of cloth before a meal is touched. If by any chance the hole be so badly cut that the ear divides at the lower end, the Nath is considered

* (1) Onkari Nath identified with Vishnu.' (6) Parwati Pran identified with Mahadeo.
(2) Santoka Nath " " " (7) Santha " " " Brahma.
(3) Gajaboli Gajana " " Hanuman. (8) Gyani Sidhachewaranji " Jagannath.
(4) Achaleswar " " Ganpati. (9) Mayarupi " " Matsyendra.
(5) Udaya Nath " " Surya.

In their travels Matsyendra came to Ceylon and amused himself for many days in making merry with the queen of the island: but Jalandar went to the court of Raja Tilakchand, to whose queen, by the prayers and intercessions of the saint, was born a son. The saint however had stipulated that the child should be given to him at 12 years of age; and during these twelve years he waited patiently, living in Tilakchand's stable and filching his horses' gram. The king and queen becoming alarmed had a pit dug in which they buried the saint by heaping the stable-litter upon him. His disciple Kanifa heard of this after a time, and told the tale to Gorakhnath, who departed to Ceylon in search of his recreant tutor. Entering the queen's hall as a drummer, he beat his drum and cried, "Chalo Matsyendra, Gorakh Aya." Matsyendra repented and left the queen, but took with him their two sons, Parasnath and Neminath, the founder of the Jain religion. (*a*) Arrived at the court of Tilakchand they threatened the king, who however not only appeased them but even obtained a promise of immortality for his son Gopichand. Jalandar was now exhumed, and before he had quite recovered his suspended animation, an image of the prince Gopichand was shown him. He cursed the image which fell into ashes. Seven times was this repeated before the saint's anger abated. But on the eighth occasion, when Gopichand in person presented himself, the saint blessed him and pronounced him immortal. The prince then renounced the throne and became a yogi.

The followers of Gorakhnath consider themselves higher socially than the Kanphatis (very few of the latter sect have been separately enumerated). They account for this superiority by saying that at a feast given by Gorakh and Matsyendra, each of the guests was miraculously supplied with whatever he desired. Kanifa, it appeared, had desired cooked snakes and scorpions, and was promptly hooted from the assembly.

(*a*) This part of the legend is inconsistent.

an outcaste, and no tomb is erected over him when he dies. Among this sect the men dress like Gosáwis; the women dress like Marwari women. They carry around their necks a string to which is fastened a 'shingi' or piece of pipe, on which before a meal they pipe their 'grace before meat.' Their form of salutation is 'Nathaji kalian kartil' (may Nathaji do good to you). Their marriage ceremonies resemble those of Jats and Chárans; the usual dowry given with a girl is Rs. 1-4-0. A Nath when he dies is buried. The body is dressed in ochre-coloured clothes, and taken to the ground in a large begging wallet, and is seated in the grave with its face to the north and one thigh placed over the other. The dead man's wallet is placed by his side. His earring is taken out and an earthern earring substituted. A gourd or pitcher of water is put into one hand, while the other is placed resting on a lamp of earth. A tomb (Samadha) is erected over him, and a feast of wheaten cakes flavoured with coarse sugar is held. On the twelfth day after death bhandárá (turmeric powder) is sprinkled. The grave is filled with salt, and the burial always takes place in the compound. For a widow the burial ceremonies are the same as for a man: a married woman however is clad in red or green clothes for her burial. Most of the Sanyogis, also called Grahasta, or Gharbaris, are followers of Matsyendra or Gorakh Nath, and marry among themselves. The Garpagaris, or hail averters, generally belong to this sect (see *Berar Gazetteer*, p. 208, for an account of the ceremony of hail averting). They are said to be originally Kunbis, and their women dress like Kunbi women. It is still believed that a Garpagari can do more towards averting hail than any other man, and that it is most unlucky for an outsider even to look on at the ceremony: but if the Garpagari has done his best, and the hail is not averted, then it cannot be helped; he has earned his wages. The cœnobites are sometimes called Audhats or Nisprahis. Some Naths worship Bahram Deo: others worship Mari Mai, burning twigs of sacred trees to her on the eighth day of the Dasara. But the chief object of worship in the Nath sect is the Paduka, or the impression in stone of the feet of Gorakh, or Matsyendra Nath, which they worship on Siwratri.

Bharadi Naths

82. The Bharadis claim to be a division of the Naths. Their name is derived from the ceremony which they observe (Bharad) in honor of the goddess Devi, when in her name they beat drums and remain awake the whole night. Like the Naths the Bharadis consume all kinds of meat and liquor frequently to excess. (It is to be noted however that the Gharbari or married Yogis as they become more settled and Hinduized, give up the indiscriminate use of flesh and liquor.) It is doubtful whether the Bharadis of Berar do not belong to the Bauria class. They talk Gujarati, and their slang or private tongue is the same as that of the Takankars and Langoti Pardhis.

Civil condition: local distribution of the Nath sects.

83. Table No. 38, showing the proportion which the single, married and widowed bear to the total number in each division of the Naths leads to the assumption that a celibate life finds favour with a certain proportion of those returned as Jogis and Bharadis, although not so extensively as is the case among the Gosawis and Bairagis. The proportion however of the unmarried males to the unmarried females shows that marriages take place at ages more nearly equal than among the other large sects. The total number also of married women, as might be expected more

Table No. 38—Showing civil condition of Nath sects.

Division.	Proportion of each civil condition to total number.					
	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Jogi	45·8	32·9	50·4	55·3	3·8	11·8
Nath	39·5	29·4	55·2	55·1	5·3	15·5
Kanphatiya	50·0	50·0	35·7	33·3	14·3	16·7
Garpagari	38·0	23·0	56·6	58·7	5·4	18·3
Bharadi	49·5	37·7	46·3	52·2	4·2	10·1

frequently to be the case where polygamy is permissible, exceeds the number of married men. The proportion of the widowed in each sex is low, a fact which tends to show either that married life begins early and lasts late, or that re-marriages are more frequent than is ordinarily the case. Table No. 39 gives the names of those villages in which on the Census night fifty and upwards of this sect were enumerated.

Table No. 39—Showing the villages in which Naths are chiefly found.

Taluk.	Village.			Naths.
	Registered No.	Name.	Population.	No.
Basim	58	Krishna	354	119
Balapur	60	Chicholi	433	110
Pusad	181	Pokhri	417	95
Basim	282	Waghi	279	93
Do.	225	Bhor	376	77
Darwha	103	Chikani	676	75
Amraoti	323	Hatrun	1,105	66
Mangrul	168	Mangrul	4,900	65
Basim	93	Ghote	322	62
Akot	209	Rinkhed	1,014	62
Balapur	102	Nimba	1,253	60
Do.	170	Wadegaon	6,096	55
Malkapur	149	Dhamangaon	2,603	54

Vaishnavism.

84. Vaishnavism has been said to bear roughly the same analogy to Saivism as does salvation by faith to salvation by works: and it has at times been brought into disrepute by those whose only claim to salvation by faith seemed to be that they could not possibly be saved by their works. The tenets of the worshippers of Vishnu have however generally been more liberal and enlightened, especially in relation to caste, than have those of Saivism. Among the Vaishnavas of Bengal even Musalman proselytes are admitted. Beside them there are four chief sects of the Vaishnavas. Ramanuja, the founder of the first sect, converted a Jain prince, and his successor Ramanand admitted disciples of every caste. Among his twelve personal followers were Kabir the weaver, Raidas the Chambhar, Pipa the Rajput, Dhanna the Jat, Sena the barber, and others. Wallabha-Swami, the founder of the Gokulastha Gosawis, the second large sect, upon which the Maharajas have brought evil fame, taught that privation formed no part of sanctity, and that celibacy was not requisite in a spiritual instructor. The third sect was a compromise, and obliged therefore to be liberal. It was founded by Madhwachari, a Saiva priest who became a convert to Vaishnavism, and attempted to form an alliance between the two sects. He allowed the images of Siva, Durga and Ganesh to be placed on the same shrine, and worshipped at the same time, as that of Vishnu. His moral code consisted of the practice of virtue in word, act and thought. Truth, good counsel, mild speaking and study constitute the practice in word; liberality, kindness and protection belong to the second; and clemency, freedom from envy, and faith to the last. These ten duties form the moral code of the Madhwas. The fourth sect, that of the Nimavats, "possesses but few characteristic peculiarities beyond the name of the founder and the sectarial mark." The latter point is one which Brahmans, in Berar, of whatever sect, treat with great negligence. The Vaishnavas of Berar include a few followers of Ramanuja and Ramanand, but many are followers of Madhwachari, some are Wallabhacharians, and others belong to the Bengali Vaishnavas founded by Chaitanya about the end of the 15th century. The Bhagawats hold the views of the Smarthas with some modifications, and profess to view Siva and Vishnu with equal favour, *i.e.*, they belong to the followers of Madhwa. They bear however the marks of Vishnu, and in some of their festivals follow the customs of the Vaishnavas rather than those of the Smarthas (*Dr. Wilson, II.*, 58). The increase in the number of Vaishnavas is undoubtedly due in part to the number of immigrants from Rajputana and the N. W. Provinces. The Vaishnavas of Bengal are a large sect to which many of the 22,936 immigrants from the N. W. P. must belong. The traders from Rajputana are nearly always Jains or Vaishnavas by religion, and 15,516 such immigrants

are enumerated. The great preponderance of males among the Vaishnavas shows that most of them must be immigrants from a distance. When of the same caste, the Jains and Vaishnavas intermarry. Like the Vaishnavas many of the Bhagawats are outsiders. These two sects frequent chiefly the Akola district and the taluks of Amraoti, Ellichpur, Malkapur and Mehkar (see margin). About one-twelfth of their number are found in towns. Amraoti contains 695 Vaishnavas and 11 Bhagawats: in Akola the numbers are 542 and 75. At Balapur, Akot, Jalgaon, Khamgaon and Shegaon in the Akola district, at Ellichpur and Paratwada in the Ellichpur district, at Malkapur in Buldana, and at Talegaon in the Amraoti district the numbers of these two sects exceed two hundred. The Bhagawats are especially numerous at Akot, Ellichpur, Malkapur and Talegaon.

Table No. 40—Showing the Taluks frequented by the Vaishnava and Bhagawat sects.

Taluk.	Vaishnava.		Bhagawat.		Total.	Proportion of Hindu Population
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Akola	630	488	153	137	1,448	1·14
Akot	603	268	341	285	1,497	1·15
Balapur	459	272	139	128	998	1·06
Jalgaon	443	260	143	106	952	·97
Khamgaon	403	264	56	35	758	·85
Amraoti	626	392	77	63	1,158	·80
Ellichpur	497	399	121	91	1,108	·87
Malkapur	639	426	193	189	1,447	·91
Mehkar	627	461	134	119	1,341	1·09
Province	7,159	4,774	2,048	1,659	15,640	·64

85. The Manbhaos are a local Vaishnava sect founded in Berar about two hundred years ago. Their origin is not known, but they are supposed to be identical with the Jaikrishnas of the Panjab. They say that they are the spiritual descendants of a self-created sage who lived at the beginning of the Kali-yuga. This Sidha Avatar taught the Manbhao religion to one Naga Arjun, who in his turn had thirteen disciples.* These men wandered over the world making proselytes, and founded the Manbhao sect and caste. They still proselytise, but restrict their missionary efforts to good castes. Mahars, Mangs, Chambhars, Dohors, Lohars, Telis, Dhobis, Musalmans and some other castes low in the social scale are excluded. An exception is made in favor of the Baoni Mahars, to whom the "Upadesh" or mystic mantra is imparted; they are however forbidden to associate with other Manbhaos. The Brahmans hate the Manbhaos, who have not only thrown off the Brahmanical yoke themselves, but also do much to oppose the influence of Brahmans among the agriculturists. The Manbhaos are respectable and respected: and a guru is often taken from their sect in place of a Brahman or a Gosawi. The Brahmans represent them as descended from one Krishnabhat, a Brahman who was outcaste for keeping a beautiful Mang woman as his mistress: her four sons were called the Mangbhaos or Manbhaos,† and were placed over the four monasteries at Ridhpur, Mahur, Kashi and Shringiri. Of these Ridhpur is the only monastery in Berar, although Mahur on the Payn Ganga River, is just beyond the boundary. Ridhpur, a village in the Morsi taluk, is the Benares of the Manbhaos. Their sacred book is the Bhagavad Gita, or the song concerning Bala Krishna; and they recognize Ridhpur as the scene of some of the frolicsome deity's sports. There are three temples in the town, each containing the images of Krishna and Dattatreya, the only gods whom the Manbhaos recognize, and each presided over by a Mahant. The Mahants are known as (1) Birkar, (2) Daryapurkar, (3) Talegaonkar, the names being those of town and not of men. The office is elective and open to any Brahmachari Manbhaos.

Manbhaos.

---

* Their names were—1 Upadheya, 2 Kumar, 3 Divakar Amrate, 5 Paramandalya, 6 Ekshadeo, 7 Kavishwar, 8 Salkar, 9 Damodhar, 10 Chakrapani, 11 Jaideo Jogi, 12 Mahalsa, 13 Harideo.

† For the legend of his discomfiture by the Brahman Bhawani Bhat, see *Berar Gazetteer*, p. 209.

Beside these three temples the town abounds with others of smaller size, and with sacred platforms made of masonry, stonework, or simple mud.

86. The Manbhaos are divided into three classes. The first are the Brahmacharis. They are the Sanyasi or ascetic members of the sect, who subsist by beggary, and devote their lives to meditation, prayer and spiritual instruction. The second class are the Gharbari, or married members. Like the first class they dress in black, both males and females*: the heads too of both sexes are shaved before the first year of life is past, and are regularly shaven afterwards. Marriage being contrary to strict rule, they inform their guru and get his consent before taking any further steps. The ceremony is performed in strict privacy inside the temple. A man is wont to signify his choice of a spouse by putting his jholi or beggar's wallet on hers: if she lets it remain there, the betrothal is complete. A woman may signify her desire by weaving a pair of garlands, with one of which she crowns the image of Krishna, and with the other her intended spouse. He may reject the offer if it so pleases him. The marriage ceremony is very quiet and unaccompanied by processions or rejoicings. Widow remarriage is allowed. There is no distinction of dress among the Gharbaris between a married and an unmarried woman. Neither wears bangles or toe-rings, marriage-string or black bead necklace: nor do they besmear their faces or bodies with red or yellow turmeric. They also abjure bodices and jewels. The third division of Manbhaos are the Bhopes. They are in dress, usage and customs wholly secular: they engage in any occupation which pleases them, and are sometimes employed as pujáris or servants in Manbhao temples. Except in creed they are undistinguishable from a Kunbi or Mali. Like other Manbhaos however they observe no other festivals than the Gokul Ashtami and Dattatreya Jayanti, or the birth days of Krishna and Dattatreya; the Rakhi Pornima, or cocoanut holidays; and the full moons in Chaitr and Margashirsh.

Classes of Manbhaos.

The Manbhaos evince a great respect for animal-life. On the eighth and ninth days of the Bhawani Navaratra, they retire to the jungle and remain there until the Dasara is over, in order that they may avoid the sight of the buffaloes being slain.† They may not drink for three days of the water of a village in which a man has met a violent death; nor if a man dies a natural death, may they drink till they have visited a grave yard. They will neither cut nor break down a tree, large or small (*Berar Gazetteer*, p. 209). Although Ridhpur is their chief town, the Manbhaos do not flock to it, nor do they spread up through the Morsi taluk: they come across its borders into the adjacent taluks of Amraoti and Ellichpur. Since the last Census their numbers have increased from 3,519 to 5,958, or by 69·3 per cent. A certain proportion of this advance must be attributed to proselytism. The chief Mahant spends eight months each year in a spiritual visitation, taking up his abode with one of his disciples during the rains.

87. The Manbhaos number 24·6 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population of the Provinces. They shun the hilly taluks. There are none in Kelapur and Melghat, and very few in Wun, Yeotmal and Mangrul. Their numbers are largest in Ellichpur, Akola, Amraoti, and Darwha. The Manbhaos marry late, and a glance at Table No. 29 will show that their married life while it begins later lasts also longer than is the case with any other sect except the Naths. They are vegetarians: they drink not, neither do they smoke. Their burial rites resemble those of Gosawis, except that no tomb is erected. A caste dinner is given, and tirtha water taken from a Brahmachari; but

Local distribution of the Manbhao sect.

* The males may use a white dupatta, and some of the women wear odhanis of coloured chintz.

† Another reason sometimes assigned is that Devi had some trouble in killing Mahishasur, because of the holy men present at the fight, the sight of whom lent the demon strength. They were asked to retire: when the goddess gained an easy victory.

Table No. 41—Showing taluks in which the Manbhao sect is strongest.

Taluk.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on Hindu Population.
Ellichpur	611	531	1,142	·89
Akola	302	264	566	·45
Amraoti	298	264	562	·39
Darwha	298	232	530	·43
Basim	232	180	412	·28
Daryapur	162	147	309	·27

no period of mourning and impurity is observed, nor are any subsequent oblations offered. A Manbhao will eat at the hands of Brahmans, Kunbis, and Malis: but he who eats with a low caste man or touches a bone is outcaste: and until he has plastered his body with cowdung and mud, bathed himself and drunk tirtha water, he is not readmitted to the society of his caste-men. The sect to some extent avoid the towns. In eight towns there is no representative of the sect: in three only are there more than fifty: in the remaining twenty-three the average number of Manbhaos is only 13. Nor are they often found in small villages. There are 18 villages only with less than 100 inhabitants, and 57 only with less than 200, in which Manbhaos occur. They frequent chiefly the larger villages.

Nor are the Manbhaos especially gregarious. They are enumerated in 558 villages, there being therefore about eleven of their number in each place in which they are found. In 426 villages however in which they occur their numbers do not exceed 10, in 71 others they do not exceed 20, and in 26 only are from 20 to 30 of the sect found. There are eleven villages, eight of which are in the Amraoti and Ellichpur districts, in each of which they number from 30 to 40, there are 10 villages, four of which are in the Akola taluk, in each of which they number from 40 to 50, and there are twenty villages in all in which their number exceed 50. At Ridhpur only 52 of the sect were enumerated: at Digras, in the Darwha taluk, there were 218; at Karajgon in the Ellichpur taluk there were 211; at Harsola, in Darwha taluk, at Saur Rasulpur in Amraoti taluk, and at Naigaon in Ellichpur taluk their numbers exceed one hundred.

Mendicant sects.

88. The mendicant sects, as already mentioned, have decreased in numbers since 1867, a decrease which is the more instructive when considered in conjunction with the increase of 20 per cent. in the general population of the province. The Bairagis, more of whom adhere to celibacy, are, it will be noticed, decreasing more rapidly than the Gosawis, proselytism being in both cases inadequate as a substitute for matrimony. A point of nearly equal importance with their diminution of numbers is the change in their condition of life. Celibacy is a mark of the ascetic as distinguished from the wordly Gosawi. When marriage was forbidden it was certainly intended that the celibate Gosawi or Bairagi should, in the words of a'Kempis, "be not familiar with any woman, but commend all good women in general to God." Unfortunately this rule of life was too hard: and hence there can be small doubt that a diminution in the number of the unmarried points to a corresponding improvement in morality. Of the Sanyasis also, although no female members were counted, eleven males were returned as married and nineteen as widowers. Celibacy is evidently becoming intolerable even to those sects with whom it is a peculiar tenet. Instead of an insignificant proportion only having been married, 47·7 per cent. of the Gosawi males, 35·3 per cent. of the Bairagis, and 56 6 per cent. of the Sanyasis have taken to themselves wives and become Sanyogis. Counting one wife only to

Table No. 42—Showing the decrease of the Mendicant sects since 1867.

Sect.	1881	1867	Decrease.	
			No.	Percentage.
Gosawi	13,013	13,838	825	6·0
Bairagi	1,529	1,667	138	8·3
Sanyasi	53	12	.....	.....
Total...	14,595	15,517	922	5·9

each married man there should be 3,459 instead of 3,235 only of the latter, a discrepancy which shows that 224 of the men must either be wandering mendicants separated from their wives,* or that the wife had in some instances not been returned as belonging to the husband's sect. Bairagis and Gosawis by no means quit their wandering habits immediately after marriage. Married men among the Bairagis were enumerated in 46 villages in which there were no married females, and married male Gosawis were found in no fewer than 230 such villages.†

89. The Gosawis are sometimes known as the Dasnamis, from their ten divisions, which are said to have originated thus:—

Shankaracharya, the great Sivite reformer of the 9th century, when at Benares, had four disciples, Sivarup, Balabhadra Prithivi, Urda and Ranatrotaka. At their teacher's death these four went west and east, south and north, and founded the Sharda, the Shambu Govardhan, the Sringagiri and the Josi Maths respectively. Of the Tirtha and Ashram divisions who belong to the first Math, and of the Bana and Aranya divisions, who belong to the second Math, representatives are rarely found in Berar. The Berar Gosawis usually belong to the third Math (to which belong the Saraswati, Puri and Bharati divisions), or to the fourth Math (*i.e.*, to the Giri, Parvata or Sagar divisions). Those who still lead a life of religious mendicancy besmear their bodies with ashes, wear a necklace of rudraksha beads, rarely shave their hair or beard, which becomes matted and filthy. Some Gosawis wear nothing but a narrow langoti, the ends of which are tucked into a string tied round the waist: others add to this a loin-cloth and a loose coat called a kaphni. All their clothes are dyed with red ochre (bhagwa). They carry a wallet (jholi) and a staff (kubadi). Their ranks are recruited by Brahmans, Sudras, and occasionally by the gift of illegitimate sons, or by sons given to the temple at Mahur on the Payn Ganga. At this temple, the Mahant of which is a Kunbi, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Kunbis and Phulmalis, often dedicate their sons to the service of Mahadeo as Gosawis.

Customs and ceremonies of Gosawis.

90. A few Gosawis eat no meat and drink no moha. They make a point also of having a fireplace inside their dwelling. Most however will eat mutton, venison, fish or fowl at the hands of anybody but an outcaste: they will drink moha, but not tari, and will smoke five times as much ganja as an ordinary consumer of the drug. They delight in bhang as an ancient rishi delighted in soma. Though Mahadeo is their chief deity, some Gosawis worship also Bhairava and Dattatreya, and offer a goat to Devi on the eighth day of the Dasara. The Kapadia or Bara Talkuti caste, who beg only from Gosawis, devote their women to the fleshly wants of the ascetics. Gosawis are always buried. Gangos or Tulsi water is poured into the dead man's mouth: his body is bathed, besmeared with ashes, and clothed in red clothes; a rudraksha bead is put between his lips and a rupee on his forehead. He is carried on the arms of his castemen to the grave, and buried in a sitting posture, the skull being first cracked with a conch shell, and salt inserted through the aperture thus made. A tomb (Samadha) is erected, and the footprints of his holy feet are graven thereon in stone, to serve as a tomb or altar to the disciples who fell at his feet while alive. Cows and cash are distributed on the day of his death; a caste dinner is held and the mourning is over.

Relations with other Hindus.

91. Gosawis are frequently employed as Gurus or spiritual advisers by all castes from agriculturists downward. They are more accommodating than Brahman gurus, as they allow their disciples to eat any meat except beef, and to drink moha

* The latter may in some such cases be dead without the former knowing it.

† Wives were similarly found in 14 and 60 villages respectively, in which there were no Bairagis or Gosawi husbands.

liquor. Panch Gaur Brahmans will eat food cooked by a Gosawi if ghee, though not if water, has been used: Panch Dravid Brahmans will not eat it in either case. A Gosawi's dress has always been a favourite disguise. Sivaji escaped from Aurangzib in this manner, and did not discard the dress for nine months. It is often assumed for purposes of crime. A false Gosawi may however always be detected by his ignorance of the caste mantras. A true Gosawi has a peculiar mantra for many of the most ordinary or trivial actions of every-day life, and these are handed down by oral tradition from teacher to pupil.

Bairagis.

92. Of the Bairagis of Berar some are descendants of members of the order founded in the 12th century by Sri Anand, the pupil of Ramanand: others again belong to the Nimavat sect of Vaishnavas. The strict Bairagis are wandering ascetics who never marry: they are known as Langotbands. They look down upon the Sanyogi or married Bairagis, and will not eat unfried food prepared by them. Food fried in ghi they may eat by whomsoever prepared. The Bairagis are worshippers of Vishnu. The neophytes are usually if not exclusively Brahmans. The boy accompanies his future guru within the mystic square: the mantra is whispered into his ear; the thread of tulsi beads is placed around his neck; and a lock of his hair is shorn off. Henceforth he becomes the guru's disciple. The dead, when more than five years of age, are burnt. The body is clothed in silk or woollen, smeared with ashes, and the forehead marked with white chalk. A sprig of basil is stuck in the ear: and if possible some basil or sandal-wood is mixed with the pyre. After cremation, ghi and oil are poured on the place where the skull was burnt. On the third day the ashes are thrown into the river: on the 13th day a dinner (Bhandara) is given. A son shaves his head at his father's death, and a wife generally does so after a husband's death, but among the cœnobites the disciple does not shave at the death of his guru. In the Kaniyadan ceremony at their marriages, each person present takes part as though the bride were his own daughter whom he were bestowing on the bridegroom.

Sanyasis.

93. A Sanyasi is a Brahman cœnobite ascetic: he is a worshipper of Siva, but the chief element of his worship is the Nama Kirtan, or repetition of the name of God, practised by the Vaishnavas of Bengal. Sanyasis, however, repeat the name of Narayan (or Surya), and even use it as a salutation on entering a house instead of the ordinary "Ram, Ram." They shave their head and beard on every full moon. In dress they resemble Gosawis, as they wear ochre-coloured clothes and a rudraksha necklace: like some Gosawis they often wear wooden shoes (khadava): the burial ceremony is the same as for Gosawis; salt is however thrown into the grave so as to cover the body.

Local distribution of the Mendicant sects.

94. The Bairagis and Gosawis form about one-half per cent. of the total Hindu population of Berar. The former sect is most numerous in the Malkapur, Amraoti, Morsi and Chandur talúks; and the latter in Basim, Chandur, Akola and Murtazapur. Each is scattered through many villages. The Bairagis are found in 309 villages: there are on the average only four (or excluding ten villages in each of which twenty and upwards were found, there are not more than three) Bairagis in each village in which they are found. Jalgaon, Pimpalgaon (Chikhli taluk), Ellichpur and Khandala (Akot taluk) are the only places at which more than two dozen Bairagis were congregated on the Census night. With the Gosawis the same rule holds to some extent. They were found in 1,781 villages: in other words, there were about 7 to each village frequented. There are however 76 villages in which not less than twenty of their number were congregated on the Census night. Pathrot and Hanwatkher in the Ellichpur taluk and Madni in the Yeotmal taluk seem to be their favourite villages. Like the Bairagis, they are somewhat prone to frequent the towns. The numbers stand thus (see Table No. 43): and it will be seen

Table No. 43—Showing number of Gosawis and Bairagis in the Town population.

Sect.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		Percentage on Town Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Gosawis.....	230	70	256	224	39	64	555	358	·35	·24
Bairagis	103	22	33	35	14	16	150	73	·09	·05

that the Bairagis are twice as frequently met in the towns as in the villages, while with the Gosawis the chance is 4 to 3. Among the former sect, the proportion of celibate males is 68·7 per cent., whilst amongst the latter it is only 47·2, the inference being that a larger proportion among Bairagis than among Gosawis resort to the towns for mendicancy. All the Sanyasis were found in the Amraoti district.

Dandigans.

95. The Dandigans (145 males, 138 females) are found chiefly in the Pusad and Yeotmal talúks. They are classed by Wilson with the Dasnami Gosawis (Vol. I., pp. 191-4). Only 60 or 41·4 per cent. of the males are returned as married or widowers, and 29·7 per cent. of the females are returned as single.

Gondhalis.

96. The Gondhalis are in the *Khandesh Gazetteer* identified with the Bharadis, and described as "a sect of wandering beggars recruited from all castes. They wear long dirty clothes, and wander about chanting songs in honor of Ambabai, Saptashringi and other goddesses. They attend marriage and other ceremonies, and dance with lighted lamps in their hands." In Berar, however, where they number 3,212, they are as a rule a settled people, and are distinct from the Bharadis. They are especially attached to the temples of the goddess Tukai at Tuljapur and the goddess Renúka at Mahur. Hence arise the two great divisions of the caste, the Renurai and the Kadamrai, who do not intermarry. Other divisions are known as Maratha, Kunbi, and Mali Gondhalis: these are the descendants of children of the castes named, offered in fulfilment of vows at the shrine of the goddess. The Gondhalis perform what is known as the Gondhal ceremony at the houses of Brahmans and Sudras. The chief occasions are the worship of Bhawani at the Dasara, and the worship of Tukai and Renukai on Hanuman's birthday and the cocoanut holidays. The ceremony is held at night. The Gondhalis are previously feasted: they eat flesh and drink arrack. The image of the goddess is placed on a stool and a sacred torch is lit. By the side of the idol a pot filled with water is placed, betel leaves are put around its mouth, and a cocoanut is placed on them. The rest of the stool is covered with offerings of fruits and spices. The Gondhalis now worship the goddess, wave the lighted torch around their bodies, and chant monotonous hymns in honor of the deity all through the night. At other times of the year the Gondhalis subsist upon alms. They wear a string of cowries round their necks: this string is put on at the time of marriage, and marks the wearer's right to perform the Gondhal, a right forbidden to the unmarried.

They bury their dead, and like the Lingayats shave their beards but not their moustaches. Their chief gotras are Tate, Ugade, Mukadal, Pachange, Garalkar, &c. Their instruments are the tabor (sambal) and a one-stringed instrument known as the chaundak. Although they occur in every taluk of Berar, except Melghat and Wun, forty-four per cent. of the caste are found in the Akola district. In the Amraoti, Basim, Mehkar and Darwha taluks their numbers are comparatively high. The following list (Table No. 44) gives the names of all places at which fifty and upwards were enumerated on the Census night.

The women in this caste outnumber the men; and as with the Naths, polygamy is frequently practised. In the Akola taluk 137 married men were enumerated and 174 married women: in Darwha there were 63 husbands to 71 wives, and in Chikhli 21 husbands to 30 wives.

Table No. 44—Showing the places at which Gondhalis are chiefly found.

Taluk.	Village.			No. of Gondhalis.
	No.	Name.	Population.	
Khamgaon ...	29	Khamgaon.....	12,390	116
Balapur.....	172	Wyala	2,594	106
Akola	211	Borgaon.....	4,173	102
Akot	1	Akot	16,137	84
Akola	332	Sindkhed	1,482	81
„	55	Kolambi.....	976	67
Mehkar	137	Deolgaon Mali ..	1,271	64
Malkapur	311	Sindkhed	633	55
Amraati.....	253	Rajnapeth	2,163	55
Jalgaon.....	185	Wadsingi	1,870	53
Balapur.....	126	Balapur.....	11,244	53
„	170	Wadegaon	6,096	51
Darwha.....	140	Tarnoli	1,144	51
Daryapur	157	Babli	3,280	50

Dangat.

97. The Dangats hail from Singnapur, where they act as guardians, or road watchmen, over the pilgrims who visit the shrine of Siva, and where they have or had the hereditary right of collecting fees from the pilgrims in payment for their services. They are staunch Sivites. They sometimes follow the custom of the Lingayats, and bury their dead in a sitting posture, putting pearls and coral beads in the ears: sometimes they bury the body in the ordinary manner, but they never burn their dead. They number in all 271, and are found chiefly in the Jalgaon (31), Khamgaon (51), Basim (60) and Pusad (51) taluks. The females outnumber the males; and in four out of the nine taluks in which they occur the wives outnumber the husbands.

Vasudeo.

98. The Vasudeos number 152 in all, 81 of whom are found in Pusad, 41 in Darwha, and 16 in the Mangrul taluk. They are said to be of Kunbi origin, and to derive their name from the sportive Vasudeo or Krishna. They are a sect of "merry beggars," known by their wearing a cap of peacock-feathers. The stems are bound together and surmounted by a sham snake, while the feathers shade the face. They carry cymbals (tál) and wooden clappers (chiplia). They beg only in the morning: each man has his beat, which another Vasudeo dare not infringe, unless bareheaded. Some shave their heads and beards: others do not. They worship Nagoba on the Nagpanchami: they offer coarse wheaten cakes to Kanhoba at the Holi: and they offer a goat to Satwai on the full moon of Kartik. These are their chief religious observances. They take gurus from Brahmans, Manbhaos and Gosawis: they eat all kinds of meat, including beef, and drink moha. A bridegroom has to pay Rs. 16 to the bride's father before the marriage can take place.

Other sects.

99. Of other Hindu sects the representatives in Berar are very few. Of Shaktas there are 81 in all, 43 males and 38 females, found chiefly in the Amraoti, Pusad, Balapur, and Khamgaon taluks. They are worshippers of the Shakti, "the power or energy of the divine nature in action," holding, it is said, mysterious love-feasts in honour of Alma Venas Genetrix. Six persons have been returned as giving the pre-eminence to Ganpati above other gods: six also as Nagas, or naked Sanyasis; and one only as a Paramhansa. In Kelapur taluk 32 Virbhadras were found. Of Raidasis there are eleven only. The followers of Kabir, the mystic weaver, number 67, and are found in Balapur, Ellichpur, Pathrot, and Chandur Bazar. They are said to chant hymns to the invisible Kabir, and to conform outwardly to the religion of their neighbours. Their text-book, to judge from selections, contains little dogmatic precision, but much poetic

feeling: their moral code is short, truth and humanity being the cardinal virtues.* Among the sects abovementioned, the segregation of caste has in the majority of cases followed that of religious belief. The exceptions are the Smarthas, Lingayats, Vaishnavas, Bhagawats, and Manbhaos among the larger bodies, and the Shaktas, Ganpatyas, Sanyasis, Raidasis and Kabirpanths among the less important. The Manbhao sect includes 1,847 followers, who have retained their former caste-name, while the remainder are known as Manbhaos by caste as well as by religion.

SIKHS.

100. The Sikhs include the Nanakshahis and the Udasis. Nanak Shah, "the only Hindu reformer who ever established a national faith" was a disciple of Kabir (see para. 99). "The enterprising policy of Govind Singh and the bigotry of Aurangzib converted the peaceful tenets of Nanak into a military code, and his speculative disciples into the warlike nation of the Sikhs." The Udasis are the followers of Dharam Chand, the grandson of Nanak. Their numbers are small (81 males and 31 females), and celibacy is evidently a religious tenet in high repute, for 55 males are returned as unmarried.

Table No. 45—Showing distribution of Udasis.

Taluk.	Udasis.		Taluk.	Udasis.		Taluk.	Udasis.	
	Males.	Females		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
Amraoti	25	13						
Chandur	4	...	Jalgaon	4	2	Malkapur.....	5	3
Morsi	12	5	Khamgaon.....	3	...	Daryapur.....	11	2
Akola	6	1	Basim.....	2	3	Melghat	1	...
Akot	5	2	Pusad.....	1	...	Yeotmal	2	...

MUSALMANS.

101. The Musalmans form 7·0 per cent. of the total population of Berar, the increase since 1867 being 21·0 per cent.: where there were five Muhammadans then, there are six now. The increase is due to immigration, proselytism, and to the natural growth of the population. Although there are a few good families among the Musalmans, some are not very favourable specimens of their creed and race. In physiognomy many resemble Hindus, and a few bear traces of a Sidhi origin. As regards their own religion, their notions often are not farther advanced than that of an enumerator who held that in doubtful cases a Musalman woman could always be distinguished by her wearing a pair of trousers. Even that was no guide however as to the sect: and the same enumerator complained that when he enquired "Sunni or Shiah?" it was often supposed that he wanted to insult the people. All who did not know their sect were entered as Sunnis.

Increase among Musalmans.

102. The Sunnis are divided into Shariyat, or the ordinary followers of the Prophet's precepts, and the Tariyakat or his ascetic disciples. Of the former there are four schools named after their founders, namely, the Hanafi, the Shafai, the Hambali and the Maliki. These schools differ only on minor points; for example, the Shafai school fold their hands over their chest in prayer: the Hanafi and Hambalis fold them on the waist, while the Malikis, like the Shiahs, pray with hands stretched out by their sides. Of the Sunnis of Berar most are Hanafis. The devotees or ascetics are also divided into four sects, as follow:—(1) The Khadari sect are

Sects.

* H. H. Wilson, I., 74, 267.

named after Abdul Khadir Jhilani, and are as austere in their abstinence from dances, &c., as are the Shariyat. Their numbers are small. The Benawas, found chiefly in Amraoti and Daryapur taluks, are as a sect the spiritual descendants of Jatisha Rahman, a Khadari fakir. They are cœnobites, the sect being recruited by adoptions. They profess not to beg but to live by unsolicited alms. Some shave all their hair, others wear it very long. The Madari is a branch of the Benawa sect. Its origin is traced to one Juned, a fakir of Baghdad, who was celebrated for stimulating his piety by holding his breath. His disciples in admiration used to exhort him 'Dam Madar': but one day he held it too long and lost it altogether. At the annual ceremony in memory of his death the Madaris still shout Dam! dam! dam madar! The Madaris are divided into the Kalandar, Mushkilai and Maulai. In the Chandur and Darwha taluks they are generally known as Sha Madaris. The Madaris, or Sha Madaris, are numerically the largest body of fakirs in Berar, the taluks they principally frequent being Akot, Daryapur and Darwha. The second sect of fakirs is known as the Chistiya, from Khwaja Muyan-u-din, who lived at Chist and died at Ajmir. This sect, found only in the Darwha taluk, are not very straight-laced; they allow themselves to sin to a certain extent, knowing that to a Chisti fakir grace must abound. The other two sects are the Sawawardia and the Nakshbandi fakirs. The former claim Khwaja Baha-u-din of Bukhara as their founder, while the latter trace themselves through Shekh Shahab-u-din back to Abubekr, the first Khalif after Muhammad. The former sect is however not named in the returns, and the latter occurs only in the Ellichpur taluk. Among Sunnis the Pirzadas are sometimes mentioned as a sect. The name is however applied to all the descendants of the ten sons of Mahbub Subhan, Piran Pir, who, seven hundred years ago, was Khalif of Baghdad. Beside the fakirs whose sect is thus especially defined, 52 were returned as Ashkans, and 1,397 without distinction of sect. Probably many of these are Madari fakirs, as they occur in largest numbers in the Akola and Ellichpur taluks, for which no Madari fakirs are returned. Since 1867 the fakirs in Berar have increased from 2,397 to 3,480, or by 45·0 per cent. The taluks which they principally infest are Daryapur, in which the tomb of Dawal Malik is situate; Ellichpur, where 84 of them were enumerated at the city; and Akot, in which taluk their favourite haunts seem to be Panaj and Sirsoli. They were generally found scattered in small numbers through different villages: but Amner, in the Morsi taluk, and Anjangaon Surji, in Daryapur, seemed to be foci of attraction, 131 fakirs being found at the former and 124 at the latter village.

Mehdavi sect.

103. The Mehdavis are a heterodox sect of Sunnis named after Imam Mahdi. He, they say, was the twelfth Imam; he appeared in India and was killed in a religious war about a century ago.

Shiahs.

104. The Shiahs, with whom the Ravazis of the Malkapur taluk may be incorporated, reject Abubekr, Umr and Usman, and recognise Ali, the Prophet's son-in-law and his eleven successors as the twelve Imams, the last of whom they say is still living, although he has disappeared for the present from our view. The Shiahs always claim that many who are Sunnis to outward view are secretly Shiahs.

Boharas.

105. The Boharas are a heterodox sect of Shiahs. They believe in eight Imams only, and say that the last has come and is gone. They follow a fifth rejected version of the sacred text. They are generally traders, but occasionally agriculturists. Burhanpur is said to be their *fons et origo*, and all good Boharas desire to lay their bones there. (Campbell thinks that they are a cross between immigrants from the Persian Gulf and Hindu Boharas.) They are not uniform in their worship: some evince a tendency towards the Sunni creed. In prayer they differ both from Shiahs and Sunnis in that they follow their Mulla, praying aloud after him, but without much regularity of posture. The times for commencing their devotions

are about five minutes later than those observed by Sunnis. After the midday and the sunset supplications they allow a short interval to elapse, remaining themselves in the mosque meanwhile; they then commence the afternoon and evening prayers, and thus run five services into three.

Distribution of Musalmans.

106. Final Census Tables Nos. III. and IV. show the number of Musalmans, males and females, in each district, together with the percentage which they form on the total population. The proportion is highest in the taluks of Ellichpur, Balapur and Amraoti. There are 67 villages in Berar (that is three to each taluk), in which there is a Musalman population of more than 500: Ellichpur and Malkapur taluks each contain 6 such villages; Amraoti, Akola, Balapur and Morsi each contain five; in Wun, Kelapur and the Melghat there are none. The following list gives the names of 23 towns or villages in which the Musalmans number over 1,000, and of six other villages in which they number over 500, and also form more than 25 per cent. of the total population. It will be seen that twelve of the kasba towns occur in the first part of the list.

Table No. 46—Showing the principal Muhammadan Towns or Villages.

Town or Village.				No. of Musalmans.			Percentage on total population
Taluk.	Regr. No.	Name.	Population	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Ellichpur	61–71	Ellichpur	26,728	3,523	3,905	7,428	27·8
Akola	9, 124, &c.	Akola	16,614	2,459	2,569	5,028	30·3
Amraoti	29	Amraoti	23,550	2,464	2,261	4,725	20·1
Balapur	126, &c.	Balapur	11,244	2,232	2,410	4,642	41·3
Akot	1	Akot	16,137	1,776	1,826	3,602	22·3
Ellichpur	157	Paratwada	9,445	1,548	1,328	2,876	30·4
Malkapur	224	Malkapur	8,152	1,327	1,327	2,654	32·6
Murtazapur	47	Karanja	10,923	1,339	1,286	2,625	24·0
Khamgaon	29	Khamgaon	12,390	1,381	1,222	2,603	21·0
Basim	270	Basim	11,576	1,244	1,241	2,485	21·5
Balapur	106–108	Patur	7,219	1,117	885	2,002	27·7
Chikhli	128	Deulghat	3,867	859	946	1,805	46·7
Daryapur	58–65	Anjangaon	9,842	997	958	1,955	19·9
Amraoti	66	Kholapur	6,452	843	876	1,719	26·6
Jalgaon	52–62	Jalgaon	10,392	843	872	1,715	16·5
Malkapur	189	Pimpalgaon R.	4,364	768	929	1,697	38·9
Mangrul	168	Mangrul	4,900	780	862	1,642	33·5
Amraoti	268	Wadner B.	6,460	699	702	1,401	21·5
Akola	202	Barsi Takli	5,377	691	691	1,382	25·7
Pusad	11	Umarkhed	5,959	597	576	1,173	19·6
Murtazapur	220	Murtazapur	4,887	578	568	1,146	23·4
Darwha	156	Darwha	4,052	592	551	1,143	28·2
Khamgaon	129	Shegaon	11,079	546	516	1,062	9·6
Akot	113	Dahihanda	3,174	396	408	804	25·3
Malkapur	277	Wadner	2,649	392	403	795	30·0
Chikhli	6	Amrapur	2,251	326	360	686	30·5
Malkapur	89	Chandur	2,461	347	333	680	27·6
Balapur	197	Hatrun	1,486	265	266	531	35·7
Murtazapur	210	Mana	1,941	251	270	521	26·8

Proportion of Unorthodox sects.

107. Of the Musalmans 99 in every 100 are Sunnis: the remainder are sectaries. Their numbers are given in Table No. 47.

Table No. 47—Showing the Civil Condition of the Unorthodox Muhammadan sects.

Sects.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shiahs	363	218	357	269	30	123	750	610	1,360
Mehdavi	95	86	117	104	13	55	225	245	470
Wahabi	8	10	8	6	5	2	21	18	39

The Shiahs occur in every district: their numbers are small in those of Yeotmal, Buldana and Basim, and comparatively large in the taluks of Ellichpur, Khamgaon and Amraoti. In the Ellichpur taluk there are 167 Shiahs in the kasba and 48 at Khandala: in Balapur taluk there are 32 at the kasba and 87 at Patur Shekh Babu: there are 35 in Akola, 88 at Bawanbir, and 67 at Akot: in the Khamgaon taluk there are 54 at Khamgaon itself and 107 at Patur: in Amraoti City there are 163. 43 of those found in the Malkapur taluk occur in Borakhadi. Two-thirds therefore of the Shiahs in Berar are found in these eleven towns: the remaining third are scattered through 77 villages. Mehdavis are entered in Final Census Table No. III. Appendix A as 'Others.' They are not found in the districts of Basim, Buldana and Yeotmal: there are indeed very few of the sect outside the taluks of Ellichpur, Khamgaon and Amraoti. In the town of Ellichpur they number 312: all of those in the Khamgaon taluk were counted at Palsi B.: 32 of those in the Amraoti taluk were found at Sewti Jagir (No. 315). The Wahabis of Berar are so called by their neighbours rather than by themselves. There is very little of the silk-despising, tobacco-eschewing Puritan in their characters. Nine of them were enumerated at Yeotmal, and the same number at Janhapur in the Morsi taluk: the remainder were scattered through 10 villages.

CHRISTIAN SECTS.

108. The number of Christians in Berar is 1,335, or one in every two thousand of the population. Arranged according to nationality it will be seen from Appendix B. to Final Census Table No. III. that the native Christians form 43 per cent. of the community, the Eurasians forming 41 per cent., the British 15, and other Europeans and Americans one per cent. Arranged according to sects it will be seen that the Roman Catholics are the strongest Christian body in Berar: their numbers are made up chiefly of natives, including many Madrasi and Portuguese domestic servants, and of Eurasians, 38 per cent of whom are of this persuasion. The Roman Catholics, like the Episcopalians, have edifices for religious worship at Akola, Amraoti and Ellichpur. Of the Episcopalians, 27 per cent. are British and nearly 48 per cent. are Eurasians. Native Episcopalians form nearly one-quarter of the whole body, one-half of their number being found in the Buldana district. The "Episcopalian Christians," writes the Chaplain of Berar, "are either immigrants into Berar and their descendants, or offshoots of the Church Missionary Society's mission at Buldana. This mission does not now exist at Buldana, but, till two years ago, had been working here for about ten years, I think." The Presbyterians are found almost exclusively in the Akola and Amraoti districts. In this sect also the native element is the strongest. Congregationalists or Independents number only 18, of whom nine are natives. This also is the total strength of the Mission Church, whose head-quarters are at Ellichpur: the two American missionaries in charge have a following of sixteen native Christians. The two lady missionaries at Basim are returned as belonging to the Undenominational Union of the United States: one Eurasian and seven native females, six of whom are children below the age of fifteen, make up the number of this sect to ten in all. Of the Wesleyans and Methodists five are Eurasians and one a native Christian. The Lutherans are German cotton merchants. One Scotsman returned himself as a fatalist, and one Irishman as a rationalist.*

---

* This entry being made in Marathi was read out as Russianalist, and the officer in question was straightway supposed to be an ardent Russophil.

JAINS.

109. The Jains in Berar are of greater antiquity than the Musalmans. The temples at Muktagiri, the covered cisterns on the Narnala hill, the sacred shrine at Sirpur (said to have been erected by Raja Il, the founder of Ellichpur,) are evidence in point. It is very likely that the Hindu kings of these parts, or their ministers at least, were Jains in the 11th or 12th century A. D. It is certain, at any rate, that according to the historic traditions of the province, its princes immediately before the Muhammadan invasion were Jains.* After the death of Salivahan in the first century, and before the advent of the reformer Shankaracharya in the ninth, Jain princes reigned at Callian, holding dominion in both the Western and Eastern provinces.* Possibly Jainism in Berar dates from this period.* "The practical part of the Jain religion consists in the performance of five duties and the avoidance of five sins. The duties are—1, Mercy to all animated beings; 2, Almsgiving; 3, Venerating the sages while living and worshipping their images when deceased; 4, Confession of faults; 5, Religious fasting. The sins are—1, Killing; 2, Lying; 3, Stealing; 4, Adultery; 5, Worldly-mindedness."† Their chief objects of worship are Rukhabdeo, or Rishabha, "the first Jina," whose symbol is a bull; and Parswanátha, the 23rd tirthankara, whose symbol is a hooded snake, and whose chief ceremony occurs during the ten days (5—14th) of the month of Bhadrapad (August-September); beside these they worship also twenty-four Akshan's or goddesses, the chief of whom is Padmavati, who is propitiated before a marriage. Their priests are called Jatis, and are chosen by lot or by vote: when elected they shave the head clean even of the back lock. In their ceremonies at birth and marriage they resemble the Brahmans, and when a Jati is not procurable a Brahman priest is often called in. The Saraogis or lay members are divided into Digambars, or sky-clothed (*i.e.* nude) and Swetambars, or white-clothed. Castes belonging to the latter division will eat together: those belonging to the former always take their meals in private. Jatis eat with or from any other Jain. Fear of destroying animal life forbids their eating after sun-down, although some limit this restriction to the dark fortnight of the month. Their water they filter at the well, and again when they reach home. In a very religious household, a man is kept tom-tomming at the door during meals to prevent the attention being distracted by passing sounds and the possible mischance of an insect being meantime swallowed. Both Jatis and Saraogis, excepting only babes of the first year, are burned after death. Over the ashes of the former they sprinkle flowers and subsequently raise a tomb. The bones and ashes of Saraogis are thown into sacred streams. The chief mourner is not considered impure, the beard and moustaches are not shaved, nor is a caste dinner given: there is no subsequent ceremony.

Jains in Berar: Jatis and Saraogis.

110. Of the 84 Jain castes a few only are found in Berar. Pariwars, Khandelwals, and Agarwals belong to the Digambari sect; Oswals, Shrimals and Shri Shrimals belong to the Swetambari. Porwars are said to belong to both. Setwal, the caste to which Jain tailors belong, is Digambari. The Gujarathi Jains are generally Swetambars. The different castes do not intermarry. Among Agarwals, Bowars (Bonyars) and Porwars some are Jains and others Vaishnavas; but the two sects intermarry. The wife however does not always join her husband's sect,

Jain castes.

---

* Berar Gazetteer, p. 112. Wheeler's Hist. Ind. IV. 558.

† J. R. A. S. IX., 172. Quot. Kalpa Sutra, p. 22.

as would be the case were a Smartha maiden to marry a Vaishnava Brahman. Of the Lars, who are said to hail originally from Gujarat, some are Jains and others Hindus; they are known respectively as Saraogi Lars* and Dendu Lars. Half-castes are called Vidurs or Ajats; they eat and marry among themselves alone. The use of animal flesh and of intoxicating liquor is strictly forbidden. They abstain even from dealing in liquor, flour, honey, indigo or soap. Widow remarriage is forbidden: a widow who does not shave her head at her husband's death is held impure. Final Census Tables Nos. III. and IV. show according to sex the number of Jains in each taluk of Berar, and the proportion which they bear to the total population. There is a marked tendency among followers of this religion to congregate at favourite villages and towns. This is exemplified in detail below (see para. 113).

Table No. 48—Comparing the Proportion of Widows in different Religions.

Class.	Percentage of females who are widows.
Jains	20·5
Musalmans	18·8
Hindus	15·4
Aborigines	11·3

Civil condition.

111. The prohibition of the remarriage of widows raises their number to one female in every five (see margin): of the 1,896 women thus doomed to perpetual celibacy, 6 are under 10 years of age, 64 others are over ten and under 20, and 167 others are over 20 and under 30. Among the Jains there are 116 males to every hundred females, the excess being due probably to the excess of male immigrants over female.

Increase in numbers.

112. Since the last census the Jains in Berar have more than doubled their number. They have increased from 9,722 to 20,020. Among the Jains many members of the Simpi (tailor), Sonar (goldsmith), and other local castes may be found: while the Jains from outside Berar include merchants and money-lenders from Bombay, Rajputana and Central India. Much, probably the greater part, of the increment among Jains is due to immigration, a fact which, considering the class of men attracted, is a high tribute to the prosperity of the province.

Distribution.

113. Although the temples at Muktagiri are evidence that the Jains in the vicinity were once both wealthy and numerous, Ellichpur to-day contains fewer followers of this religion than does any other district. They here form ·4 per cent. of the entire population, as against ·7 per cent. for the whole province: three-fifths of their number, probably nearly all the trading and money-lending classes, are found in the six towns or villages named in the margin, the rest being scattered through the taluks. In the Yeotmal district their numbers range low, especially in the more hilly and uncultivated taluks of Wun and Kelapur. In these there is no one village in which as many as twenty-five male Jains were found on the Census night: many of the money-lenders of this part are Komatis from the Madras side. In the Yeotmal and Darwha taluks there are (cf. Final Census Table No. X.) more Jain immigrants. One quarter of those in Yeotmal are found in Songaon (where the Jains

Table No. 49—Distribution of Jains in Ellichpur District.

Taluk.	Regr. No.	Village.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ellichpur.	61-71	Ellichpur	100	100	200
	76-77	Karasgaon	44	41	85
	•91	Chandur	71	50	121
	202	Sirasgaon	47	35	82
		Elsewhere	164	133	297
		Total	426	359	785
Daryapur.	58-65	Anjangaon	91	76	167
	117	Daryapur	62	39	101
		Elsewhere	118	102	220
		Total	271	217	488

* Sub-divided into Benore, Bagarwal, Pancham and Baliwal.

Table No. 50—*Distribution of Jains in Yeotmal and Darwha taluks.*

Taluk.	Regr. No.	Village.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Yeotmal.	211	Babulgaon	72	35	107
	370	Songaon	31	25	56
Darwha.	156	Darwha	31	41	72
	157	Digras	29	28	57
	188	Ner	214	103	317
	267	Manikwada	38	19	57
	321	Lohi	37	36	73

form 9 per cent. of the total population, and at Babulgaon, a village to which they are possibly attracted by its market for horned cattle. Of the 880 Jains in Darwha taluk, two-thirds are found in the five villages marginally noted. More than 4·2 per cent. of the men in Lohi, nearly 5·3 per cent. of the men in Manikwada, and 8·0 per cent. of those in Ner are Jains.

In the Basim District the Jains aggregate 3,362, or ·9 per cent. of the population. Their numbers are highest in the Basim taluk. The temple at Sirpur is here the centre of attraction, as the temple at Karanja is for the Murtazapur Taluk. The villages which they chiefly frequent are those named in the margin: in these two-thirds of the Jain population in the Basim taluk are found. In Harala every ninth man and in Sirpur and Malegaon every sixteenth man is a Jain. Similarly three-eighths of those in Mangrul taluk are found at the two villages named, every eighth man in Manora being a Jain: more than one-half of the whole number of Jains in the Pusad taluk are found in Pusad, Melwat, and Umarkhed. In the Buldana district the Jains number 3,698, or ·8 per cent. of the entire population. In the Mehkar and Chikhli taluks the proportion is ·9 per cent: in Malkapur it sinks to ·7. The numbers in Deolgaon Raja are exceeded only by those in Amraoti, Karanja and Balapur. In Deolghat every fifth man, in Janephal every ninth man, and in Deolgaon Raja every sixteenth man is a Jain. In these taluks also the same tendency of large proportion of [illegible] towns [illegible]

Table No. 51—*Distribution of Jains in Bassim district.*

Taluk.	Regr. No.	Village.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Basim.	270	Basim	169	148	317
	316	Sirpur	131	134	265
	265	Risod	73	79	152
	333	Harala	85	65	150
	237	Malegaon	71	66	137
	260	Rajur	40	37	77
	137	Tansi	28	38	66
	242	Mungala	26	24	50
Mangrul.	179	Manora	73	58	131
	168	Mangrul	57	66	123
Pusad.	176	Pusad	86	92	178
	266	Mulawa	88	86	174
	11	Umarkhed	45	40	85

Table No. 52—*Distribution of Jains in Buldana district.*

Taluk.	Regr. No.	Village.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Malkapur.	224	Malkapur	86	64	150
	54	Kharbadi	36	38	74
	149	Dhamangaon	27	27	54
	161	Nandura	45	40	85
Mehkar.	116	Dongaon	105	160	265
	141	Deolgaon	66	48	114
	278	Lonara	63	41	104
	5	Anjani K.	29	38	67
	93	Janwal	30	32	62
	336	Sultanpur	33	29	62
Chikhli.	132	Deolgaon R.	218	211	429
	90	Chikhli	60	60	
	128	Deolghat	50	46	
	197	Bhadole	44	45	

Akola district the worshippers of Pár[illegible] the population. One-third of the w[illegible] taluk. In Jalgaon their number i[illegible] taluk except Melghat. Of the im[illegible]

putana, and Central India therefore very few can be Jains; the majority are Smarthas, Vaishnavas, Bhagawats and Lingayats. Although fertile and prosperous, Jalgaon is not a trading taluk. Its Town Fund assessment—a tax levied on non-agricultural incomes—amounted in 1879-80 to Rs. 3,423 only. The incidence per head of those taxed and per head of the total population was below the average. The large merchants and money-lenders are therefore few, although small shop-keepers are numerous. In Akola district the places of chief resort for Jains are those noted in the margin. At Balapur and Mahan every sixteenth man is a Jain. Of the total population in each taluk, five-ninths in Akola and Khamgaon, over four-ninths in Akot, and over seven-ninths in Balapur are found in the villages named. In the Amraoti District, the number of Jains (6,127) is larger, and the proportion (1·1 per cent.) which they bear to the entire population, is higher than in any other district. In no fewer than twenty-five villages and towns do their numbers exceed fifty. Here also is observable the same tendency to congregate in a few favourite towns or villages. In each taluk approximately two-thirds of the whole number of Jains are found in the places specified in the margin. At Amraoti and Murtazapur the excess of males would seem to show that many if not most of the Jains are immigrants, merchants or money-lenders, attracted by trade, while in other places the majority seem to be permanent settlers. In the Morsi taluk, they are chiefly found north of the kasba town. At Murtazapur, Karanja and Chandur every eighteenth man, at Bhiltek every twelfth man, and at Loni every fourth man is a Jain.

Table No. 53—Distribution of Jains in the Akola district.

Taluk.	Regr. No.	Village.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Akola.	211	Borgaon	84	71	155
	9	Akola	62	42	104
	235	Mahan	50	34	84
	53	Kurankher	30	33	63
	202	Barsi Takli	27	27	54
	191	Pinjar	26	25	51
Akot.	1	Akot	55	50	105
	266	Hiwarkhed	53	63	116
	193	Mundgaon	38	43	81
Balapur.	126	Balapur	294	308	602
	106	Patur	171	50	221
	9	Alegaon	64	72	136
	170	Wadegaon	26	35	61
Khamgaon.	29	Khamgaon	183	131	314
	129	Shegaon	41	31	72
	86	Pimprigaoli	38	32	70

Table No. 54—Distribution of Jains in the Amraoti district.

Taluk.	Regr. No.	Village.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amraoti.	29	Amraoti	488	363	85[illegible]
	66	Kholapur	78	72	150
	162	Nandgaon P.....	53	40	95
	268	Wadner B.....	49	35	84
Chandur.	327	Wadhono	116	120	236
	87	Chandur.....	103	121	224
	173	Mangrul	56	67	123
	328	Wirul	51	41	92
	235	Bhiltek	63	15	78
	10	Anjansingi	38	28	66
	250	Magarkhed	30	35	65
	378	Sedola K.	27	37	61
	240	Mangrul	41	21	62
	38	Kaotha	27	28	55
Morsi.	288	Shendurjena	81	85	166
	151	Ner.....	79	69	148
	2[illegible]	[illegible]rud	54	54	108
	32[illegible]	[illegible]khed	51	49	100
		[illegible]	45	48	93
			310	293	603
			145	115	260
			68	63	131
			50	54	104
			[illegible]	55	95
				36	80

Jains seem often to prefer the same towns [illegible]arwha in the Yeotmal district; Basim, [illegible]asim district; Malkapur in the Buldana [illegible] the Ellichpur district; Akola, Balapur, [illegible]nd Shegaon in the Akola district; and [illegible]a in the Amraoti district are cases in [illegible]f Jains and Musalmans is above the [illegible]he Mughal rulers would naturally [illegible] than Hindu agriculturists.

JEWS, BUDDHISTS AND PARSIS.

115. Of Jews and Buddhists nothing need be said. The Parsis are also a small religious body principally found in the towns: they have a Church at Akola and a Tower of Silence near Balapur. Their number has increased from 75 to 242: the majority serve the Railway Company as engine-drivers, guards, &c; the rest are employed in government service, and in cotton and other trades.

ABORIGINES.

Intermixture of aboriginal religions with Hinduism.

116. The aborigines of Berar, although unimportant both in point of actual numbers and in proportion to the general population, are interesting as representing the progress of assimilation to, and inclusion within the fold of, ordinary Brahmanic Hinduism. In the words of M. Barth, "Hinduism makes steady progress among these tribes: the modes, the forms of worship, the deities of the plains, rapidly encroach on their mountains." "The hill tribes," writes Major Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner of the Ellichpur district, "while shut off from civilization, propitiated the powers visible to them in nature, in the storms in their native wilds, and amongst beasts of prey; they assigned to them various attributes, from the highest good to the utmost malevolence. But with the advance of commerce and the necessary intermixing; Brahman priests have been reverenced, and in return have admitted their gods to the Hindu pantheon." "I believe," says Mr. Ballantyne, a Forest officer in the Melghat, "that the Korkus were originally worshippers of the sun and moon: their most solemn oath is by the sun; and in the act of worship they turn their faces towards it, and point to it with their hands. Certain trees were once held in reverence: the teak is still worshipped. But nowadays their whole creed is so much tainted with Hinduism that their original beliefs are well nigh lost." Among the Dravidian aborigines found in the Wun district the assimilation and absorption of their ancient creed into the 'complex, manifold and outrageously confused' Hinduism of the plains has certainly proceeded quite as far as has been the case with the more secluded tribes of the Melghat. They are scarcely more unorthodox than the Mahars or Mangs: and, were the veneration for the cow, or worship in village temples, or the shaving of the head, made the test of orthodoxy, they would be classed in the same category.* This should be borne in mind in considering the following Table (No. 55), which shows how the return of tribes, considered by reason of their origin as aboriginal or non-Hindu, agrees with the return showing the number entered as following an aboriginal religion. But vestiges of the older faith still remain. There are still Gonds who worship their four, five, six, seven or twelve gods as of old: there are still many Korkus and Nihals who worship the sun on Akshatritiya: both Gonds and Korkus bury their dead: they allow marriage with the widow of a deceased elder brother: and for both, the Bhumak more

* The practical difficulty, in enumeration of hill tribes is, that the question, what is your religion? presupposes that the person addressed understands what the term religion means, whereas many do not understand the question, and even were its meaning made clear to them, could not give an intelligible answer: while so to interrogate a man as to arrive at a knowledge of what the correct entry should be requires a higher standard of intelligence and knowledge than exists among the enumerators themselves. Hence arose a certain tendency in some taluks to return members of all aboriginal castes as of the same religion, either Hindu on the one hand or the caste religion on the other.

Table No. 55—Showing for each Aboriginal Tribe the numbers professing various Religions.

Tribe.	Without Distinction of Religion.			Classified by Religion.								
				Hindu.			Muhammadan.			Aboriginal form of Religion.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Andh	37,010	18,699	18,311	36,893	18,643	18,250	..	...	.....	117	56	61
Arakh	371	195	176	371	195	176	...	...	.....	...	...	...
Balai	803	388	415	802	387	415	...	...	.....	1	1	.....
Bhil	5,308	2,589	2,719	4,101	2,015	2,086	1,125	534	591	82	40	42
Gond	64,817	32778	32,039	39,539	20,058	19,481	...	...	.....	25,278	12,720	12,558
Kolam	12,163	6,118	6,045	7,204	3,662	3,542	...	...	.....	4,959	2,456	2,503
Koilabhute	43	19	24	43	19	24	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
Korku	28,450	14,443	14,007	28,400	14,416	13,984	..	...	.....	50	27	23
Lajhar	1,824	875	949	1,824	875	949	...	...	... ..	...	...	....
Moghe	344	187	157	344	187	157	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
Nihal	2,483	1,259	1,224	2,483	1,259	1,224	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
Pardhan	11,028	5,549	5,479	4,474	2,253	2,221	...	...	.....	6,554	3,296	3,258
Banjara*	297	136	161	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	297	136	161
Grand Total	164941	83,235	81,706	126478	63,969	62,509	1,125	534	591	37,338	18,732	18,606

* This entry is evidently a mistake, the Banjaras are Hindus.

often than the Brahman, acts as priest. The Korkus are of Kolarian origin and are therefore presumably anterior to the Gonds, although in their account of the Creation* they admit that the Mangs were anterior to themselves. The foremost place among deities, assigned among Gonds to a great god, a friendly spirit who needs no propitiatory offerings, is occupied in the Korku pantheon by Mahadeo. Baghdeo, whose shrine is in the jungle, protects them from tigers and other beasts of prey. Suwaria or Bans Deo has a place on the village boundary: the shrine of Matwa Deo is opposite the headman's house: those of Khera Deo and Sanjia Deo, represented by an egg-shaped stone, are near the village. These last four are beneficent deities: whereas to the Bagh Deo, and to Kuar Deo, whose shrine is on the hill top, periodical offerings are necessary, lest they trouble the village. The Korkus also worship their male and female ancestors (Pitar ako): they hold a ceremony called the

* The following Korku account of the Creation is condensed from notes kindly supplied by Major K. Mackenzie and the Rev. H. Haden:—

It came to pass that the gods took counsel together to make man of red earth, and the god Bhim sent a messenger to the house of a white ant, for there was no red earth elsewhere. The ant said it could spare none, but Bhim told it that men should not live for ever, and when they died they should be buried in the earth and again become clay. And Bhim called the sun and the moon to be his witness and his security. Then the gods made men of the clay, and set them in the sun to dry. Now at that time there were not many trees on the earth, but each tree was a demon, and the demons came and spoilt the clay images and vexed the soul of Bhim. But he made a dog and set him to watch; and when the tree-demons came, the dog barked; and Bhim, catching them, turned their roots upside down. So the men of clay dried and became Korkus. And after this both gods and men were hungry. Then Bhim sent forth a crow, and the crow flew over the great waters for many days until its wings dropped off, and then it hopped over stony ground until its feet were sore. At last it found one grain of kutki before the house of a Mang, and it took the grain back to Bhim. Then Bhim sent for the Mang and would have bought food from him: but he said Nay, but I will freely give you your fill. So they all ate from the hand of the Mang, save one god named Kuár. Then Bhim created women, one woman for each man: and the Korkus bred and mustered. But it happened that a head man of the race waxed greedy and would have taken from the Korkus one measure, instead of one grain, of kutki daily. Therefore Bhim turned him into a bullock, and said I will make Mahars to eat your flesh, and your bones will return to the ants, and Chambhars will I raise up to tan your hide. Then he made two Gaolans to tend the bullock: out of filth made he them.

Another account states that Mahadeo created the Korku race at the entreaty of Rawana, king of Ceylon, in order to people the Satpura hills. The demons in this account are not trees, but horses (cp. Account of the Mangs). Mahadeo also created the Mahoti and the Singwal trees to provide them waist cloths and pagris; the wild plantain for shade; and for food the Moha, the Chár, the Siwan and the roots of edible grasses. The name of the Mang in this account is Japre. The pig Baddu is brought from the tank by Bhimsen to eat the filth with which the hero, in his anger at finding that he has defiled himself by eating from a Mang's hands, has covered the house of Japre. The pig does so, and is rewarded by being worshipped every third year under the name of Mahabissan.

'phuljagni' at which they place the departed spirits at rest. Five bits of bamboo, to represent the dead man's bones, five crabs' legs, seven blades of dongrah grass, a piece of turmeric and five grains of rice, are together placed in a small basket and forced into a crab's hole under water. The son, or any other relative who is to "lay" the spirit of the departed one, works himself into a state of drunken excitement before entering the pool to search for a crab's hole. Dancing and drinking conclude the ceremony. The men dance in one body and the women in another. The Gonds also sometimes dance thus: and sometimes their women dress as men and dance. In newly-born children, dead relatives are supposed to live again. The Nihals address an infant, calling it by the names of dead relatives in turn, and the name which it seems to recognise, either by opening its eyes if shut, or by looking up, or by beginning to play on its mother's lap or to take milk from her bosom, is the name which is given it, and which establishes its identity. A father when dying will often name the son into whom he intends his spirit to pass. Among the Kolams as among the Korkus, the teak is a sacred tree. They worship two goddesses, Sita who presides over the fields and crops, and Devi who watches over the health of the village, To Sita they offer first fruits in Srawan (August), the men bringing teak-leaves and jungle-flowers on the first day, and on the second day taking their offerings to their fields. Then the village assemble and eat together near a shrine, still using teak-leaves. A goat is sacrificed; and an old man of the caste prays for a blessing on their crops and fields. Devi is worshipped on the last evening in Vaishak (May). A goat and five fowls are killed at each of the four corner-stones marking the village boundaries: a feast is held next day. Among the Korkus the village priest, or Bhumak, is expected to ward off and cure diseases, and to defend them from wild beasts. If a tiger come near the place, he indents on the villagers for a male buffalo, or a cock, and a few small iron nails. At midnight he goes round the village boundary, with one hand leading the animal, and in the other carrying the nails. These he drives into the ground here and there to mark the boundary line: and coming back to the village, sacrifices the victim. This rite ought, he considers, to keep off a tiger for a whole year. The power of magic they hold to be imparted by the tree of knowledge. The aspirant takes counsel with other wise men and then bathes: after this he wanders alone in the jungle for three days and nights, plucking leaves from the trees with his teeth, after the manner of a goat. Among the trees are serpents: if he fear them, or put forth his hand, he will surely die. But if his faith and courage fail not, he will light upon the tree of knowledge. Then he returns to his village, bathes, and offers a goat. Thus until his teeth drop out he becomes endowed with the power of magic. A woman with this power is a worse pest than a man. Among the Nihals one of the gods is Dádaru, the pig, whose dirt-swallowing capacity is reported to have benefited the other deities on a critical occasion, and to have caused his elevation to the Nihal (as to the Korku) pantheon.

Progress of Hindu religion among Gonds.

117. In the religion of the Gonds, Dravidian customs are everywhere mixed with Hindu observances. They believe in ghosts and sorcery: they regard the howling of a dog as unlucky: but they know little as yet of the long string of omens mentioned at para. 59. Many of them are Hindus by religion: Mahadeo naturally replaces their old deity, Bura Pen, the great god. The goddesses of small-pox and cholera, whether indigenous among them or not, are as frequently worshipped as in the plains. A Gond child is named on the fifth day after birth by its parents. Its head is shaved, a dinner of jawari-cakes and liquor is given to the castemen, and the women sing songs in honor of its father's grandfather and great grandfather. Some of the Gonds burn their dead, offering rice-balls on the tenth day, and observe the Pitrapaksha and the Akshatritiya. In cases of adultery they lay the blame on the woman: the Bhumak fines her: the amount is laid out in liquor: her caste-people

adjourn to the shrine of Dahi Deo, and drink the liquor there. As a rule the Gonds eat both beef and pork: those however who claim a Rajput descent are more scrupulous. The old religion although fading is still alive. Their chief gods are Bhimsen, Bhangarai, and Thakur Deo: their lesser gods are Pharsi Pen, Bhumia Deo, Dahi Deo, Ghathi Deo, and Garoba Deo. To Bhimsen a cock or a he-goat, and liquor, are offered in Aswin (October), and the stone sacred to him is besmeared afresh with red lead and turmeric. The iron idol of Thakur Deo is worshipped every third year on a Monday, Wednesday or Friday in Margashirsh (December). In the Melghat the image covered with a cloth, surmounted by a flag, is placed under a Saundad tree: it is anointed with red lead, garlanded with flowers, and propitiated by the offering of a cocoanut, the burning of frankincense, and the sacrifice of a goat, a fowl or a pig. At the worship of Bhangarai, which takes place on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday in Vaishak (May), the same ceremonies occur. The god is however also bathed: in Wun taluk they take the god to a river and bathe it with water: in the Melghat they bathe it in liquor. An Apata tree is chosen instead of the Saundad. The officiating priest works himself into a frenzy, and is consulted by sick persons and others anxious for supernatural information. The Gonds beside their own religious festivals, such as Jivati, Bhawai and Siroti, have imitated the Hindus in the observance of the Holi, the Pola, the Dasara and the Diwali. Some also observe the less popular Hindu fasts and feasts. Among the Lajhars also Bhimsen the Pandava is the chief deity, and is worshipped for five days preceding the Nagdiwali. A goddess, Bhondai, is also worshipped; while Rama, Lachman, Hanuman, Devi, and the Asras are deities of secondary rank whose propitiation is optional.

Marriage ceremonies partially Hinduized.

118. In their marriage customs, as already shown, the influence of Hinduism is clearly seen. If possible a Josi is asked to fix the auspicious day, and occasionally a Brahman is found to officiate. Generally, however, the Gopál bábá, or hereditary Bhumak, performs the ceremony. Many practise the choli-parkar ceremony, at which the bridegroom's father washes the bride's feet and gives her a cocoanut, a bodice and a gown. A few also follow this up with the reciprocal ceremony of shal mudi, at which the bride's father washes the bridegroom's feet and gives him a cocoanut, a cloth and a ring. But in paying for the bride the boy's father still adheres to the Gond custom of giving Rs. 14, a gown, 20 seers of jawari, three fowls and Rs. 2 for liquor. Among Raj Gonds the gifts are higher. In the marriage itself the old form of capture is dying out. Among Kolams, when it is observed, the bridegroom consults the village naik, captures his bride and gives her liquor to drink, and then lodges her at the naik's house. The parents then come, and the couple are married. The ceremony is performed on a dunghill; on the morning of the day mantras are repeated and the ceremony is nearly identical with that observed by the agricultural castes. A Gond however takes an iron ring from his own finger and puts it on that of his spouse; and then, hooking his little finger in hers, he leads her seven times round a pole. A Lajhar bride and her groom walk, with garments knotted together, five times round a heap of grain (chauri bhauri). Some Gonds observe the otibharan ceremony (vid. inf.). A Gond woman goes every month to a neighbour's house to live; on the sixth day after bathing she returns home. Among Sudras she is considered impure during the same time, and lives apart from the rest of the family but in the same house. A Korku often works for his bride (as Jacob worked with Laban), and is during this season known as a Lumjana. A Gond girl stays a few days with her husband, and then returns and lives in her father's house until the next feast of Akhaji. Among the Kolams the girl's father imposes his company for a time on the newly-married couple. A Lajhar bride observes the same practice as a Gondin. The Kolams, until recently, used not only to capture wives, but

occasionally husbands also. A Kolam girl who was more than usually ill-favoured was thus provided for by her relatives; and the unfortunate young man was obliged to marry her.

119. In religion the Andhs are more Hinduized than other aborigines. They worship Khandoba, Kanhoba, Maruti and Bairam; and the goddess Elama or Bhawani. Some worship Dawal Malik: others reverence Haji Sayad Sarwar: but no bar to intermarriage with other Andhs is raised thereby. They employ Brahmans to conduct their marriages; they abstain from beef and from tari, and they forbid marriage with an elder brother's widow. Burial is still more customary, because cheaper than cremation. A Gosawi they generally salute as son-in-law (jawai).

Progress of Hinduism among Andhs

120 The foregoing details will probably suffice to show that as regards the religion of the aborigines, its absorption is still far from complete. At the same time it is difficult to define the exact line after passing which a tribe should rightly be considered as Hindus rather than aboriginal: and even if such exactitude were possible, the application of the definition would only be a matter of further difficulty.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. IV.

Showing the relative proportions of the Sexes.

121. The first two columns in this form show the proportion which the sexes bear to each other. Of every ten thousand of the population, 5,165 are males and 4,835 are females, in other words, to every 15 females there are approximately 16 males. The excess of males is larger in the Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur districts, and smaller in the other three. One cause which undoubtedly tended although indirectly to a somewhat short return of females, was the number of the floating population. On the census night there were three or more small fairs, and numerous marriage gatherings. Traders and travellers do not always take their wives and daughters with them: and Kunbis, who are the largest caste in Berar, do not allow their women to accompany them as guests to a wedding. The floating population thus composed numbered 217,457, or 8·13 per cent. of the total population, and of this the larger proportion must necessarily have been males. A return compiled for those places in which the floating population numbered 500 and upwards, shows that the disparity of the sexes in their total population was 1·5 per cent. greater than for the province generally. Had the women, whom traders, wayfarers or wedding guests left behind them, been all enumerated at their houses, the deficiency of females in one part would have been remedied by a corresponding surplus in another. But the timidity and morbid sensibility of uneducated native character preclude this hypothesis. A man who will himself give a census enumerator every necessary detail regarding his family, is often averse from permitting the enumerator to question his wife in his absence. Some traders for this reason postponed their visit to the Patur fair until the final census enumeration had been made. Those who were absent from their houses frequently adopted one of two courses. Sometimes their women were entrusted to the care of a relative, and enumerated at his house. In other cases the wife was ordered to shut up the house on the census night. That a few women did in this way escape enumeration is indubitable. Other natural causes are however mentioned below (in noticing Final Census Table No. VII.) which tend to reduce the total number of females below that of males. It must be premised with respect to Muhammadans that the figures for the Buldana and Akola districts suggest that in the other districts, and especially in Basim and Wun, there were some cases of the concealment and non-enumeration of females: probably some, if not most, instances may be explained in the manner already indicated.

Excess of males over females in the population.

122. The chief point to be noted with reference to the proportions of the sexes is that nearly all existing disturbing causes seem to act in the same direction. An influx of immigrants tends to increase the proportion of the male population: so also do the attractions of commerce. When the taluk is, so to speak, undisturbed, the sexes tend more nearly to an equality of numbers. There are seven taluks in which there are no towns (see Final Census Table No. I.): in four of these the sexes are more nearly equal than in the province generally; in the fifth they are more nearly equal now than in 1867: the other two are Yeotmal, into which there has been a large immigration, and the Melghat, from which taluk there has been considerable emigration as well as enforced movements of part of the population within the taluk itself. Of the fifteen taluks in which towns occur, there are three in whose urban and rural population alike the sexes exist in more nearly equal numbers than in the province generally. The first of these is Morsi, a taluk in the north-east corner of Berar; although its town population is more numerous than in any other taluk except Amraoti and Ellichpur, the amount of the town fund assessment on non-agricultural incomes, and its incidence per head of the general population, is below the average per taluk for the province generally: like Jalgaon, although rich and fertile, it is not a busy trading taluk, and its towns cannot be considered as centres of commercial activity. In Chikhli taluk the only town is Dewalgaon Raja, the population of which has decreased since 1867 by 24·4 per cent.; of those who have moved from the town, the men being more in number than the women, there now remain behind a larger female than male population. The third case is that of Malkapur, a taluk which borders on Khandesh: between the two districts there has been a considerable interchange of population, and more women than men (6,738 males, 7,958 females) have come across the border, the proportions of the sexes being more nearly equal now than in 1867 (see Final Census Table No. II., col. 11). In Pusad also, a taluk of no commercial importance, but which has received a large number of agricultural immigrants from across the Payn Ganga, the males do not so far outnumber the females as in the province generally; though here the excess, as might be expected, is greater in the towns than in the villages. In Jalgaon also, the proportion of males in the town population is considerably below that for province generally, the towns, as already mentioned, resembling overgrown villages, the percentage of the non-agricultural population being very small (28 per cent.), and the tax on non-agricultural incomes yielding a lower amount per head assessed and per head of the population than the average per taluk throughout the province. Of the remaining ten taluks, Amraoti, Khamgaon, and Akola are undoubtedly those of most commercial importance: in each of these the excess of the male element is much more marked in the towns than in the villages, and in both towns and villages is greater than in the province generally. In the Akot and Balapur taluks, but for immigrants from outside the province, the proportion of males per 10,000 of the population would be only 5,090 and 5,130 respec-

Causes disturbing the equality in numbers between the sexes.

Table No. 56.—Showing for the town and village population of each taluk, the proportions of the sexes to every 10,000 of the population.

Taluk.	Towns.		Villages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	5,324	4,676	5,191	4,809
Chandur	5,181	4,819	5,175	4,825
Morsi	5,102	4,898	5,141	4,859
Murtazapur	5,155	4,845	5,189	4,811
Akola	5,244	4,756	5,197	4,803
Akot	5,121	4,879	5,194	4,806
Balapur	5,203	4,797	5,199	4,801
Jalgaon	5,054	4,946	5,171	4,829
Khamgaon	5,314	4,686	5,238	4,762
Ellichpur	5,141	4,859	5,184	4,816
Daryapur	5,141	4,859	5,191	4,809
Melghat	.....	.....	5,209	4,791
Chikhli	4,935	5,065	5,123	4,877
Malkapur	5,100	4,900	5,135	4,865
Mehkar	.....	.....	5,118	4,882
Yeotmal	.....	.....	5,181	4,819
Darwha	.....	.....	5,156	4,844
Kelapur	.....	.....	5,100	4,900
Wun	.....	.....	5,086	4,914
Basim	5,196	4,804	5,171	4,829
Mangrul	.....	.....	5,178	4,822
Pusad	5,152	4,848	5,122	4,878

tively, or below the provincial average. In the Chandur and Murtazapur taluks the proportionate number of females is higher now than in 1867. In the three remaining taluks, Ellichpur, Daryapur and Basim, the disproportion between the sexes, beside being greater than in the province generally, and greater now than at the last census, is probably due in part to the large floating population enumerated in each of these taluks on the census night; possibly there were also some cases of non-enumeration of females.

123. The distribution of the Muhammadans and Jains has already been considered in dealing with Final Census Table No. III. The proportion of Muhammadans is largest in the district which contains the former, Mughlai, capital of Berar; and the proportion of Jains is largest in the district which contains the sacred shrine at Sirpur. With regard to the aborigines in the Wun district, it is to be noted that the number of males and females are more nearly equal than is the case in any district with either Hindus or Muhammadans.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. V.

Showing the Civil Condition of the Population.

124. The figures given by this form show that the number of married males and females in Berar is nearly equal, polygamy being evidently exceptional: that the number of unmarried males much exceeds the number of unmarried females; in other words, that girls marry at a much earlier age than boys: and lastly, that the number of widows much exceeds the number of widowers, the married life of the men commencing later, and lasting until later, than does that of the women. A comparison with final Census Table No. VI. shows that girls marry generally before ten years of age, while boys rarely marry before their fifteenth year is completed. The percentage of unmarried girls and boys in Berar is lower than in Khandesh or the Deccan districts of Bombay generally. In the Melghat and in the Wun district the marriages of both sexes take place at a later age, and the widowed population is less numerous. Early marriage is however so deeply rooted an institution, and so congenial to current Hindu feeling, that the extent of its observance varies with the means, and it may naturally be expected to be commoner in the wealthier than in the poorer taluks (see Table No. 58). It is commonest in the Khamgaon, Jalgaon and Akot

Civil condition of general population.

Table No. 57—Comparing the percentage of unmarried population in Berar with that of Khandesh and the Deccan Districts.

Districts.	Percentage unmarried.	
	Males.	Females.
Berar	38·5	25·9
Khandesh	44·1	32·2
Deccan Division	45·8	30·5

Table No. 58—Showing for each Taluk the percentage of the total population of each sex belonging to each Civil Condition.

District.	Taluk.	Single.		Married.		Widowers and Widows.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti.	Amraoti	38·7	25·4	55·7	57·1	5·6	17·4
	Chandur	39·3	26·3	55·1	57·5	5·6	16·2
	Morsi	39·2	26·1	55·1	57·4	5·7	16·5
	Murtazapur	36·9	24·0	56·8	58·9	6·2	17·0
	Total	38·6	25·6	55·6	57·6	5·8	16·8
Akola.	Akola	37·3	23·9	56·8	60·0	5·9	16·1
	Akot	35·4	23·6	58·7	60·0	5·8	16·3
	Balapur	36·7	23·9	57·6	60·5	5·7	15·6
	Jalgaon	36·0	23·2	58·8	61·3	5·2	15·5
	Khamgaon	33·9	22·2	60·8	63·3	5·3	14·5
	Total	36·0	23·5	58·4	60·8	5·6	15·7
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur	38·7	24·9	55·0	56·6	6·3	18·5
	Daryapur	35·7	23·7	58·5	59·7	5·8	16·6
	Melghat	51·2	43·6	45·5	47·6	3·3	8·8
	Total	39·2	27·0	55·0	56·6	5·7	16·4
Buldana.	Chikhli	40·0	26·4	55·6	57·9	4·4	15·7
	Malkapur	36·8	24·6	58·4	61·2	4·8	14·2
	Mehkar	39·5	26·2	55·9	59·2	4·6	14·6
	Total	38·6	25·6	56·8	59·6	4·6	14·8
Wun.	Yeotmal	41·4	30·0	53·9	55·8	4·7	14·2
	Darwha	40·8	28·6	53·7	56·6	5·5	14·8
	Kelapur	41·4	30·2	54·8	55·5	3·8	14·3
	Wun	36·3	24·6	59·6	61·4	4·1	14·0
	Total	40·3	28·5	55·1	57·1	4·6	14·4
Basim.	Basim	37·9	25·1	56·4	59·4	5·7	15·5
	Mangrul	38·2	25·7	55·3	58·8	6·5	15·5
	Pusad	42·4	28·9	52·5	55·4	5·1	15·7
	Total	39·5	26·6	54·8	57·9	5·6	15·5
	Grand Total	38·5	25·9	56·2	58·5	5·3	15·6

taluks of the Akola district: among Muhammadans and aborigines it is less common (see Table No. 59) than among Hindus and Jains; and if the difference is less than might have been expected, it exemplifies the influence of the dominant religion over the feelings of others than those who acknowledge its tenets.

125. Table No. 60 shows the conjugal condition of the town population.

Table No. 59—Showing the Percentage of unmarried in each religion.

Religion.	Percentage unmarried.		Approximate age of marriage.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hindus	37·3	24·9	15	5-9
Jains	39·2	21·8	20	5-9
Muhammadans	50·9	36·4	20-24	10-14
Aborigines	47·5	37·6	15	10-14

Civil condition of town population.

In Shendurjana, Warud, Karajgaon, Sonala, Wadegaon and Shegaon the married portion of the community are especially numerous: in Akola, Balapur, and Paratwada they are comparatively scanty: the number of single women is especially high in Paratwada, Malkapur, Balapur and Akola: and the number of widows is especially high in Paratwada, Ellichpur, Karanja and Amraoti. Paratwada and Balapur therefore are the towns in which according to this statement the normal increase of population should be lower than elsewere. In fifteen towns there are more

Table No. 60—Showing the Civil Condition of the Town Population.

Taluk.	Towns.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Percentage.					
								Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Amraoti	Amraoti	4960	2641	7016	5696	883	2354	38·6	24·7	54·6	53·3	6·9	22·0
	Badnera	1370	801	1720	1759	201	618	41·6	25·3	52·3	55·2	6·1	19·5
	Kholapur	1337	817	1710	1722	214	652	41·0	25·6	52·4	54·0	6·6	20·4
Chandur	Mangrul Dastgir	1237	729	1733	1681	193	549	39·1	24·6	54·8	56·8	6·1	18·6
	Talegaon	1209	668	1456	1476	197	500	42·2	25·3	50·9	55·8	6·9	18·9
Morsi	Morsi	1121	701	1548	1531	153	538	39·7	25·3	54·9	55·3	5·4	19·4
	Ner Pinglai	1347	723	2050	1829	177	518	37·7	23 6	57·4	59·6	5·0	16·9
	Shendurjana	1539	1038	2462	2593	241	628	36·3	24·4	58·0	60·9	5·7	14·7
	Warud	1189	745	1916	2020	209	528	35·9	22·6	57·8	61·3	6·3	16·0
Murtazapur	Karanja	2250	1193	2949	2906	432	1193	40·0	22·5	52·4	54·9	7·7	22·5
Akola	Akola	3690	2149	4621	4040	523	1591	41·8	27·6	52·3	51·9	5·9	20·4
	Barsi Takli	1101	703	1388	1476	208	501	40·8	26·2	51·5	55·1	7·7	18·7
Akot	Akot	3006	1946	4758	4449	514	1464	36·3	24·8	57·5	56·6	6·2	18·6
	Hiwarkhed	1321	825	2174	2103	228	649	35·5	23·1	58·4	58·8	6·1	18·1
Balapur	Balapur	2480	1585	2664	2898	398	1219	44·7	27·8	48·1	50·8	7·2	21·4
	Patur	1505	762	2379	1740	287	546	36·1	25·0	57·0	57·1	6·9	17·9
	Wadegaon	1029	612	1878	1960	157	460	33·6	20·2	61·3	64·6	5·1	15·2
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	1995	1189	3000	3019	272	917	37·9	23·2	57·0	58·9	5·2	17·9
	Jamod	1000	658	1477	1523	158	442	38·0	25·1	56·1	58·1	6·0	16·9
	Sonala	960	547	1484	1542	157	440	36·9	21·6	57·1	61·0	6·0	17·4
Khamgaon	Khamgaon	2536	1464	3804	3237	378	971	37·7	25·8	56·6	57·1	5·6	17·1
	Shegaon	1944	1116	3537	3361	272	849	33·8	21·0	61·5	63·1	4·7	15·9
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	5353	3343	6976	7004	1017	3085	40·1	25·0	52·3	52·3	7·6	22 7
	Karajgaon	1171	708	2339	2193	261	658	31·1	19·9	62·0	61·6	6·9	18·5
	Paratwada	2425	1331	2397	1982	333	977	47·0	31 0	46·5	46·2	6·5	22·8
	Pathrot	1030	561	1648	1455	150	427	36·4	23·0	58·3	59·6	5·3	17·4
	Sirasgaon	997	604	1570	1560	190	487	36·2	22·8	56·9	58·8	6·9	18 4
Daryapur	Anjangaon	1865	1114	2842	2746	353	922	36·9	23·3	56·2	57·4	7·0	19·3
Chikhli	Dewalgaon Raja	1461	857	1737	1967	269	734	42·1	24·1	50·1	55·3	7·8	20·6
Malkapur	Malkapur	1801	1127	2062	2206	245	711	43·8	27·9	50·2	54·5	6·0	17·6
	Nandura	1321	799	1968	1913	199	543	37·9	24·5	56·4	58·8	5·7	16·7
Basim	Basim	2437	1395	3162	3027	416	1139	40·5	25·1	52 6	54·4	6·9	20 5
Pusad	Pusad	1054	599	1423	1339	164	468	39·9	24·9	53·9	55·7	6·2	19·5
	Umarkhed	1215	726	1607	1601	207	603	40·1	24·8	53·1	54·6	6·8	20·6
	Grand Total	62256	36776	87455	83545	10256	28831	38·9	24·7	54·7	56·0	6 4	19·3

wives than husbands, and in eight others the difference is comparatively slight; in eleven the husbands are in a considerable majority. In Ner Pinglai the excess number of husbands was due to a temporary influx on the bazar day: in Patur it was due to the attendance of traders at the fair: in Karajgaon and Pathrot it was probably due in part to the presence of

a large floating population ; the other seven towns in which the actual difference of numbers is large are Amraoti, Akola, Akot, Khamgaon, Shegaon, Paratwada and Basim ; of these Paratwada is a Military Cantonment ; and the remainder are towns to which traders habitually resort for the busy season, and in which therefore married male immigrants living *en garçon* are most likely to be found.

Age of marriage in different castes.

126. Appendix B. to Final Census Table No. VIII. throws further light on this subject. Marriage being socially imperative on all Hindus, it follows that a larger proportion of single persons in any caste implies that the average age of performing the marriage ceremony is later than usual, while a smaller proportion implies that the marriage age is earlier. Among Brahmans the men marry later, but the girls marry earlier, than among Hindus generally, although very early marriages among the Brahmans are (see para. 136) not so common as in some other castes. Among the Gaur Brahmans in Berar the usual age for marriage is later than among the Deshasthas. Among Rajputs the age of marriage for both sexes is later than among lower caste Hindus, although it varies greatly from one tribe to another. It depends ultimately upon the standard of expense which their social position seems to them to demand, and upon their ability to incur the same either from their property or their credit. The Wani or trading castes usually possess the means to gratify themselves in this respect ; and of thirteen divisions numbering 1000 and over, the girls in ten are apparently married earlier than girls in the province usually are, the three exceptions being the Marwari, Maisri, and Oswal Wánis. The men do not appear to marry so early in life as they do in the lower castes. Being strangers and a comparatively small body, difficulties in finding suitable partners may occasionally delay marriages, and hence slightly raise the proportion of the unmarried of both sexes. Kunbis marry early : of the fifteen divisions of this caste, numbering over one thousand, only in the smallest is the proportion of unmarried girls higher than among Hindus generally : and only in three instances is this the case with boys : among the Hendre and Dhanoje divisions both girls and boys are evidently married at a very early age. The age is later among the socially superior division of Maratha Kunbis. Among other Hindu castes, the practice of celibacy among Bairagis and Gosawis is evidenced by the large proportion of males remaining unmarried, as also is the immorality among the women of Kolhatis and Kálawants. The Manbhaos discountenance any but adult marriages. In no caste* are the boys as a rule married before they complete their tenth year. Mali boys marry younger than others : then come the Teli, Rangari, and Perki castes, followed by the three large castes of Sutars (carpenters), Simpis (tailors) and Kasars. In all of these, and also in the Mahali (barber), Bari and Sali castes, the boys appear generally to marry before completing their thirteenth year. Among the Dhangar, Thakur, Koshti, Kumbhar, Gurao, Golawaru, Sonar, Warthi (or Dhobi), Munarwaru, Wanjari and Bhamte castes, the boys are generally married before completing their fifteenth year.

The majority of the lower or poorer castes of Hindus marry within the next five years : but others appear usually to postpone the marriages of their boys until the twentieth year is past. The Mangs, Beldars, Gopals (with whom however the inclusion of the Pangol beggars may raise the average age), Sarodes, Bhois and Chitrakathis are examples in point. In the Kaikari, Bedar, Pardhi, Takankar, Waddar, Kolhati and Banjara castes the age is still later. But inasmuch as all Hindus observe Orsino's precept, 'let still the woman take an elder than herself,' it follows that the marriage age of girls is relatively more important than that of boys. In nearly all respectable castes the girls are married before they are ten years old. Teli, Perki, Golawaru, Rangari and Mali girls appear to marry at a more tender age even than do Kunbi girls. Next in order come the large artisan castes of Sonars, Sutars

* The following remarks concern only those castes which number one thousand and upwards, the remainder are too small to warrant any approximate conclusion being safely drawn.

and Kasars; the weaving castes, Koshtis and Salis; the tailors, barbers, and the semi-religious castes, Bhats, Thakurs and Guraos; with the agricultural castes Wanjaris, Baris, and Halbis; and the Vidurs. The Dhangars and Hatgars, the Khatris and Kayats, the Dhobis and Munarwarus, who come next on the list, also marry earlier than do most Rajput girls; while the Kumbhars, Lohars and Panchals marry their girls at about the same time. The other castes, who appear generally to marry their girls before they complete their tenth year, are the religious mendicant sects, Gosawis, Bairagis, Gondhalis and Naths; the Kalals; the leather working Chambars and Jingars; the Tailangas, Kolis, Bhamtes and Buruds. It is probable (see para. 144) that in many cases the ages of girls of that time of life, when womanhood and childhood meet, have been understated; and that therefore the marriage-age may be later in some instances than the figures seem to show. For this reason, conjoined with the known earlier maturity of Eastern girls, it will be almost safe to consider adult marriage of girls as the rule in most of the remaining castes. Among Banjaras, a caste who are very jealous of the chastity of their women, and among Waddars, girls remain unmarried until they are nearing their twentieth year. Pardhi and Sarodé girls generally complete their fifteenth year before marrying: Bhoi, Kaikari and Manbao girls complete their thirteenth year. Among Takankars, Gopals and Mangs girls apparently remain unmarried until they are close on thirteen: while between the tenth and thirteenth year girls in the Dohor, Lodhi, Madhige, Mahar, Gaoli, Chitrakathi, Beldar, Khatik, Pahari, Otari and Bedar castes usually are married.

Age of marriage among Aborigines and Musalmans.

127. Among aboriginal castes the boys are not usually married until they are full-grown men: to this rule the figures disclose no exception. Girls also are usually allowed to attain the age of puberty unmarried. Among Korkus, Kolams and Nihals the marriage age for girls is higher than it is among Bhils: among Pardhans, Lajhars, Gonds, and Andhs it is lower. The two last-named castes appear to marry their daughters about the age of twelve or thirteen. Among Musalmans, boys seem to marry slightly later and girls slightly earlier than among aborigines. Among the Mughals and Pathans there are probably a few instances of girls being married before they reach the age of womanhood, but these cases are evidently rare.

Manu on early marriages.

128. From the foregoing instances it will be seen that among Jains and Hindus the early marriage of girls is extensively practised by the more respectable castes. It is countenanced by the Brahmans who marry their own daughters earlier even as a rule than do the Kunbis or the artisan castes. It is in accordance with the law of Manu: which says, "Reprehensible is the father who gives not his daughter in marriage at the proper time. To an excellent and handsome youth of the same class, let every man give his daughter in marriage according to law, even though she have not attained her age of eight years." But the verses which follow do not seem to suit the feeling now-a-days in Berar. "But it is better that the damsel, though marriageable, should stay at home till her death than that he should ever give her in marriage to a bridegroom void of excellent qualities. Three years let a damsel wait, though she be marriageable, but, after that term, let her choose for herself a husband of equal rank. If, not being given in marriage, she choose her bridegroom, neither she nor the youth chosen commits any offence."—(Manu, ch. 9, v. 88-91.)

Widows: widow remarriage.

129. Of the total female community, 15·6 per cent are widows; among Muhammadans the percentage is higher, being 18·8; among aborigines it is lower, being 10·7. Widow remarriage is forbidden by Brahmans, and with them more than one-quarter (26 per cent) of their women are widows: similarly among Rajput women 22·2 per cent are widows: in the trading castes the percentage is also high, being 21·6 per cent. Among Kunbis, only those divisions who ape

Rajput customs forbid the remarriage of widows, and the proportion is accordingly highest among the Marathe, Sengarh and Rajput Kunbis*; although it is also comparatively high among the Akaramases. Among other Hindu castes the highest percentage of widows is found among the Vidurs, Khatris and Kayats, who forbid remarriage, among Bairagis and Bedars. Among the Sonars and Kasars, who also follow the Brahmanic custom, nearly one-fifth of the women are widows: so too among the Sali, Gondhali, Jingar, Halbi, Panchal and Burud castes. The Tailangas also show a percentage of 19·0 as widows: and among Munarwarus and Golawarus, Bhats and Gurraos, the proportionate number of widows is still higher. In the following castes also the numbers, though less than among the foregoing, are above the average: Kalal, Koshti, Gosawi, Thakur, Manbhao and Perki (about 18 per cent): Simpi, Lodhi, Bhamte, Rangari, and Chitrakathi (about 17 per cent). The castes in which the percentage of widows is lowest are generally those in which girls are married latest in life: Bhois, Dhangars and Khatiks (about 14 per cent): Mangs, Gaolis, Takankars and Kaikaris (about 13 per cent): Mahars, Banjaras, Chambhars, Waddars, Gopals and Sarodes (about 12 per cent): Pardhis, Madhiges and Dohors (about 11 per cent): and the Kolhati women, of whom only 9·5 per cent are widows.

Polygamy.

130. Although polygamy is permissible, monogamy is the general custom in Berar. The exceptions are more numerous and noticeable among the aborigines than elsewhere. The Muhammadan Bhils are the only considerable Muhammadan tribe in which the married women outnumber the married men. The Akarmases are the only considerable division among Kunbis in which this is the case. The Mahars and Mangs, Banjaras and Wanjaris, Vidurs, Beldars, Naths, Waddars, Gopals, Gondhalis and Chitrakathis are the only other castes for which the returns show that a husband has, not often but occasionally, more than one wife. Of the more general excess in the number of married men enumerated over the number of married women, an explanation will be found in more than one paragraph of this report: in some cases a small part of the difference is probably due to the entry of some girls as unmarried who, although they had gone through the ceremony of marriage, had not yet gone to live with their husbands.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing Civil Condition, Age and Religion of the Population.

131. Final Census Table No. VI. shows the population of Berar according to age, civil condition and religion. The age details are discussed more fully in connexion with the next set of forms. The total population is classified as shown in Table No. 61. The discrepancy between the number of married men and women has been elsewhere explained (para. 130), the details are given in the margin. Among the hill tribes the wives are in excess of the husbands. The percentage which the excess number of husbands form of the total number for each of the other classes is given in the last column. Of the male population under 15 years of age 87 per cent. are unmarried, 12·6 per cent are married, and ·4 per cent are widowed: of the female population under 15 years of age two-thirds (65·1 per cent.) are unmarried, 34 per cent.

Civil condition of the population of Berar.

Table No. 61—Showing the civil condition of the population of Berar.

Civil Condition.	Number.		Proportion per 10000.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	539843	334100	3845	2585
Married	775580	755890	5518	5850
Widowed.....	74069	202191	537	1565

Table No. 62—Showing the excess of the married of one sex over those of the other in the various religions.

Class.	Excess.		Per-centage.
	Husbands.	Wives.	
Hindus	16849	.....	2·3
Hill tribes	.....	176	.....
Musalmans	2451	.....	5·7
Jains	414	.....	7·2
Christians	81	.....	25·2
Parsis	49	.....	53·8
Sikhs.....	21	.....	16·5
Buddhists	1	.....	100·0

* *i. e.* of divisions numbering 1,000 and upwards.

are married and ·9 per cent. are already widows. Among the population above the age of 15 only 9·7 per cent. of the men and 1·3 per cent. of the women are still single. One-twelfth of the men and one quarter of the women are widowed. The proportion of married women to the entire female population is 738 per 1000.. In England it is 522 per 1000 (see margin).

132. The difference is the result of a difference in the social feeling as to the necessity of marriage to a woman. In Berar it is a disgrace to a Hindu woman not to be married. The Muralis or girls devoted to Khandoba remain unmarried, but they are doomed to a life of prostitution. An illegitimate girl, who has escaped being handed over to a prostitute when a baby, may by reason of her illegitimacy hang on the hands of her putative parents. But in ordinary cases it is otherwise. Difficulty as to propinquity of kinship may for a time hinder the making of a match; for a girl may not marry a man who has the same surname as her own family, or who is bound to mourn for the same deaths. She may not marry the son of her maternal uncle, though she may marry the son of her maternal aunt. But these difficulties are always overcome and a husband is found. She may of course die; but should she die unmarried, she will be buried instead of being burned, and will be mourned for three days instead of thirteen. She is married often, if not generally, before she understands what is happening. The marriage necklace is thrown round her neck and the gold ring fixed in her nose. A boy may wait until he has become a man before he marries, although if he wait too long he may have to pay for his wife instead of receiving a dowry. * But a girl must be married before she becomes a woman. When that time comes the Shantik or Otibharan ceremony is performed. The girl (and sometimes her husband also) is anointed with oil and turmeric and then perfumed. Her body is bathed with hot water, while young married girls stand round and sing, and musical instruments are sounded. A new bodice and gown (lugade) and ornaments are given her: her husband also may receive a new cloth and pagri. A Brahman is called in, Ganpati is worshipped, and the Hom sacrifice is made. The girl sits on a stool, and her lap is filled with present of rice, fruits, cocoanuts, betel and turmeric. A feast to her friends and the distribution of presents close the proceedings. Pending the auspicious hour she has been allowed to do no work, and has received every day the most tasty dinner which can be obtained. She has now entered upon her motherhood. In the seventh month of her pregnancy another ceremony of similar purport (dohol-jewan) takes place. The observance of both ceremonies depends to some extent upon pecuniary circumstances. Poor people will omit or curtail them; while among the rich, males in like manner may celebrate their virility * But though the ceremony is rare for boys, it is common for girls, and its purport is instructive. A woman is nothing if not married; when her husband dies she marks the fall in her status by rubbing out the spot of red kunku from her forehead and breaking her necklace and nose-ring. She may now remain a widow to be the drudge of the household for the rest of her days, or she may marry again by *pat* marriage. One result of the early marriage system is that the number of widows far exceeds the number of widowers. A boy is always older, and on the average about 5 years older, than the girl to whom he is married. Hence arises a feeling of propriety that a man should be older than his wife; and a widow who has lost her youth and comeliness has very little chance of marrying again; though she may live with a man without raising any serious scandal by the connexion.

Table No. 63—Contrasting the civil conditions of the population in Berar and in England and Wales.

Civil Condition.	Proportion to every 100 above 15 years of age.			
	Berar (1881).		England and Wales (1871).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Married	82·0	73·8	55·9	52·2
Single	9·7	1·3	44·1	47·8
Widow	8·3	24·9		

Necessity of marriage among Hindus.

* A boy may buy a silver razor and shaving pot and go to the barber and get himself shaved for the first time.

Such being in Berar the ordinary feeling among Hindus as to the hymeneal state, the high percentages of married and widowed women, when compared with similar returns for England and Wales, will be understood. Women marry earlier and close their married life sooner than do men, the proportionate number of widows being greater in each age-period than in that immediately preceding. Of females over 40 years of age, more than one half are widows: whereas only one quarter of the men over 60 are widowers. The age at which marriage usually takes place among members of different religions and castes has already been stated (see para. 126).

Conjugal condition at various age-periods.

133. The following tables show the proportion of single, married and widowed to every 100 in each age-period, distinguishing between (*a*) Hindus, (*b*) Aborigines, (*c*) Musalmans, (*d*) Jains, and (*e*) total population.

Table No. 64—Showing at the different age-periods the proportion of the total population of each religion belonging to each Civil Condition.

	Age-period.	Percentage at each age-period to total of sex.				Percentage at each Age-period of					
						Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
		Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total.	0—9	26·3		29·0		96·1	79·8	3·7	19·7	·1	·5
	10—14	10·9	17·1	9·5	16·6	65·1	20·	33·7	77·8	1·2	2·2
	15—19	6·2		7·1		35·6	3·9	62·5	93·7	1·9	2·4
	20—24	7·1	16·8	9·3	18·7	19·7	1·5	77·7	94·9	2·7	3·6
	25—29	9·7		9·4		9·8	1·1	86·1	92·6	4·1	6·3
	30—39	16·5		13·9		5·1	·9	88·8	84·8	6·1	14·3
	40—49	10·6		9·4		3·2	·7	87·3	64·4	9·5	34·9
	50—59	6·8		6·3		2·7	·5	82·7	39·2	14·7	60·3
	60 and upwards...	5·8		6·1		2·6	·5	72·1	14·4	25·4	85·1
Hindus.	0—9	26·3		29·0		95·9	78·3	4·0	21·3	·2	·5
	10—14	10·9		9·5		62·4	16·1	36·3	81·5	1·3	2·4
	15—19	6·2		7·1		31·5	3·0	66·5	94·6	2·0	2·4
	20—24	7·1		9·3		16·6	1·3	80·6	95·3	2·8	3·5
	25—29	9·7		9·5		8·4	·9	87·4	93·0	4·2	6·1
	30—39	16·5		13·9		4·5	·8	89·4	85·3	6·2	14·0
	40—49	10·6		9·3		2·9	·5	87·6	65·0	9·5	34·4
	50—59	6·8		6·3		2·5	·4	82·9	39·9	14·7	59·7
	60 and upwards...	5·8		6·0		2·3	·3	72·1	14·7	25·5	85·0
Muhammadans.	0—9	25·3		28·4		98·8	96·9	1·2	3·0	...	·1
	10—14	11·1		9·2		94·2	67·2	5·7	32·0	·2	·8
	15—19	6·3		6·4		82·0	14·8	17·3	82·8	·7	2·4
	20—24	7·6		9·5		55·0	4·9	43·4	90·1	1·6	5·0
	25—29	9·7		9·2		27·5	3·8	69·3	87·7	3·2	8·5
	30—39	16·6		13·7		12·6	3·4	81·6	78·0	5·9	18·5
	40—49	10·4		9·9		6·8	2·5	83·6	56·0	9·6	41·5
	50—59	6·9		6·7		5·4	2·5	79·9	30·5	14·7	67·0
	60 and upwards...	6·1		7·1		5·1	1·7	70·7	11·1	24·3	87·2
Jains.	0—9	21·0		24·8		98·3	82·0	1·5	17·7	·2	·3
	10—14	10·7		9·0		7·8	10·3	23·9	86·8	1·3	2·9
	15—19	7·1		7·9		4·2	1·4	50·4	93·1	2·5	5·4
	20—24	9·4		9·8		25·6	1·6	71·6	90·8	2·8	7·6
	25—29	10·5		9·8		16·3	·6	78·7	88·6	5·0	10·8
	30—39	17·4		15·2		9·9	·6	82·4	80·7	7·6	18·7
	40—49	11·3		9·9		6·5	·3	80·4	55·2	13·0	44·5
	50—59	7·0		7·0		5·0	·4	73·4	30·2	21·5	69·3
	60 and upwards...	5·7		6·6		4·8	·9	64·1	11·6	31·1	87·4
Aborigines	0—9	33·6		34·8		97·6	92·8	2·3	7·0	...	·2
	10—14	11·0		8·4		81·4	45·3	18·2	54·1	·4	·6
	15—19	5·8		6·5		54·2	13·0	44·8	86·3	1·0	·7
	20—24	6·2		8·7		20·7	2·6	77·8	95·8	1·5	1·6
	25—29	7·7		8·6		6·6	·9	91·2	95·8	2·2	3·3
	30—39	14·4		12·9		2·7	·8	94·7	90·0	2·7	9·2
	40—49	9·9		8·6		2·2	1·5	93·0	77·0	4·8	21·5
	50—59	6·4		5·3		1·0	·6	90·6	47·1	8·3	52·2
	60 and upwards...	5·0		6·1		1·5	·4	81·4	19·4	17·1	80·1

134. By comparing the married women of child-bearing age in each class with the number of infants under one year of age (see margin), it appears either that the women of the aboriginal tribes are less prolific, or that the mortality among their newly-born infants is much greater than is the case with other women.* It is possible however that the ages of hill chidren have occasionally been overstated.

Relative fecundity in principal religious divisions.

Table No. 65—Showing the proportion which the women of child-bearing age bear to the population under one year of age.

Class.	Married women (15—40).	Children Under 1 year of age.	Proportion of (2) to (3)
Hindus	420053	78589	·18
Aborigines	6306	996	·16
Musalmans	29467	5489	·19
Jains	3449	627	·18
Others	301	56	·19
Total...	465576	85757	·18

135. In the fifth decade of life it will be seen that the proportion of widows in the total female population increases greatly, thereby showing that there is very little remarriage of widows after the fortieth year is past. A woman of that age, except in a very well-to-do family, becomes the household drudge. The percentage of widows among women of this age is greatest among Musalmans and Jains. In the hill tribes the percentage of widows at each age-period is smaller than in any other class. The excess indeed of widows over widowers in every class and at every age-period would appear to indicate that as a general rule the wife outlives the husband, the women evidently not sharing the opinion of Friar Laurence,

Civil condition after the fortieth year of life is past.

'She's not well married that lives married long;
But she's best married that dies married young.'

136. Two other points may be noticed in connexion with this table: (*a*) infant marriages, and (*b*) prolonged celibacy. It has been seen that the majority of the population under ten years of age are unmarried, and that the widowed population of that age number only 2,210, to very few of whom remarriage is forbidden. Concerning marriages occurring within the first five years of life, the following information has (with the aid of working register No. 1) been extracted. Of these infant marriages, 6,654 are enumerated (see Table No. 66). Instances of marriage within the first or second year are however very rare: and of those enumerated a considerable proportion are probably due to mistake or oversight in enumeration.† Among Muhammadans 62 boys and 94 girls, or five boys and seven girls in ten thousand of the total population under five years of age are returned as married. Among Gonds, Pardhans, and Kolams 27 boys and 71 girls of this age are married; among Korkus 12 boys and 12 girls were thus returned: in other words, five boys and five girls per thousand among the Korkus, and four boys and twelve girls per thousand mong the Gonds, are returned as married before completing their fifth year. Among Andhs, with whom early marriages are more in vogue, the numbers are higher: 35 little girls and 77 little boys are entered as married, or 1·3 per cent. among the male and 2·7 per cent among the female population of this tender age. The following table (No. 67) gives a list of other large castes in which the largest number of these early marriages occur. The Brahmans, Rajputs and the trading castes advocate early

Infant marriages.

Table No. 66—Showing number of married children under 5 years of age.

Age.	Males.	Females.
Under one year	82	121
One year	214	367
Two ,,	287	641
Three ,,	311	1478
Four ,,	439	2714
	1333	5321

* *i. e.* Assuming that 1880 was an ordinary year, and that the returns are equally correct for all classes.

† *i. e.*, the insertions of 'do.' in such cases is very likely to have been an oversight.

Table No. 67—Showing for Castes numbering 10,000 and upward the married population under 5 years of age.

Caste.	Number married under 5 years of age.		Approximate total population under 5 years of age.		Percentage of Col. 2 to Col. 4 and Col. 3 to Col 5.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Brahman	23	43	5327	4340	·43	·99
Rajput	15	35	3265	3262	·46	1·07
Wani	18	172	5106	4781	·35	3·60
Banjara	12	28	4476	4473	·27	·63
Bari	15	31	1691	1821	·89	1·15
Beldar	4	15	821	883	·49	1·70
Bhoi	9	20	1668	1731	·54	1·16
Chambhar	27	43	1959	2021	1·38	2·13
Dhobi (Warthi)	8	40	1541	1653	·19	2·42
Dhangar	61	168	5371	5674	1·14	2·97
Gaoli	17	58	2266	2189	·75	2·65
Gosawi	6	11	1074	837	·56	1·31
Hajam (Mahali)	9	69	2453	2507	·37	2·75
Kalal	4	4	1114	1094	·36	·37
Koli	16	30	2161	2345	·74	1·28
Koshti	5	26	1073	1116	·47	2·33
Kumbhar	12	32	1498	1468	·80	2·18
Kunbi	467	2177	59893	63695	·78	3·89
Lohar	4	28	996	1061	·40	2·64
Mahar	190	460	21660	24028	·88	1·91
Mali	119	663	14006	15209	·85	4·36
Marg	35	65	3243	3637	1·08	1·79
Rangari	5	25	887	962	·56	2·60
Simpi	5	17	1176	1181	·15	1·44
Sonar	6	37	1993	2087	·30	1·77
Sutar	14	46	2235	2249	·63	2·05
Teli	31	178	5416	5770	·57	3·08
Vidur	1	6	820	923	·12	·65
Wanjari	27	73	1988	2083	1·36	3·27

marriages. Marriages of infant girls are infrequent among Brahmans, and comparatively frequent among Wanis. Hindu sects furnish eleven instances among boys and twenty-three among girls, the Naths especially favouring the custom. Among artisans, the Lohars and Kasars show a high percentage of infant marriages among girls. Among Kunbis and Malis the number of girls married at this age is more than five times the number of boys so married: one married male in every 560 and one married female in every 104 among the Kunbis is less than five years of age. Among Baris also the proportion which married infant girls bear to the total number of wives in the caste is larger than it is among either Brahmans or Rajputs. Infant marriages in the male sex are generally rare: in the agricultural castes the proportion of male children married at this age is about one in every 120. The Brahmans, Vidurs, Banjaras, and Kalals are the only large castes in which at least one girl in every hundred under five years of age is not married. One girl in every twenty-five in the agricultural castes, one girl in every thirty-four among the pastoral Gaolis and Dhangars, and one girl in every fifty in the menial castes (Mahars, Mangs and Chambars) is married before she completes her fifth year. The percentage among Telis is also high.

Prolonged celibacy.

137. The number of those who are still unmarried at and above the age of 25 is about one man in twenty and one woman in one hundred and twenty four. The number in each class, together with their percentage on the total population above 25 years of age, is given in the margin. Taking the male sex first, it will be seen that the proportion of bachelors among the Hindus of the plains is higher than among the semi-Hinduized aboriginal tribes. Religious mendicants, such as Gosawis, Bairagis, and Jogis; and cœnobite priests, such as Jangams and others, contribute to this number. Among Musalmans, who marry later in life, and among Jains, who are often strangers in the land, the proportion is naturally higher. Fakirs among the one and Jatis among the other increase the number. Among the women those belonging to the aboriginal tribes and to other classes call for no remark: some of those among the Jains are probably the Arjats: the unmarried Hindu women belong almost exclusively to the less respectable castes, such as Kalawants, Kolhatis, &c.

Table No. 68—Showing the number of 'single' persons above the age of twenty-five.

Class.	Number.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	27078	3375	4·4	·6
Aborigines	233	69	2·9	·9
Musalmans	5950	1225	12 3	2·9
Jains	516	26	9 3	·6
Others	161	14	23·0	3 8
Total	33938	4709	5·	·8

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Statement showing the Ages of the Population.

138. In this set of tables the ages of the total population are shown, and the ages for the population belonging to each religion. The return for the total population is analogous therefore to Table 43 given at p. 46, Appendix A., General Report of the Census for England and Wales, 1871. A direct comparison between the two returns cannot however be made, as the figures for the higher alternate quinquennial periods in the Berar return are obviously incorrect. The reason is that there are very few natives of Berar who can give anything more than an approximate statement as to their age. Four or five, five or seven, ten or twelve, twenty or twenty-five years are familiar forms of such statements. Thirty five, forty-five or fifty-five years are ages which even as approximations are rarely given.

Age-periods for which this table is probably untrustworthy.

139. On comparing, however, the population living at the four vicennial periods in Berar (1881) and in England and Wales (1871), the percentages to some degree approximate; they are as follows:—

Comparison by vicennial periods with return for England and Wales.

Table No. 69—Comparison between the returns by vicennial periods of the Population in Berar and in England and Wales.

Ages.	Berar.			England and Wales.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages.	100	100	100	100	100	100
0..	44·5	43·5	45·6	45·5	46·5	44·6
20.....	33·0	33·3	32·7	29·8	29·6	30·1
40.....	16·6	17·4	15·7	17·3	17·1	17·6
60 and upwards	5·9	5·8	6·0	7·3	6·9	7·7

Life above the age of 60 is, as would be expected, worth more in the more civilized country, the probability of reaching that age being in each country in favour of the female over the male sex. At the age 20-40 the percentage for Berar is in a marked degree in excess of that for England and Wales. The difference is caused by immigration; and as there are more male than female immigrants, the disproportion in the former sex is greater than in the latter. If on this supposition 73,142 males and 48,148 females* of this age-period are excluded as immigrants, we get the age-return, as given in Table No. 70, which would much more closely approximate that for England and

Table No. 70—Comparison as in Table No. 69, excluding certain of the population of Berar as immigrants.

Ages.	Berar population and			Percentages.			England and Wales.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
All ages.	2551383	1307350	1244033	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.....	1188316	599562	588754	46·6	45·9	47·3	45·5	46·5	44·6
20.....	761430	386976	374454	29·8	29·6	30·1	29·8	29·6	30·1
40.....	442890	240308	202582	17·4	18·4	16·3	17·3	17·1	17·6
60 and upwards	158747	80504	78243	6·2	6·2	6·3	7·3	6·9	7·7

* *i. e.*, excluding, as an excessive proportion of immigrants at this age-period, so many persons of each sex as will reduce the total percentage for this period to the percentage given for England and Wales.

Wales. In the first vicennial period the proportion of males living is lower, and of females is higher, than in England and Wales: while in the third period the reverse is the case.

First quinquennial period

140. The returns for the first quinquennial period are given for each year. The totals stand thus:—

85,757	children under one year,		*i. e.*	born in	1880
74,919	,,	1	year old, *i. e.*	,,	1879
81,145	,,	2	years old,	,,	1878
80,160	,,	3	,,	,,	1877
72,567	,,	4	,,	,,	1876

Marks of the famine.

The marks of the recent famine are traceable in these figures. From the stricken districts around there was so large an influx that a special name was adopted, and has been retained, by the Beraris, to designate the famine immigrants. They called them Bangrasis. The figures for 1877 and 1878 show not only how large must have been the number of infants born in or brought into the province, but also that many of them were thus saved and are still alive. The scarcity and high prices which prevailed through these years reduced the subsequent birth-rate, and the effect is visible in 1879, when the famine immigration had ceased. In that year however wages were high: towards its close prices fell, and the year on the whole was not unfavourable. This passing away of the scarcity was followed in 1880 by an increase in the number of births.

Excess of female over male births: influence of climate.

141. The returns for the infant population are to some extent the reverse of what might have been anticipated. An excess of male over female births is always expected. The registration returns of late years have given the ratio as 10[illegible] male to 100 female births. The excess of male over female births has not only been presupposed, but has been held to be sufficient to account for the excess of males over females in the total population, and has been attributed partly to the effects of climate and partly to the system of early marriage. A marked difference of climate is however generally accompanied by a difference in race and customs, elements being thus introduced which vitiate a direct comparison. In Berar the difference of climate over the plain area is slight. In the Ellichpur District (excluding Melghat) the mean proportion, for 9 years, of male births to every hundred female births registered, was 115; for Buldana, 113; and for Akola, 107. This difference can scarcely be ascribed to a corresponding difference of climate. The marginally noted figures from the Central Province Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1879 point to the same conclusion. An increase in the mean annual temperature is not followed, so far as the returns can be trusted, by an increase in the proportion of male to female births. All that the birth returns seem to show is that the season of the year has an effect, both upon the total number of births, and on the proportion of males to females born. From Table No. 72 it will be seen that in Berar the greatest number of births occur in August, while the proportion of male to female births is highest in March. In other words, it is in the beginning of the cold weather (from October to December) that the total number of conceptions ranks highest: but it is in the hot rainy months (June to August) that the proportion of

Table No. 71.

Districts.	Mean annual temperature 1875-9.	Mean annual proportion of Males to every 100 Female births
Seoni	74·6°F.	111·3
Jabalpur	75 2	120·4
Sagar	76·1	116·3
Hushangabad	77·9°F.	118·3
Nagpur	78·7	111·3
Chanda	79·3	106·4
Sambalpur	79·7	105·7

Table No. 72—Showing the monthly proportion of births, and of boys to girls born.

Berar.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total No. of births registered in ten years.	28135	25444	26077	23588	29960	26805	28550	25927	28416	25709	29012	26297	35093	32457	41713	38162	40208	36981	40825	37555	35284	32304	33853	31014	337525	306973
Monthly proportion of births to total births per mille ...	79·5	65·4	74·0	71·9	71·8	72·8	89·7	105·2	101·6	103·2	89 0	85·4	...													
No. of boys born to every 100 girls ...	111		111		112		111		111		110		110		109		109		109		109		109		110	

conceptions resulting in male births is highest. This suggests that, *cæteris paribus*, the cooler and drier the climate, the larger is the total number of births, and the higher is the proportion of female births; and conversely the warmer and damper the climate, the smaller is the total number of births and the higher the proportion of male births.

142. It has also been urged that the Hindu system of early marriages tends to increase the number of male at the expense of the female births. The boy, at the time of the marriage, is invariably older, and generally about five years older than the girl. The boy in fact may have attained puberty: the girl however among all the more respectable castes must go through the marriage ceremony before that age, although she lives with the parents until the ceremony* that declares her womanhood has been performed. She frequently becomes a mother at fourteen. Hence it has been said that "we may infer that this wide difference between the ages at which women marry in India and England, must produce some perceptible physiological variation. Is it not probable that the female element is stronger when a woman of 25 marries a man of any age than when girls of 13 marry youths from 15 to 18 years of age?" The figures yielded by the present Census returns point to an opposite conclusion. Of Christians, Jews, Sikhs, Parsis, and Buddhists the total numbers are too small to allow of any deduction being drawn. If among Hindus the hill tribes found in the Melghat be counted with aborigines, and not included with other Hindus, the four classes named in the Table, No. 73 are obtained: of these adult marriage is the rule among the Musalmans, and the hill tribes, and early marriage among Jains and other Hindus: while the mean age of marriage is in every case lower than in England. Instead of the male births, and consequently the male infants under 12 months old, exceeding the female as they do in England, the females exceed the males; and although the difference is very slight, still the excess of the female element is greater where early marriages prevail than where adult marriages are the rule.

Influence of the early marriage system.

Table No. 73—Showing number of Male Children to ten Female Children under one year of age.

Class.	No. of Males to 10 Females under one year of age.
Jains	9·594
Hindus	9·649
Hill tribes	9 681
Musalmans	9·739

Since therefore there is reason to doubt the action, sometimes attributed to the climate and to the early marriage system, as tending to increase male at the expense of female births, there is the less reason to doubt the accuracy of the present returns. The age returns for the first five years of life,

* Otibharan.

making but little demand upon the memory of those from whose testimony they were taken down, may reasonably be expected to be more accurate than those for any subsequent lustrum of life. They unmistakably show

Table No. 74—Showing the proportion of infant population to total population of each sex.

Religion.	Under 1 year.			1 year.			2 years.			3 years.			4 years.			Total under 5 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.
Hindus	3·1	3·4	9·7	2·7	3·0	9·6	2·8	3·3	9·3	2·8	3·3	9·1	2·6	2·8	9·8	14·0	15·7	9·5
Aborigines	2·6	2·8	9·3	2·6	3·2	8·1	3·9	4·6	8·5	3·7	4·3	8·7	4·3	4·8	9·1	17·1	19·7	8·7
Musalmans	2·8	3·1	9·7	2·3	2·6	9·6	2·6	3·1	9·3	2·5	3·1	8·7	2·5	2·8	9·5	12·7	14·6	9·4
Jains	2·8	3·5	9·6	2·6	3·1	9·6	2·2	2·5	10·0	1·9	2·4	9·1	1·8	2·3	9·2	11·4	13·9	9·5
England and Wales	3·1	2·9	10·1	2·8	2·6	10·1	2·7	2·6	10·0	2·6	2·5	9·9	2·6	2·5	9·9	13·7	13·2	10·0

that female births are in excess of male births, and that if the mortality in both sexes was uniform from the date of birth to the taking of the census the ratio of births is 103 females to 100 males. The excess of the total male over the total female population is susceptible (para. 150) of a different explanation.

Second five years of life.

143. During the first five years of existence female life in Berar is rather better preserved than male life: during the next five years this superiority is not maintained. The fact that the children of both sexes under five years of age, and again from five to nine years of age, bear a larger proportion to the total

Table No. 75—Showing proportion of the population in the first two quinquennial periods with ratio of Male to 10 Females.

Province or Country.	Under 1 year old.			Under 5 years old.			5—9 years.			Total under 10 years old.		
	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Female.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males to 10 Females.
Berar (1881)	3·1	3·4	9·7	13·9	15·7	9·5	12·4	13·4	9·9	26·3	29·0	9·7
England & Wales (1871)	3·1	2·9	10·1	13·7	13·2	10·0	12·0	11·6	9·9	25·7	21·8	10·0

population than do the children of the same ages in England and Wales, shows probably, not so much that child life is healthier here, as that adult life is healthier, and that the aged are, therefore more numerous, in the latter country. In every section of the community, and especially among the hill tribes, the male element begins during these five years to show itself hardier and healthier than is the female.

From 10—19 years.

144. In the third quinquennial period the females fall far below the males in number. To every hundred maidens there are 122·8 youths. This is the period of puberty, and hence even when the age is accurately known, prevarication, especially in the case of girls, is to be expected. Sometimes the age is exaggerated: generally it is understated, and hence the excessive proportion of girls in the second and partly also in the first quinquennial period. In the fourth period also there is an excess of males, but this is more than counterbalanced in the fifth *lustrum*.

Adults and infants.

145. At the previous census no attempt was made to classify the population by age, but infants were distinguished from adults, the line of demarcation being drawn at 13 years. Table IV. in the Census Report contained a statement showing the proportion of sexes among adults and infants: the results as obtained from the present returns are given in Table No. 76, the word 'infant' being considered

Table No. 76—Showing the proportion of Sexes amongs Adult and Infants compared with Table IV. Census Report, 1867.

District.	Census of 1867.				District.	Census of 1881.			
	Proportion of Females to 100 Males		Proportion of total Females to total Males.	Proportion of total Infants to total Adults.		Proportion of Females to 100 Males		Proportion of total Females to total Males.	Proportion of total Infants to total Adults.
	Adults.	Infants.				Adults.	Infants.		
Amraoti.....	93·5	87·8	91·6	49·7	Amraoti...	90·4	98·4	93·0	49·7
Akola	96·8	88·4	93·6	54·3	Akola ...	89 7	97·9	92 4	52·8
Ellichpur*....	97·7	88·2	9·· 4	52·9	Ellichpur*	91·2	96·7	93·0	50·3
Mehkar	95·5	90·5	93·6	59·9	Buldana...	93·2	98·7	95 2	60·7
Wun	97·8	88·8	94·3	61·3	Wun	93·1	97·1	94·6	60·2
					Basim ...	93·1	95·2	93·9	61·4
Province ...	96·3	88·6	93·5	55·4	Province.	91·5	97·5	93 6	55·2
Melghat.....	93·8	92·8	92·8	69·6	Melghat...	90·1	94·7	92·0	72·0

* Incl. Gaw Melghat.

synonymous with "under 13 years of age," and the word 'adult' being synonymous with "13 years of age or over." A comparison of the total population of each sex has already been made (para. 121). The most noteworthy point in these returns is the reversal of the rule mentioned in para. 31 of the Census (1867) report, namely, that the predominance of males over females is much greater among infants than among adults. The present returns show that the predominance of the male element is everywhere greater among adults than

Table No. 77—Showing by Sexes the numbers and proportions of Infants and Adults in each Taluk.

District.	Taluk.	Males.		Females.		Proportion per 10,000.			
						Males.		Females.	
		0-12 years of age.	13 years and over.	0- years of age.	13 years and over.	Under 13 years.	13 years and over.	Under 13 years.	13 years and over.
Amraoti	Amraoti, ...	28141	59102	25772	52351	3063	6937	3299	6701
	Chandur	3[illegible]5	59048	20292	53506	3351	6649	3538	6462
	Morsi	21025	44858	21522	41803	3255	6745	3378	6622
	Murtazapur	18813	38674	18406	34825	3256	6744	3458	6542
	Total...	*96259*	*201792*	*94792*	*182485*	*3267*	*6733*	*3419*	*6581*
Akola.	Akola	24017	48348	23741	43120	3336	6664	3551	6449
	Akot	22210	50915	23[illegible]2	45516	3189	6811	3451	6549
	Balapur	14625	36104	13975	32186	3523	6477	3687	6313
	Jalgaon	13398	35436	13710	32595	3508	6492	3647	6353
	Khamgaon	16732	33826	15646	29675	3307	6693	3495	6505
	Total...	*103522*	*204524*	*101354*	*183392*	*3361*	*6639*	*3525*	*6475*
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur, ...	23659	52815	22941	48586	3097	6903	3207	6793
	Daryapur	20579	43350	19997	39253	3212	6788	3375	6625
	Melghat	9170	13047	8682	11756	4127	5873	4248	5752
	Total...	*53378*	*109212*	*51620*	*99595*	*3231*	*6779*	*3413*	*6587*
Buldana.	Chikhli*	28497	45098	26950	42366	3701	6299	3808	6192
	Malkapur	31691	54877	31253	50777	3653	6347	3809	6191
	Mehkar	25141	41729	25184	38890	3738	6212	3930	6070
	Total...	*83539*	*141704*	*82487*	*132033*	*3709*	*6291*	*3845*	*6155*
Wun.	Yeotmal	10782	35995	19315	32654	3558	6442	3717	6283
	Darwha	24962	43506	24504	39816	3656	6344	3809	6191
	Kelapur	15143	25051	14914	23706	3770	6230	3862	6138
	Wun.....	14759	22192	13834	21868	3994	6006	3875	6125
	Total ..	*74717*	*126744*	*72567*	*118044*	*3709*	*6291*	*3807*	*6193*
Basim.	Basim	3[illegible]6	51609	28545	47580	3673	6327	3749	6251
	Manerul	[illegible]	24994	13812	22904	3661	6339	3762	6238
	Pusad	25514	38546	24214	36757	3985	6015	3971	6029
	Total...	*69922*	*115149*	*66571*	*107241*	*3777*	*6223*	*3830*	*6170*
	Grand Total...	421867	899125	469391	822790	3487	6513	3636	6364

among infants: the reasons are—(1) the greater mortality among women between the ages of 15 and 30 (see para. 150), and the excess of males over females among part of the floating population and certain classes of immigrants. The immigrants attracted by commerce and industry are generally old enough to earn their own living, and hence they abnormally swell the numbers of the adults, so that the infant population bears a smaller proportion to the adult population in those districts than in others. This is especially so among the males. For there being more male than female adults among these immigrants, the proportion of females to every hundred males is lowered in the districts to which they come; (see cols. 7 and 9, Table No. 76,) and the proportionate number of male adults is raised. Hence the male infants in those districts bear a lower proportion than they otherwise would to the total male population. Throughout the Amraoti district in the Akola, Akot and Khamgaon taluks of the Akola district, and in the taluks of Ellichpur and Daryapur this is the case (see col. 5, Table No. 77), the proportion of adult males to adult females being especially high in the more commercial taluks.

Proportion of the population under 25 years of age.

146. Up to the age of twenty-five the sexes are returned in nearly equal numbers. There are 697,832 males and 709,530 females. In England and Wales half the men are over, and half under, twenty-two years of age; half the women are under, and half over, twenty-three years of age. In Berar the dividing line must be drawn higher, especially for the male sex: 50·5 per cent of the men and 54·9 per cent of the women, in Berar, are under 25 years of age. The greater difference between the sexes is attributable partly to the immigration of a larger proportion of adult males than of females: while the difference between the two countries is to be ascribed to the inferior preservation of adult life in Berar.

Proportion of the population above 25 years of age

147. Above the age of twenty-five the males preponderate. There are 682,660 males and 582,651 females, or 117·2 males to 100 females. This preponderance of adult male over adult female life is partly the result of immigration: adult males frequently come alone for the sake of trade or industry (para. 148): partly it must be ascribed to the worse preservation of adult female life. In the five years 1875-9, 23,579 female deaths were registered for the ages 12—30 and only 20,033 male deaths: in other words, 117·4 female deaths to every 100 male occurred for this period of life. The Sanitary Commissioner's reports in conjunction with the Census returns indicate that up to the age of puberty girls are more healthy than boys; that from that age until thirty years are reached, female life is at a discount; and thenceforward gradually recovering itself, the values of male and female life become about equal, the balance eventually inclining slightly in favour of the latter.

Disturbance of numbers caused by immigration.

148. The influence of immigration in disturbing the equality of numbers between the sexes is seen under two aspects. Final Census Table No. X shows that there are more male than female immigrants: there will therefore be more males than females of that time of life at which immigration usually takes place. Married men often immigrate (for a season or for a longer period), leaving their wives behind: the converse case scarcely if ever occurs: there will therefore be more married males than married females. But it does not follow that these discrepancies are most apparent where the number of immigrants is greatest. The case will rather be the reverse. For immigration will be greatest into those taluks which are nearest, and to these women can most easily accompany their lords: where the distance is greater, men will more frequently be found unaccompanied by their wives and families. For example, in the Province generally the proportion which the males of the age 30—39 bear to the females of that age is 126·9 to 100: and there are throughout the Province 102·6 married men to 100 married women. The taluks which on

the grounds above stated may be *a priori* expected to exhibit the greatest disturbance of numbers by reason of immigration are Akola, Akot, Khamgaon, Daryapur, Amraoti and Murtazapur: none of them are border taluks: all are taluks into which there is considerable immigration of a commercial rather than an agricultural nature. The proportion of males to females of the age 30—39 is in every instance greater than the proportion for the province generally; and the case is the same with the proportion which the married men bear to the married women.

Influence of rising towns.

149. Those towns also which are still rising in commercial importance attract a large number of the trading and industrial classes, in which the males at first predominate, and in which the disparity of the sexes is thereby temporarily increased. In ten of the eleven towns, on the other hand, which have not increased in numbers since 1867, the disparity of the sexes is less than in the Province generally. The only exception is Paratwada, where the relative proportion of the sexes was affected by the troops stationed there.

Female mortality in early womanhood.

150. There are throughout Berar 107 males to 100 females. Deducting the immigrants there are 105 males to 100 females. Immigration, therefore, while it is sufficient to account for the whole excess of married men over married women, still leaves five per cent. of the total male population as an excess over the female population to be otherwise accounted for. This excess is attributable to the great mortality among females (already noticed) during the age of early womanhood. There are above the age of fifteen 867,110 males and 794,685 females; and above the age of thirty, 548,830 males and 460,547 females; so that (excluding emigration and immigration from account) 318,280 males and 334,138 females disappear during this period. This implies a proportion in the death-rate of 100 females to 95·3 males, which is far below the actual proportion given by the registration returns. That proportion, 100 females to 85 males, would leave only 420,238 females to the 548 830 males. The mortality therefore among women at this age is amply sufficient to account for the subsequent preponderance of the male sex.

Mean age of the population.

151. The table given in the margin resembles Table 45 App. A, Census Report (1871) for England and Wales, and the calculation has *mutatis mutandis* been made in the manner indicated at page XIII. (note) of that report. The mean age of the population in Berar is 25·25 years; the mean age of males is 25·81, and the mean age of females is 24·69. The greater mortality among adults and old persons reduces the mean age; and the excessive mortality among women between the ages of 15 and 30, together with a preponderance of adult male over adult female immigrants is sufficient to account for the difference between the mean age of man and woman.

Table No. 78—Showing the Population living at and above the age in the 1st column.

ears.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0	2372673	1380492	1294181
5	2278125	1188542	1089583
10	1933901	1017099	916805
15	1661795	867110	794685
20	1484857	780930	703427
25	1265311	682660	582651
30	1009377	548830	460547
35	754127	409868	344259
40	601637	320812	280825
45	412657	218813	193844
50	334598	174777	159821
55	193716	100089	93636
60	158747	80504	78243
65	49000	25000	24000
70	29000	15000	14000
75	6000	3000	3000
80	2000	1000	1000

Recapitulation.

152. The following table (No. 79) represents the percentage which those living at and above certain ages bear to the total population; the successive decrements representing the percentage of deaths during the preceding age-period. The calculation leaves emigration and immigration out of account, and presupposes the rates of variation to be constant. It will be seen that the total loss of infant population during the first five years of life is greater in Berar than in England and

Wales, and that there is a much greater mortality among girls than among boys. From the fifth to the tenth year is for girls a slightly more unhealthy period than for boys, but in the third lustrum their cases are reversed. From the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth year however (that is, during the period of their early married life,) the mortality among women is 16·41 to 13·36 among men, or 23 per cent higher. During the next five years the chances of survival are very nearly equal, but in the fourth decade of life and thence onward the mortality is greater among males than among females. If comparisons may be made where the conditions of life are so dissimilar, it would seem that from the 20th to 25th year is a healthier period for the men of Berar than it is for those in England and Wales, and that the sixth decade of life is similarly healthier for both sexes; while during the first decade of life, and again from the twenty-fifth to the fiftieth year of age, the chances of life are better in England and Wales than they are in Berar.

Table No. 79—Showing percentage which those living at and above the age in first column bear to the total population.

Year of Age.	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
	Berar.	England and Wales.	Berar.	England and Wales.	Berar.	England and Wales.
5 Years ...	85·24	86·56	86·10	85·13	84·32	86 83
10 do. ...	72·36	74·72	73·68	74·23	70·95	75·19
15 do. ...	62·18	64·11	62·81	63·32	61·50	64·87
20 do. ...	55·54	54·49	56·57	53·54	54·44	55·37
25 do. ...	47·34	45·55	49·45	44·63	45·09	46·43
30 do. ...	37·77	37·60	39·76	36·75	35·64	38·42
40 do. ...	22·51	24·64	23 24	23·97	21·73	25·28
50 do. ...	12·53	14·61	12·66	14·08	12·37	15·12
60 do. ...	5·94	5·71	5·83	5·56	6·06	5·87

153. The remaining points of interest in connexion with this table are succinctly illustrated by the supplemental Table appended to the Final Census Tables. That table shows the proportion per ten thousand which those living at various age-periods bear to the total number of their sex. This is shown for the province, for each taluk, and for the Hindu and Musalman religions. It is also shown for the aggregate population of those ten towns which have a population of over ten thousand each: smaller towns are not included, as in some instances they partake too much of the nature of large villages to warrant the expectation that their population is of a distinctly oppidan character. The information is also extracted for the Jain religion, as although their numbers are small, the Jains are to a large extent immigrants, and are therefore peculiarly circumstanced. The proportion which the immigrants form of the total population, and the proportion which the males bear to the females in certain cases are also shown.

Supplemental table: proportion per 10,000 living at each age-period.

It need hardly be premised that an approximation to the exact facts, rather than complete accuracy, is all that can be expected. Where nearly every individual is ignorant of his own exact age, and of that of his wife and children, and where prevarication as to the approximate ages of young men and maidens is frequent, accuracy is impossible. With so large a stream of immigration also, and with so little information as to the numbers and ages of immigrants and emigrants, together with admittedly inaccurate vital statistics, it is impossible to obtain data for the elucidation of many points of interest connected with the age-returns. With this reservation however as to the trustworthiness of the figures, the following points may be noted:—

154. Judging the birth-rate from the number of children under one year of age, it will be seen that in the large towns more boys are born than girls, and that to every hundred girls more boys are born among Musalmans than among Hindus or Jains. The proportionate number of births is also higher among the early-marrying classes, the Hindus and Jains, than among the late-marrying Musalmans and Aborigines (cp. Melghat, Kelapur and Wun taluks). In the large towns the birth-rate is rather lower than in the villages.

Differences in the birth-rate.

Immigration as affecting the age returns.

The influx of famine-stricken immigrants has affected the returns for the infant population (under five years of age) most in the Basim, Buldana, and Wun districts and in the Melghat taluk: in Buldana, and in the Kelapur, Wun and Melghat taluks the stream seems to have set in as early as 1876 or 1877.

Immigration, chiefly of an agricultural nature, affects the age-returns between the ages of twenty and forty: instead of decreasing from one age-period to the next, the proportion of those living either increases or remains nearly stationary. The vacancies caused by death are thus supplied by immigration. The influx of females however, after the age of thirty is past, is small: and immigration, both of males and females, appears to cease after the fortieth year is turned.

Commercial immigration appears to obtain from the age of twenty upwards. The percentage of children under fifteen years of age on the total population of the large towns is 31·073 for males and 32·815 for females: while in the province generally it is 37·188 for males and 38·501 for females. The population of the large towns contains therefore a much larger proportion of adults than does the village population. In this class of immigrants however males predominate, the result being that up to the age of forty the male element is much stronger in the large towns than it is in the villages. The relatively smaller number of women of child-bearing age, and the relatively larger proportion of the late marrying Musalmans, are perhaps causes sufficient to account for the birth-rate in large towns being lower than in the province generally. Commercial immigration ceases when the age of fifty is reached. The Jains exhibit the same peculiarities as the town population generally.

The aged population.

Musalmans appear to have amongst them a larger proportion of the aged than have Hindus. Amraoti, Akot, Ellichpur and Daryapur, if judged by the return of those who are sixty years old and upwards, appear to be the healthiest taluks: while in Melghat, Chikhli, Mehkar, Basim and Pusad a comparatively small proportion pass the age of threescore. The large towns appear to fare better than the villages in the preservation of the aged members of their community. There are more old women than old men.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VIII.

Castes and Tribes.

Arrangement of this Section.

155. There are in Berar nine great divisions of Brahmans, 66 divisions of Rajputs, 46 trading castes, and 53 sub-divisions of the Kunbi caste. There are 160 other Hindu castes and twelve non-Hindu or aboriginal tribes or castes. Of Musalmans 28 divisions are enumerated. The distribution by taluks of each of these castes and divisions is shown in this table and in the Appendix A. The civil condition of each caste is shown in Appendix B: the arrangement is in order of numerical strength, as the percentages obtained vary of course in value with the numbers on which they are calculated. This point has already been discussed in dealing with Final Census Table No. V. and reference to this Appendix will therefore seldom be necessary. Of the Musalmans, excluding those who are Fakirs and have already been described, the great majority belong to one of the four divisions, Sayad, Mughal, Pathan or Shekh. It will be unnecessary therefore to notice the Musalman divisions at any length. In referring to the various Hindu castes, some arrangement other than the merely alphabetical is necessary in order to avoid repetition; and although Appendix C to Final Census Table No. XII. shows that the adhesion of any caste to its hereditary occupation is by no means exclusive,

still a convenient system of classification is thereby afforded. The following order will therefore be observed :—

1 Brahmans, Rajputs, and Wanis.
2 Kunbis and other agricultural castes.
3 Artisan castes.
4 Writing castes.
5 Castes connected with the preparation of food.
6 Castes occupied with the preparation of raiment.
7 Pastoral castes.
8 Hunting and fishing castes.
9 Religious mendicants and sectaries.
10 Other mendicant and vagrant castes.
11 Menial castes.
12 Leather working castes.
13 Miscellaneous castes not included above.
14 Castes belonging to other presidencies.
15 Non-Hindu or Aboriginal Tribes.

Table No. 80—Showing approximately the social rank of the chief castes of Berar.

N.B.—Telugu castes, and all castes numbering less than one thousand, are not shown: castes numbering ten thousand and upwards are indicated by small capitals.

Castes of good social standing.	Castes of inferior social standing.
BRAHMAN.	SUTAR. LOHAR.
RAJPUT	Hatgar. KOSHTI. Sali. RANGARI.
Kayast.	BELDAR. KUMBHAR. Pachal. Otari
Khatri.	KALAL.
WANI CASTES.	TELI. DHANGAR. Halbi.
VIDUR.	MAHALI.
Gurao	Gondhali. Sarode.
GOSAVI. Bairagi.	KOLI.
Bhat. Thakur.	BHOI. Pahari.
SONAR. Kasar.	WARTHI.
Manbhao.	Gopal. Bhamte.
SIMPI.	BANJARA.
KUNBI.	Kolhati. Kaikari Chitrakathi. Pardhi. Takankar.
GAOLI. WANJARI. MALI.	Jingar. Burud. Khatik. Waddar.
BARI. Lodhi.	CHAMBHAR. Dohor.
	MAHAR. Bedar.
	MANG.

Social precedence of various castes.

156. In accordance with the Census Commissioner's instructions an attempt was made to determine the relative social position, good or inferior, of the chief castes. The Tahsildars were requested to report the custom or feeling on this point as obtaining in their respective taluks: committees of learned natives were in some cases assembled: and the net result of their reports is given in Table No. 80.

157. In social position the Brahman stands first. "He is," says Manu, "by right the chief of *this* whole creation. He is born above the world, the chief of all creatures." Kasths, though inferior to Brahmans, generally rank above Rajputs. The Kayast, Parbhu and Khatri are regarded, probably by reason of their hereditary occupation, as superior to the Wanis or trading castes. Among the latter the traders from Gujarat take the highest social rank; and those from Marwar are placed above the Komatis, Lars, and Lingayat Wanis. After the Wanis come the half-castes, Vidur, Golak and Boral, who get this position by reason of the Brahman blood in their veins. According to some authorities, the Kunbi ranks next after those already mentioned: according to others, his place is lower, as given in the table. Kunbis, however, in many parts of Berar, have a higher social status than they possess in parts of the adjoining presidency. Jangams and Udasis rank with

Castes of good social standing.

Wanis. Guraos, the attendants in the temples of Siva and Maruti, are slightly inferior to them, and below the Guraos come the religious mendicants. Bairagis, the smaller and more fanatical sect, are ranked below Gosawis. After the Bhats and Thakurs, or village bards and geneologists, come the highest artisan castes, those of the Sonar, Kasar and Tambatkar, or workers in gold, brass and copper, respectively. Other artisans rank below the Kunbi. The position assigned to the Manbhaos and Naths is questionable: that of the former will probably become more confirmed, and that of the latter more dubious, as the days go on; for the former sect appears to be rising somewhat, and the latter to be falling, in public esteem. The Simpi, or tailor caste, is also ranked above the Kunbi: it owes its position in some measure to the general intelligence and education diffused among its members. The castes of weavers and dyers resemble it in this respect. Although the Kunbi is ranked below the castes already mentioned, this position is certainly much lower than would be claimed by, or conceded to, many divisions of the caste. The Gujar, for example, takes rank above other agriculturists; but a Kunbi who claims Rajput descent, and probably also a Kunbi who calls himself a Maratha, would object to yield him this precedence. The precedence among the different divisions of a caste is certainly as intricate a question and as difficult to determine as the social position of the caste as a whole. A 'Maratha' deshmukh often rejects the name of Kunbi altogether: he would scorn to be classed with the base-born Akaramase, and would probably claim a position immediately succeeding that of the Rajput. The Kunbi of Berar corresponds with the Kapu, or cultivator, caste of Telingana, and the Vellalar of the Tamil country. Almost on a par with the Kunbis in social estimation, although generally less prosperous, are the Gaolis. With them are ranked the Wanjaris, a well-to-do and respected caste engaged in agriculture: they claim to be, and locally are, distinct from the Banjara carrying castes, in rites, customs, dress, and features. They are slightly superior to the Malis. Inferior to the latter caste are the Baris and Lodhis. All these castes are of good social position, although the precise place at which the dividing line should be drawn must necessarily be a matter of somewhat arbitrary choice.

Castes of inferior social position.

158. The Sutar, or carpenter, is sometimes considered superior to the worker in brass or copper: the Lohar, with whom the Jirayat is on a par, is the lowest of the large artisan castes. The weavers and dyers rank next, Hatgars, or Bangi Dhangars, being however a higher caste than other Dhangars. Then follow the remaining artisan castes, the Beldar, Kumbhar, Panchal, and Otari. The Beldars are a mixed race; their name means the mattock-workers; their position is therefore questionable, and varies from part to part. The Kumbhars, or potters, are a caste of long standing in the land, who have probably sunk lower at each invasion. The worship of the potter's wheel, and the invocation of a potter as a layer of ghosts, indicate a feeling which can scarcely be of recent origin. Salivahana, the legendary founder of the Maratha nation, was, according to some accounts, a Kumbhar. His mother, says a legend quoted by Grant Duff, was "the virgin daughter of a Brahman, who becoming pregnant by a snake of a sacred kind (? by a man of the Nagabansi race) was in consequence supposed to be disgraced, and was driven from her father's threshold; but she was received into the house of a potter, by whom she was protected." The Panchals and Ghisadis are rough ironsmiths: they owe their low social rank to their poverty and vagrant habits. The Pathrots also belong to the same social stratum: they are a poor people: their lowly position shows that stone-dressing is not so honorable an occupation as metal-working or carpentry. The Kalal owes his low rank to his reprehensible calling: a priest may not eat the food of one who sells fermented liquors: drinking is one of the six faults which bring infamy on married women, and even eating what has been

brought in the same basket with spirituous liquor is an offence which causes defilement. The Telis, on a par with whom are the Tambolis, are decidedly inferior to the large agricultural castes. The distinction between Tili and Teli, observed in Bengal, is unknown in Berar: although there are divisions, of which the Rathor Teli is the higher, within the caste itself. The Dhangars, or tenders of sheep and goats, naturally rank below the Gaolis or cow-herds. The Halbis, who in Berar are a weaving rather than an agricultural caste, are socially on a par with Dhangars. Mahalis, or Hajams, probably owe their low position to their being village servants, obliged not only to shave the community, but also to act occasionally as torch-bearers or as personal attendants. The low position assigned to the Gondhalis, the sect devoted to nocturnal song and vigil in honour of the local goddess Hinglaj Bhawani, marks the contempt inspired by neo-Brahmanism for the older local cult. The Sarodes, or wandering Josis, rank with the Gondhalis. The Kolis would scarcely take precedence of the Bhois, but that part of their number were reclaimed from a wild life at an earlier period than the rest; they 'have among them several substantial patels, and they have fairly reached the agricultural stage of society here.' The Bhoi, or fishermen caste, and the Paharis or Kewatis, who are generally small market-gardeners, rank below the Koli. The Warthi or Dhobi, or village washerman, comes low down on the social scale, probably because of his calling, and possibly also because, like the barber, he is fond of liquor. The castes which remain belong to a much lower level than any of the preceding. They are not so much socially inferior, as beyond social notice altogether. Of the Gopals some are beggars, others are acrobats, many are cattle-lifters: the Bhamtes are noted pilferers: with the Banjaras, the aborigines are, in social estimation, on a par: so that if the Wanjaris were originally the same people as the Banjaras, they have certainly achieved a wonderful rise in social rank, amid a population very conservative of social distinctions and differences. Decidedly inferior to the Banjaras, in the esteem of their neighbours, are the Kolharis and Kaikaris, wandering tribes addicted to crime and immorality; the Chitrakathis, who are vagrant mendicants; the Pardhis, or Bhaurias of Upper India; and the Takankars, or Bágris. Below these again, or rather of equal inferiority in a different sphere, are various castes of settled habits. The Jingars, who make native saddles, and the Buruds, who work in bamboo, are socially on a par with the Khatik or Hindu butcher. The professional slaughterer of animals, notwithstanding the number of his customers, and notwithstanding that he never lifts his hand against the sacred kine, is placed near the foot of the social ladder. The Waddars, a quiet and industrious people, fond of catching and eating vermin, are in the villages of their own country relegated to a separate quarter, which in appearance is not less poverty-stricken and squalid than that of the Mahars: in Berar they live in little *pals*; they rank below Khatiks. The leather-working castes are superior to the Mahars; the lowest position of all is assigned to the Mangs and Mang Garodis.

Variety of opinion.

159. The arrangement, which has been indicated, although as accurate as information will allow, must be partly conjectural. The distinctive and segregative nature of the caste system, rendering each caste in social matters a world apart, renders at the same time any system of precedence between different castes to some extent unnecessary and impossible. With castes which never mix in social intercourse, their relative social rank, if nearly the same, must remain undetermined. The lists received show also that the feeling on such matters may vary from taluk to taluk; probably it also varies from generation to generation. The wealth and rank attained by its prominent members may, even among so conservative a people, raise the social estimate in which a caste is held; the Wanjaris and Kolis are examples in point. The numbers of a caste produce a similar effect: and local opinion is therefore safest in its estimate of the

local precedence of the largest castes. In Table No. 80 the largest castes are those whose names are printed in capital letters.

BRAHMANS.

160. Appendix B. to Final Census Table No. VIII. shows according to their civil condition the numbers of the different sub-divisions of Brahmans found in Berar. The enumerators were instructed in all cases to enter the primary divisions of Brahmans, and the names of the Panch Gaur and Panch Dravid divisions were given for their guidance. In the majority of cases this was all that was attempted; although some enumerators, either through ignorance of the primary division, or through desire for detailed accuracy, added or substituted smaller sub-divisions of the caste. These were however exceptional cases.

Sub-divisions.

Table No. 81—Showing the number of Brahmans for whom the Sub-division was incorrectly returned.

Brahmans.	Names.
Chatri	2
Hindustan	180
Pardesi	
Undescribed	425

161. Of the 65,754 Brahmans enumerated on the census night, 607 only—or less than one per cent.—were insufficiently described, being entered either as Chatri Brahmans, Hindustani or Pardesi Brahmans, or as Brahmans pure and simple (see Table No. 81). Their language however renders it probable that they belong to one or other of the Panch Gaur divisions. Excluding these, there remain 65,147 Brahmans who can be assigned to the ten great divisions as shown in Table No. 82.

Sub-division wrongly or insufficiently returned.

Table No. 82—Showing the Divisions of Brahmans found in Berar.

Division.	Number.	Percentage
Panch Dravid.		
Maharashtra	49,303	75·0
Tailanga	61	·1
Dravid	170	·3
Karnata	173	·3
Gurjjar	812	1·2
Total...	50,519	76·8
Panch Gaur.		
Kanaujia	8,008	12·2
Gaur	5,525	8·4
Saraswati	1,094	1·7
Maithila	1	.....
Utkala	.....	.....
Total...	14,628	22·2
Indefinite	607	·9

162. Three-quarters of the Brahmans in Berar are Maratha Brahmans; one quarter are outsiders, and of these nearly one-half are Kanaujia Brahmans hailing from the country round Cawnpore and Benares, while one-third are Gaur Brahmans, coming, the majority, from further north than the Kanaujias, and some from Rajputana: so that approximately, of every two dozen Brahmans in Berar, eighteen are Marathas, three are Kanaujias, and two are Gaurs.

Main divisions of Brahmans.

Table No. 83—Sub-divisions of Maharashtra Brahmans.

Division.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Maharashtra	47,145	25,572	21,573
Abhira	83	49	34
Charak	155	81	74
Konkanasth	11	7	4
Karhade	9	4	5
Kanwa	112	58	54
Kalanki	108	52	56
Malwi	725	398	327
Maitrayana	7	5	2
Narbad	948	499	449
Total...	49,303	26,725	22,578

163. Of the Maharashtra Brahmans the majority are Deshasthas, although a respectable minority belong to the Kónkanastha or Chitpawan division. Except however in the cases given in Table No. 83, no further sub-division was noted. Those separately enumerated as Malwi and Narbad Brahmans are found chiefly in the Amraoti and Akola Districts and in Daryapur taluk: the Kalanki Brahmans from the C. P. occur only in Yeotmal and Darwha taluks, and the Kanwas in Morsi and Murta zapur.

Maharashtra Brahmans.

164. Most of the Tamil Brahmans were enumerated in the Akola and Amraoti districts, and most of the Canarese in Akola and Basim,

Other Divisions.

Table No. 84—Sub-divisions of Kanaujia Brahmans.

Division.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Kanaujia	6,093	3,939	2,154
Bundelkhanda	3	3	0
Chaubo	3	2	1
Dube	20	18	2
Gautam	5	5	0
Jijhotiya	10	5	5
Misar	41	35	6
Nagari	2	2	.....
Pathak	5	5	.....
Sarwaria	1,571	1,303	268
Sanodhya	22	15	7
Shukla	15	13	2
Tiwari	191	157	34
Govardhan	27	16	11
Total...	8,008	5,518	2,490

Table No. 85—Sub-divisions of Gaur Brahmans.

Division.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Gaur	4,442	3,095	1,347
Marwari	731	520	211
Parikha	1	1	.....
Bhatta...	25	11	14
Parashari	3	1	2
Pushkarni	318	205	113
Rajguru	5	2	3
Total...	5,525	3,835	1,690

Table No. 86—Showing the proportions existing between the Sexes.

Division.	No. of Males to 10 Females.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed	Total.
Maharashtra	22·9	11·1	4·5	11·7
Tailanga	35 0	22·0	2·2	16·5
Dravida	22·5	20·0	1·2	16·2
Karnata	35·8	13·9	5·2	15·1
Gurjjar	39·2	18·3	3·8	19·2
Kanaujia	36·6	22·7	7·6	22·2
Saraswata	46·4	34·0	10·2	31·0
Gaur	42·4	19·9	7·8	22·7
Maithila	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indefinite	50·3	25·5	8·8	25·5

while Gurjjar Brahmans occur in every taluk. Kanaujia Brahmans, sub-divided as given in Table No. 84, were enumerated in every taluk: the Sarwarias shun Pusad and Mehkar and the Yeotmal District. Tiwaris affect chiefly the Akot, Amraoti, Chandur, and Daryapur taluks. Saraswāta Brahmans are most plentiful in the Murtazapur, Darwha, and Yeotmal taluks. Gaur Brahmans are found in large numbers in all the plain, and in smaller numbers in the hilly taluks. Their sub-divisions are given in Table No. 85. Marwari Brahmans most abound in Akot and Basim: while the Pushkarnis resort to Amraoti and Khamgaon.

Excess in the number of males over females.

165. That a disturbance of the normal relation between the numbers of each sex arises from immigration is clearly seen from the returns for the different Brahman divisions. The Maharashtra division, notwithstanding that it includes a large number of Konkanasthas and other immigrants, still by reason of its also including the large majority of the Brahmans born and settled in Berar, shows a smaller excess of the total male over the total female population, and a much smaller excess of the total number of married males over the total number of married females. Among Brahmans from outside Berar, unmarried girls are comparatively few, and hence the unmarried male immigrants bear a high proportion to the unmarried females: wives being comparatively few, widows are also few, and hence the number of widowers bears a higher proportion to the number of widows than it normally would. If the number of husbands and wives among the Maharashtra Brahmans be compared with those among the Kanaujia and Gaur Brahmans (see Table No. 87) it will be seen that in every taluk the excess of married men over married women is in the first division much smaller than in either of the others.

Table No. 87—Contrasting the civil condition of Maharashtra, Kanaujia and Gaur Brahmans.

Taluk.	Married Brahmans.						Males to 10 Females.		
	Maratha.		Kanaujia.		Gaur.		Maratha.	Kanaujia.	Gaur.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Amraoti	1,122	917	200	112	118	73	12·2	17·9	16·4
Chandur	746	677	113	65	52	28	11·0	17·4	18·6
Morsi	470	436	33	13	47	42	10·8	25·4	11·2
Murtazapur	699	595	144	78	69	36	11·7	18·5	19·2
Akola	829	633	145	73	98	56	13·1	19·9	17·5
Akot	992	949	183	117	137	38	10·5	15·6	36·1
Balapur	436	443	59	36	53	27	9·8	16·4	19·6
Jalgaon	665	622	78	36	93	23	10·7	21·7	40·4
Khamgaon	585	428	69	22	237	109	13·7	31·4	21·7
Ellichpur	680	565	268	179	119	91	12·0	15·0	13·1
Daryapur	518	486	144	74	91	12	10·7	19·5	75·8
Melghat	28	5	38	4	12	2	56·0	95·0	60·0
Chikhli	901	898	49	28	41	36	10·0	17·5	11·4
Malkapur	776	708	52	46	60	28	11·0	11·3	21·4
Mehkar	585	616	37	27	52	41	9·5	13·7	12·7
Yeotmal	348	252	64	23	16	6	13·8	27·8	26·7
Darwha	366	322	89	37	25	7	11·4	24·1	35·7
Kelapur	210	169	18	8	3	2	12·4	22·5	15·0
Wun	245	235	20	17	...	.....	10·4	11·8	.....
Basim	729	678	48	28	85	30	10·8	17·1	28·3
Mangrul	230	176	14	6	13	3	13·1	23·3	43·3
Pusad	569	561	48	31	8	5	10·1	15·5	16·0

Among the Kanaujia and Gaur Brahmans many married men evidently come to Berar unburdened by the impedimenta of wives and families: the equality of the sexes, especially among the married population, is thus disturbed by the action of immigration. This inequality naturally is often greatest when the total number of immigrants is least: as immigrants increase, the proportionate number of women accompanying them also increases.

Increase since 1867.

166. The total number of Brahmans in Berar has increased since 1867 from 49,843 to 65,754, or by 32 per cent. The previous paragraph shows that a large portion of this increment must be due to immigration.

Note on Brahmans, by Maj. J. FitzGerald.

167. No attempt will be made to describe so well known a caste: but the following points, mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, may be noted:—

Brahman women are regarded by them as but a little lower than men. Their presence is required at many religious ceremonies. The husband publicly eats with his wife on the occasion of his marriage. Their funeral ceremonies are the same. In the "worship of fire" the wife may perform the ceremony alone should her husband be absent from home for a time, whereas the reverse is not the case. The tuition of girls is not general, certain hymns taught to boys may not be imparted to girls; although others, which it is considered derogatory for a boy to learn, are taught. Brahman widows may be known by their not having a red mark on their forehead; by their Saris being white, red or yellow, and composed of either cotton or silk; by their not wearing a Choli or glass bangles or a "Mangal-sutra;" and by their heads being clean shaven. Although allowed to pray at the temples they are not allowed to take part in any religious ceremony of a festive nature. If their relatives are too poor to maintain them, Brahman widows are frequently employed by their caste-people as cooks; and sometimes they will secretly wash clothes for certain families, or gain a livelihood by grinding grain.

The intellect of a Brahman is incisive rather than powerful; his peculiar characteristic is self-complacency. He considers no position too high or difficult; he knows that no act, however mean and bad, can prevent his readmission into his own, the foremost caste. He is envious of those in power, even if placed there by himself. To his exclusiveness much of his influence is due: this however is gradually giving way to the requirements of the public service. Brahman schoolmasters, patwaris and others are obliged to reside in small villages, where if they are to have any society at all, they must forget their exclusiveness and mingle with Kunbis on a footing approaching equality.

Occupations of males.

168. Of the 38,129* Brahman males found in Berar, 11,086, or 29·1 per cent., follow no occupation, and 6,722, or 17·6 per cent, subsist by begging. Only 53·3 per cent. therefore are engaged in productive occupations. Of these nearly one-third belong to the professional class, and one-third to the agricultural class. 1,435, or 3·8 per cent., of the caste are employed by the provincial government: 2,789, or 7·3 per cent., are employed in the municipal, local or village administration. The posts of village accountants are almost monopolised by them, 1,767 out

* The figures for occupations quoted here and in the following paragraphs (up to para. 320) are taken from the detailed lists of occupations prepared for each caste, which were afterwards abstracted and condensed as given in Appendix C. to Final Census Table No. XII. It is also to be remembered that occupations combined with agriculture are not mentioned in Final Census Table No. XII., the agricultural occupation alone being given: a separate return of such occupations is given at Appendix D. to that table. Also in cases in which one man was returned as following two or more non-agricultural occupations, the first occupation has alone been abstracted from the enumerator's book, the other occupations being omitted, hence the return of persons following any particular occupation may frequently appear less than it should, *e. g.*, patels who are also patwaris will only be found entered as patels; native bankers who are also grain chandlers will only be found entered as native bankers, &c., &c., hence numbers of patwaris, grain-chandlers, &c., will be reduced, and appear smaller than it should.

of 1,860 patwaris being returned as Brahmans. There are also a few (144) Brahman patels and (205) village watchmen: and (154) ex-pargana officers, formerly employed in the collection of revenue, but now pensioners on Government. The number following religious professions is strikingly small, being only 62 in every 10,000: but to these must be added 809 village joshis, who from their combining the functions of priest and astrologer, have been classed as scientific persons. 205 are connected with the law, chiefly as vakils and stamp vendors: sixty-five are native doctors or drug sellers: forty-seven are returned as players and actors, and 702 as schoolmasters. The number of Brahmans following professions of the domestic class is 1,781; and of these 1,054 are not further described than as private or domestic servants. The cooks number 488; the watermen number 169: the latter include the water-bearers known as Gujarathis. The "truth or falsehood of trade," forms now the occupation of 3,312 Brahmans, or 8·7 per cent. of the entire caste. Of these 918 are Sahukars and Shroffs (money-lenders or money-changers), not necessarily confining themselves to these callings, but open to more or less commercial speculation in various commodities: 1,575 other Brahmans are employed as the agents, accountants, and employés of Sahukars: 620 others get their livelihood as brokers, commercial agents and clerks. Among Railway officials, Brahmans form nearly 45 per cent. of the whole number: and they are in 123 instances carriers by road: 79 are employed as private peons or chaprasis, and 291 as money-collectors. Among agricultural Brahmans more than one-half their number hold direct from Government: 44 are holders of jagirs, and 211 hold rent-free fields: 666 are co-sharers: 316 work in fields held by the head of their house, and 1,159 are simply field-labourers. Only 1,566 Brahmans belong to the industrial class: and the inclusion of most of these is due to the grouping together makers and dealers. Thus of the 231 who are dealers in clothes, and the 265 who are grocers, the majority have certainly nothing to do with the manufacture of the articles in which they deal: but the same remark will not apply to those returned as confectioners (63) and snuff-sellers (82). The dealers in grain (391), tobacco (24), spirits (45) and opium (20) are probably solely commercial men. But those Brahmans who are returned as masons, builders, ink-makers, silk-workers, cotton-ginners, dyers, weavers, tailors, sawyers, carpenters, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, stone-dressers, brick and road workers, have to all appearance departed as far from the law of Manu as the three Brahmans who are entered as dealers in oil.

Occupations of females.

169. The Brahman women rarely engage in any but household work. Of 27,625, the total number of all ages, 25,823, or 93·5 per cent., follow no further occupation: 482 are beggars and 16 are prostitutes. Of the 1,304 who remain, 683 are agriculturists, 175 being field-holders, 30 being co-sharers, 76 working in fields belonging to their family, and 383 being simple field-labourers. Some hold hereditary appointments, such as the posts of patwari, josi, &c., the duties of which are discharged by a responsible agent. To domestic service as already mentioned a Brahman widow when destitute often turns for a livelihood, and 128 females are returned as following this occupation. Thirty-one are engaged in trade, chiefly as money-lenders; spinning and weaving afford an occupation to some: and as many as 209 are returned as getting a living by pounding and grinding grain: a few sell grain, leaves, snuff, tobacco, &c; ten were returned as road labourers and fifty-seven as daily labourers.

RAJPUTS.

Rajput divisions found in Berar.

170. The Rajputs of Berar may be divided into two classes: (1) those who are originally of foreign origin, and (2) those who have assumed the name of Rajputs, but who are really of humbler birth. Of the 44,133 Rajputs enumerated, 6,924.

or 15·7 per cent, are vaguely or insufficiently described, as Kshatriya, Thakur, Pardesi, Marwari, or simple Rajputs: the majority of these are probably Rajputs by pretension only, possibly not claiming to wear the sacred thread, and ignorant of the laws of intermarriage. They occur especially in the Malkapur, Akola and Akot taluks. More than one-third of the Rajputs in the Melghat, and more than one-half of the number in Kelapur are thus described. Bundelas, Chandelas, Jats and Gujars, although included among Rajputs, cannot intermarry with any superior tribe: they number 1,628. The Rane Rajputs, numbering 3,632, and chiefly found in the Malkapur and Jalgaon taluks, are undoubtedly of Maratha origin. The Rajputs therefore of foreign origin probably do not exceed thirty thousand in number. Of the 36 royal tribes enumerated by Col. Tod, twelve are not represented in Berar. The* four tribes of Agni Kulas aggregate 12,327. (1) The Ponwars (including the Dore sub-division) number 3,432: representatives are found in every taluk except Wun. (2) the Paribars number only 294, and are found chiefly in the Khamgaon taluk. (3) The Solankis, with the Baghel and Bhala branches, who are mostly found in the Amraoti district, number 616. (4) The Chauhans, with the Bhadauriya, Bachgoti, Nikumbha and Rajkumar divisions, number 7,985. 6,478 Rajputs are not further described than as belonging to the solar race. 76 are similarly entered as Chandrawats, and 695 as Somabansis. These are separate tribes, probably consisting chiefly if not exclusively of degraded members of the great families whose names they have taken, and to whom, while suppressing their own individuality, they thus profess their relationship. 'It is a singular phenomenon that there is a special Sombansi tribe and also a special Chandrabansi tribe, although Som and Chandra have precisely the same meaning.'† Bais Rajputs occur in every taluk, being most plentiful in Chandur and Daryapur, and least numerous in Kelapur, Wun, Mangrul and Melghat. Their home is the district of Baiswara in Oudh; they claim to be descended from Sáliváhana, but are supposed by Sir H. Elliott to have sprung from the union of a Chauhan and a Kumbhar.† The Raghubansis, who occur chiefly in the Amraoti and Akola districts, also come from Oudh. The Rathor Rajputs are most numerous in the Amraoti, Ellichpur and Chikhli taluks. They come chiefly from Marwar. Tod says that a doubt hangs over the origin of this tribe, and that the Surajbansi bards deny them the honour which they claim of being connected with the genuine solar race. Like the Rathors, the Tuars, found almost exclusively in the Buldana district, and the Kachwahas, found chiefly in Ellichpur and Akola districts, are Rajput tribes of note, belonging to the Surajbansi division. To this belong also the Grahilots, met with in the Buldana district, who with their division, the Sisodiyas (in Chandur), and its sub-division, the Karchuliyas, number only 167 in all. The Gaur Rajputs, of whom the Chamargaurs are a division, are probably immigrants at some time from the North-West Povinces; they are very numerous in the districts of Agra and Cawnpore. The chief seat of the Gaharwars is the district of Mirzapur (North-West Provinces): that of the Bundelas and Chandels is Bundelkhand: the Sakarwars are traceable to the Agra district, and the Gautams to Fatehpur. The Dikshits are said to be "descended from the Surajbans rajahs, who for fifty-one generations ruled over Ajudhya," while from Raja Raghu, also a ruler in that city, sprang the Raghubansis. The Bisen Rajputs came originally from Gurakpur; the Kanpurias from Cawnpore; the origin of the Jats and Gujars is a matter of controversy, and probably some of those entered here as Jat Rajputs are Kanjhars, passing under that name. The Jadubansis are the tribe to which the founder of the Buddhist religion belonged: they are numerous in the districts of Agra and Mathura: they are also found "in Hoshungabad, whither they emigrated after Akbar's

---

* The notes which follow are drawn mainly from the well-known works of Elliott and Sherring.

† Sherring I. 225: 194.

conquests on the Narbada." The Sindkher Deshmukh, whose family held jagirs in the 16th century, belongs to this tribe. The Nagbansi Rajputs are "traditionally descended from the serpent race of Hindu history," and are therefore probably of Scythian origin. Gohils and Mohils are enumerated among the thirty-six royal tribes. The Gadhwars and Kirads are mentioned as occurring in the Moradabad district: the Jaiwars occur in Hamirpur: the Lahariyas occur in Agra. The Maisri Rajputs, like the Maisri Wanis, may derive their name from the worship of Maheshwar. The origin of the Chiture, Chaukasi and Nagarchal Rajputs is not known: the latter two occur only in the Malkapur taluk: the Chitures are found in Amraoti and Ellichpur. From their language, Hindustani, the Chaukasi and Nagarchal Rajputs are probably sub-divisions of some large tribe: the Chitures seem to be of local origin, probably the name is a mistake of the enumerator, and should be Kshatriya.

Increase since 1867.

171. Since 1867 the total Rajput population of Berar has increased from 36,831 to 44,133, or by 19·8 per cent.

Occupations of Males.

172. When the claims to Rajput origin are in so many instances suspicious, it is not strange that the list of Rajput occupations contains some entries which might otherwise seem anomalous. Thus in every order and in nearly every sub-order of the industrial class there is a sprinkling of Rajputs. Generally the cases are so few that the occupation must still be considered as very exceptional: but such occupations as tailoring and cloth-selling; rope-making; dealing in liquor, opium, tobacco, grain and groceries; timber-dealing, and carpentry; road, earth and masonry work; and even bangle-making and iron smithry, the Rajputs of Berar are evidently not too conservative to embrace. 1,113, or 4·8 per cent. of the caste belong to the industrial class. 325 Rajputs are employed by the provincial Government, and 683 by the local municipal and village administration, chiefly in the ranks of the police and as menial employés: 98 patels or village headmen, and 359 jaglias or village watchmen claim to belong to the warrior-caste. Comparatively few Rajputs however are found in the military force or in the so called learned professions. The number engaged in domestic service is 564, but the nature of the service is in comparatively few instances indicated. 999, or 4·3 per cent. of the caste belong to the commercial classes; of this number 171 are Sahukars and 265 are Sahukars' employés; 49 are peons or messengers and 200 are employed by money-lenders and traders to dun their debtors. Agriculture is the ordinary occupation of the Rajput caste: 12,117, or 51·9 per cent. of the caste belong to the agricultural class. Nearly one-third of this number (3,707) are registered occupants, holding their fields direct from Government, 1,649 others are co-sharers, and 1,154 work in fields belonging to the head of their family: 411 are field-labourers employed by the year, and 4,385 are employed by the day: 310 get their living by tending cattle. The unproductive members of the caste number 6,766, or 28·9 per cent; of these 147 are beggars, the remainder including all those who from age or infirmity are unable to work.

Occupations of Females.

173. Among Rajput women 14,362 follow no occupation, 42 are beggars and 27 are prostitutes, thus leaving 6,331, or 30·5 per cent. who are directly productive members of the community. Of this number 3,694 are field-labourers, 284 are field-holders, 907 work in fields in which they have an interest, and 113 others are in some way connected with agriculture. Of the 1,333 who remain, 504 are daily labourers, 286 are grain-grinders and pounders, 149 are cotton spinners, 44 are grain-chandlers, and 14 are money-lenders. Among the remaining trades and professions enumerated the most noteworthy are those of doctor, dancer, clay idol-maker, laundress, rope-maker, tobacconist, bangle-maker and firewood seller.

WANI CASTES.

Increase since 1867.

174. The Wani or Baniya castes, like the Rajputs, are chiefly of foreign origin. They number 67,071, or 2·5 per cent. of the population. At the last Census the Vaishyas, Lingayats, and Jains (who probably include the castes now classed as Wanis) numbered 60,659; the increase is 10·6 per cent. Jangams and Jatis, the priestly castes of the Lingayat and Jain Wanis, are included in the list.

Castes enumerated.

175. Wanis, being strangers in the land, are generally distinguished among Beraris by the name of their country or their sect. Hence such entries as Marwari or Gujarathi on the one hand; and Lingayat or Jain (including Saraogi) on the other. These indefinite entries include 22,496, or nearly 33·5 per cent. of the Wanis enumerated. The Lingayat castes are said to be of Canarese origin: they affix the term "Apa" to their names, as Kunbis and others affix "Ji," and as Kalals, Lars, and Telis often affix "Sa." They have been described above (see para. 76). The Porwar, Lar, and Shrimal Wanis come originally from Gujarat; the Agarwals, Oswals, Maisri and Khandelwal Wanis come from Marwar: the Rathis are probably a sub-division of the Maisri caste: the Setwals, Jaiswals, and Pariwars are Jains and come from Rajputana: the Bhattias are Wallabhacharis by religion; they come from Gujarat, but are said to be "Rajputs who have degraded themselves from their original position": the Chhatrapuris say that they came from Jhansi: the Komatis, found chiefly in the Wun and Basim Districts, come from Madras. The Bene or Banore, the Gangarwal and the Dhakar Wanis are all Marathi-speaking Jains, born in Berar. The last mentioned caste is sometimes entered as Dhakar Lar.

Occupations of Males.

176. The Wani or Baniya castes are the chief traders in Berar. 29·8 per cent. of the caste are unemployed, and nearly three per cent. are beggars: of the remainder about one-fourth are men of commerce and more than one-third agriculturists. Those returned in Class III. include 3,122 native bankers, 202 brokers, 471 cotton merchants and traders, 223 money-changers, 967 shopkeepers and traders undefined. But if to this class are added the grain chandlers (2,055), the dealers in cloth (688), tobacco (97), perfumery (22), grocery (4,294), betel leaves (92), Nadapudi (50), timber (123), salt (81), and metal pots (95), all of them commercial rather than industrial,* the total number will be 12,580, or 34·4 per cent of the entire male population of the caste. Many members of the trading castes, however, gain a livelihood by agriculture, and 7,318, or 20·0 per cent. are thus returned: among these are 2,490 registered field occupants, and 850 co-sharers, while 2,674 are mere daily field-labourers. 4,758, or 13·0 per cent of the caste remain. Of these 80 belong to the provincial government and 84 to the village administration, 42 being patels. 123 belong to order (3), the professional class, and 832 to the domestic class. Among those working in textile fabrics are 141 silk-workers, 66 workers of various kinds in cotton, 106 weavers and 329 tailors. Among Wanis working or dealing in food and drinks are 141 confectioners, 191 sugar refiners, 24 liquor contractors or distillers, and the same number dealing in opium. With the exception of the 5 makers and 47 sellers of lac bangles, none of the Wanis work or deal in animal substances, such as gut, horns, skins, feathers, hair, &c., but among those working or dealing in vegetable substances are found 104 makers of glass bangles, 10 sellers of oil and oil cake, 8 sawyers, 52 carpenters, 8 brick-makers, 50 goldsmiths, 8 copper-smiths, 30 braziers and 25 iron-smiths. The men of these castes, while preferring trade, show a readiness to turn their hands to other pursuits also, if by them money can be made.

---

* Other occupations might be added.

177. Of the women, as might be anticipated from the wealth and respectability of the castes, the majority do not work for a livelihood: 78 per cent. are returned as of no occupation: a few others live by mendicancy and prostitution. Nearly 14 per cent are agriculturists, and of these 138 have fields entered in their own names, but four-fifths, representing probably the wives of the poorer portion of the caste, are daily field-labourers. The remaining eight per cent. include among others 119 money-lenders, 134 shop-keepers (undefined), 134 grain-dealers, 103 who work or deal in silk fabrics, 236 who work in cotton or cotton fabrics, 173 tailoresses, 483 grain-pounders, 313 grocers, 47 who sell betel-leaves, and 78 who sell Nadapudi, 58 who make bangles of lac or of glass, and 283 who take daily labour: there are also a few potters and toe-ring makers. Many of the women, like the men, show a considerable aptitude for business.

Occupation of Females.

KUNBIS: AGRICULTURAL CASTES.

178. The Kunbis of Berar appear to be of foreign origin. The Tilole and the Reve Kunbi come from Khandesh. They arrived there from Gujarat in the eleventh century, "forced to leave Gujarat by the encroachments of Rajput tribes, driven south before the early Muhammadan invaders of North India."* The Yadavas, who, in

Origin of the Caste.

* For an excellent account of this caste, see *Khandesh Gazetteer*, pp. 62-69. The following description is taken from "Notes on the Agriculturists of Aurangabad," and applies generally to the Kunbis of Berar:—

"The Kunbi is a harmless, inoffensive creature, simple in his habits, kindly by disposition, and unambitious by nature. He is honest, and altogether ignorant of the ways of the world. He knows little of the value of money, and when he happens to earn any, he does not know how to keep it. He is satisfied with very little, and is contented with his lot, however humble. His passions are not strong, he is apathetic, and takes things easily, is never elated with success, nor is he readily prostrated by misfortune. He is patient to a fault, and shows great fortitude under severe trials. He is a thorough conservative, and has a sincere hatred of innovations. He cherishes a strong love for his 'watan' (hereditary holding and rights), and whenever any trivial dispute arises in connection with these he will fight it out to the very last. He will often suffer great wrongs with patience and resignation, but his indignation is aroused if the least encroachment be made upon his personal 'watandari' rights, though they may yield him no profit, but happen on the contrary to be a tax upon his purse. If the regulated place be not assigned to his bullocks when they walk in procession at the Pola feast, or if he has been wrongfully preceded by another party in offering libations to the pile of fuel, that is to be fired at the Holi, the Kunbi at once imagines that a cruel wrong has been done him, and his peace of mind is disturbed. He will haunt the courts of the taluk and district officials for redress, and, neglecting his fields, will pursue his object with a perseverance worthy of a better cause.

"The Kunbi's domestic life is happy and cheerful; he is an affectionate husband and a loving father. He is a stranger to the vice of drunkenness, and in every respect his habits are strictly temperate. He is kind and hospitable towards the stranger, and the beggar never pleads in vain at his door. In short, the Kunbi, within the scale of his capacities, is endowed with most of the virtues of mankind, and exhibits but few vices. We cannot, however, accord to the Kunbi the merit of energy. Industrious he is, he rises early, and retires late; in the hottest time of the year he works in the field under the burning rays of the sun; at other seasons he has often to work in the rain, drenched to the skin; he is to be seen in the fields on a bitter winter morning, defying the cold, clad only in his simple coarse kumbli (blanket). Thus his life is one of continued toil and exposure. But, while admitting all this, it cannot be denied that he works apathetically, and without intelligent energy of any kind. * * *

"The Kunbi women are very industrious, and are perhaps more energetic than the men. Upon them devolves the performance of all the domestic duties. They have to carry water from the river or well, grind corn, prepare the meals, sweep the house and plaster it with liquid clay or cowdung, clean the cooking vessels, wash the linen, and attend to their children. For a part of the day they are also employed on light field work. Besides getting through these multifarious duties, the women of the poorer classes generally manage to find time to gather a head-load of either fuel or grass, which they carry to their own or any other adjoining village for sale. From these hardly acquired earnings they purchase salt, oil, and other necessaries, for household use, and a little opium, a minute quantity of which they invariably administer to their children as a narcotic. Indeed the Kunbi woman takes an honest pride in supplying opium to her children from her personal earnings. If all the women in the family have not enough work on their own holdings, some of them go out to labour in the fields of other holders, and their earnings form no mean addition to the income of the Kunbi cultivator. The women work as hard as the men, and fortunate is the cultivator who is blessed with a number of female relatives in his family, for, instead of being a burden, their industry is a steady source of income to him. With a heavy load on her head, an infant wrapped up and slung to her back, the Kunbi woman of the

their turn, are identified with the Gaolis and Ahirs, were the dominant race at that time. Hemadpant, the temple-builder, was the minister of Ramchandra, the Yadava ruler of Deogiri, in the thirteenth century.

Increase and distribution.

179. The Kunbis, who form nearly one-third of the total population of the province, have increased in numbers 22·4 per cent. since 1867: much of this increase is accounted for by the influx of agricultural immigrants on the east, west and south of the province. There are very few in the Melghat, and their numbers are comparatively low in Yeotmal, Darwha, Kelapur, Wun and Mangrul taluks: they muster most thickly towards the west and south-west of the province in the Basim taluk and the Buldana district, and are less numerous in the eastern part of the province. In the Chikhli, Basim and Khamgaon taluks they form more than 40 per cent. of the entire population, and in nine taluks of the twenty-two they form more than one-third.

Divisions.

180. Fifty-three divisions of the caste were enumerated at the Census, including however eighteen divisions, in each of which the total number fell short of two dozen, and all those Kunbis, 12,406 in number, who gave no sub-division. Some names point to the place whence the members emigrated: the Gujrathis came from Gujarat; the Kanadis from Kanara; the Hindustani and Pardesi divisions from Upper India, as also did the Jaiswar, Sengarh, Singrar, Chandani and Chunanaun divisions. The Tailangas and Munarwars are Telugu cultivators, who identify themselves with the Kunbi race. Similarly the Ghatoles may be referred to the country above the Sayhádri range; the Jharis to the jungle of Gondwana; the Dakhanes to the Dakhan. The Chauhan, Chhatri, Jado, Ponwar and Solanki divisions, from their possessing the names of Rajput tribes, may be conjectured either to be branches of the Marathi Kunbis or to have come formerly from the North; Rajput Kunbis, found only in one taluk, make a vaguer claim; Rane Kunbis are believed to be the same as the Rane Rajputs. The tendency to claim a Rajput descent is however too general to warrant more than a conjecture as to the origin of any division bearing any such distinctive names. The Wanjari Kunbis generally admit that they are the same people as the Wanjaris; and like them they occur in the largest numbers in the Basim and Buldana districts. The Dangre Kunbis possibly come from the Dangs of Khandesh. The name of the Lone division seems to point to butter-making, as having once been their peculiar occupation: as that of the Lonaris denotes some former connection with salt digging or with the Lonari caste; and as the name of the Pajane Kunbis refers to the 'pajan' or warp-paste used in weaving. The derivation of Rede, the name of a division found in the Amraoti district, from the name for a male buffalo, is more dubious. Similarly the name Báwane may have been arrogated in assumed superiority, and Hendre may have been contemptuously applied to those of dirtier habits than usual. The ancestor of the Dhanoje may have been a bowman and the ancestor of the Khadoles may have been a beardless youth. The Akaramases, as their name implies, admit

---

poorer classes will sturdily tramp some six or seven miles to market, sell the produce of her field there, and from the proceeds buy articles for household consumption; she will then trudge back home in time to prepare the evening meal for the family."

Regarding their treatment of children, the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, writes: "For the first day or two after birth a child is given milk; and then it is allowed to take the mother's milk; if this is insufficient a wet-nurse is called in. A low caste woman or a Musalman may thus suckle a Brahman child. Until the child is six months old, its head and body are oiled every second or third day, and the body is well hand-rubbed and bathed. The rubbing is to make the limbs supple, and the oil to render it less susceptible of cold. They are very kind to their children, never harsh or quick-tempered. This may in part be due to constitutional lethargy. They seldom refuse a child anything; but, taking advantage of its innocence, will, by dissimulation, make it forget it. The time arrives when this course of conduct is useless, and then the child learns to mistrust the word of its parents. This evil effect is intensified by the dissimulation and reticence necessary among members of large families who wish to live together peaceably. Children thus learn not to repeat what they have seen or heard, and hence arises a tendency to dissimulation."

that their birth is inferior to that of other Kunbis, or Baramases: while many Marathes, amongst whom most of the Kunbi Deshmukhs may be included, claim a doubtful but not improbable descent from the Rajputs. They are comparatively recent immigrants. Unlike ordinary Kunbis they forbid widow-remarriage. The Reve Kunbis came from Hindustan by way of Ahmadabad and Khandesh. Tilole Kunbis form 60·7 per cent. of the whole Kunbi population. There is a tradition that they were once Rajputs, and attached the honorific affix Singh to their names. They are said to have come from a place named Therol in Hindustan.* Much less truthful and orderly, they are not nearly so careful or hardworking as the Pajanes with whom they eat but do not intermarry.†

Occupation.

181. For the Kunbis, who form nearly one-third of the inhabitants of Berar, 43 sub-orders of occupation are enumerated among the male and 31 among the female sex. Of 428,725 males, 118,779 have no occupation, 1,522 are beggars and 227 were prisoners: of 405,449 females 206,390 have no occupation, 660 are beggars and 211 are prostitutes: 2,812 of the males and 5,112 of the females in every 10,000 of each sex are therefore unproductively employed. The chief employment of the caste is agriculture: 288,206, or 6,722 in every 10,000 of the males and 170,690, or 4,210 in every 10,000 females belong to the agricultural class. Among them are 81,276 registered occupants, 47,517 co-sharers, 82,944 cultivators of fields belonging to the heads of their families, 10,560 field-labourers employed by the year, 215,333 daily labourers, and 8,411 cowherds. There are 19,988 males, or 466 in every 10,000, and 27,477 females, or 678 in every 10,000, who earn a livelihood otherwise than in agriculture. Under the provincial Government 424 Kunbis find employment:—1,553 men and 36 women are patels (and most of these are probably agriculturists also, although not so entered), 582 are village watchmen. Belonging to the sub-order of those who are engaged in religious service are 21 Kunbis; seven of these are temple-worshippers; twelve others, entered as haridasas, are devotees who chaunt in chorus the hymns of Tukaram and other saints. None of the caste practise as vakils or pleaders, although nine are stamps-vendors and five are deed-writers. Among Kunbis, as among many other castes, a few native doctors are found. A few dancers, singers, musicians and performers are also enumerated (187 males, 60 females). Schoolmasters and teachers number 160. In different departments of domestic service 2,459 males and 311 females are employed. The commerical class numbers 2,748 males and 26 females: among these are 414 money-lenders, 606 carriers for hire, 236 cart-drivers. The commercial instincts of the Kunbis, to be appreciated, require a reference to the Appendix D to Final Census Table XII. (showing dual occupation): more than one-third of those combining agriculture with some other occupation are Kunbis. The Kunbi, when affluent, loves to dabble in the lending of money or grain: and as a creditor he often proves by no means preferable to the Marwari. To the industrial class belong 3,553 males and 19,093 females. The most noteworthy employments are as follow:—283 men are masons, 97 are carpenters, 12 women are masons' labourers. To the order of persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress, the order which includes all spinners, weavers and dyers, belong 366 males and 15,329 females, the majority of the women being cotton ginners and spinners and thread disentanglers. To the order of persons working and dealing in food and drinks belong 724 males and 2,777 females, the men being chiefly grain chandlers, pounders, publicans, tobacconists and grocers, while nearly all the women follow the second named occupation. Only one man and one woman are sellers of cowdung; the prejudice against working in animal

* Ind. Ant. IV. 110. † Khandesh Gazetter, p. 68.

substances is evidently strong. In vegetable substances, however, 816 men and 429 women work or deal: 380 of the men are sawyers, 108 are timber dealers, 309 gather firewood or cut grass: the women are chiefly grass-cutters. In the order of persons working or dealing in minerals are included 1,254 men and 552 women, the majority of whom are earth workers and road labourers; while among the remainder of the male sex are included charcoal burners and tile and brick-makers, stone-breakers, and dressers, lime-burners, well-sinkers and builders, professional divers, goldsmiths, tinmen and blacksmiths. Even for so large a caste so great a variety of pursuits was hardly to be anticipated.

Malis.

182. The MALI caste, sometimes called Marál in the Wun district, has increased in numbers since last census by 42,761, or 27·9 per cent. They especially affect the fertile taluks of Morsi and Ellichpur: their numbers are scanty in the Wun and Basim districts and in the Chikhli and Melghat taluks. A local tradition makes them immigrants into Berar from the country between the Aravallis and the Vindhya mountains. The highest division are the Phul Malis: others are Gase, Jire, Kati, &c. The Phul Malis will not sow cumin; nor will the Jire Malis sow onions: but the latter cultivate turmeric, and are for that reason despised.* In social characteristics the Malis resemble the Kunbis. 26·7 per cent. of the males and 42·1 per cent of the females are returned as having no occupation. 67·8 per cent of the males and 52·5 per cent of the females belong to the agricultural class; 20,498 of the men and 1,217 women being registered as field occupants, and more than half that number being co-sharers. 5·5 per cent. of the men and 5·4 per cent. of the women follow occupations other than agriculture; those in the latter case being chiefly cotton ginning and spinning, vegetable-selling, grain-pounding and daily labour. Among the men are 51 patels, 76 Sahúkars, 567 grain chandlers, 278 vegetable-sellers, 141 grass-sellers and 1,762 daily labourers. Among pursuits less extensively patronized are enumerated singing, acting, dancing, various kinds of domestic and commercial service; carrying for hire; working and dealing in cotton, silk, and dress; rope and gunny-bag making; grocery; carpentry and sawing; dealing in charcoal and mineral oil; road labour and building. The only instance however in which metal working has been attempted by this caste is that of five Malis in Pathrot, Ellichpur taluk, who are returned as copper-workers.

Baris.

183. The BARIS (sometimes known as Barayi) number 23,690: Jalgaon is their favourite taluk; although in Akot, Ellichpur, Daryapur, Darwha, Amraoti, Chandur and Morsi their numbers are considerable. South of the Railway line their numbers are few. They are the caste whose speciality it is to keep pan-gardens. Cultivators of wet land or garden produce have however been included with agriculturists in the enumerators' schedules: their tenures are described in the same terms, and are hence indistinguishable from others. Of the 7,023 males and 3,403 females who belong to the agricultural class, only twenty are especially returned as pan-gardeners, although of the 2,375 registered occupants, this description would probably apply to many. Of the working community who remain, 11·1 per cent. of the males and 29·4 per cent. of the females, the majority earn a living by selling betel-leaves: 808 men and 3,073 women are thus engaged. A few of the men are grocers, earth-workers, salt-sellers, &c.: a few of the women are cotton-ginners, vegetable-sellers, grain-pounders, &c.: some of both sexes are daily labourers.

Tamboli.

184. The TAMBOLIS occur chiefly in the Ellichpur, Daryapur and Pusad taluks: their numbers are small, although the caste is well known. The caste occupation, selling

* The reason alleged is that in the turmeric flower is the outline of a small cow tied with a rope, to [illegible] boiling the turmeric damage might ensue.

betel-leaves, is followed by 57 men and 43 women: rather more than double that number are agriculturists: a few are grain chandlers and grocers.

Wanjari.

185. The WANJARÍ caste claims to be of Maratha origin, its name aforetime having been Paundraka. This was a race of Kshatriya origin belonging to the cast of India, and mentioned by Manu (ch. x. v. 43, 44) among those who, by the omission of holy rites and by seeing no Brahmans had gradually sunk to the lowest of the four classes. They allege that they with seven other castes were allies of Parasurama when he ravaged the Haihayas of the Vindhya mountains; and that after this the task of guarding the passes was entrusted to them. From their prowess in keeping down the beasts of prey which infested the gorges and ravines under their charge, they became known as the VANYA-SHATRU, subsequently contracted into Wanjári. In course of time their services were rewarded with grants of land similar to the Metkari inams, and one division of the caste is now known as the Metkari Wanjáris. To confound them with the Banjara carrier-castes, whose name VANACHARI means forest-wanderers, gives them great offence. The men dress like Kunbis: the women never wear the parti-coloured bodices and skirts which Banjara women effect, nor do they patronise the bone bangles with which the latter cover their arms. In religion they are often Bhagavats: they adopt early marriages; and in nearly every point resemble Kunbis. There are Wanjáris, Kunbi Wanjáris, and Wanjári Kunbis: other divisions are the Larjan, Pathári, Raojin and Metkari. They are met with chiefly in the Mekhar taluk, where they number 11,148: they are numerous also in Basim, Mangrul, Chikhli, Murtazapur, Akot, Akola and Balapur.

Occupation.

186. Whether they were orginally of the same race as the Banjaras or not (see para. 297, note), at the recent census only 26 were returned as pack-bullock drivers, whereas 9,212 males (or 64·4 per cent. out of 71·7 per cent. productively employed) and 6,990 females (or 52·7 per cent. out of 53·8 per cent. of the sex productively employed) belong to the agricultural class of the community. The number of khatedars belonging to this caste is 1,937; the co-sharers are 982. A few of the men are sawyers and carpenters, a few of the women are cotton-ginners and grain-pounders, and some of each sex are daily labourers. But the caste is in the main agricultural; its other occupations are comparatively unimportant.

Gujar and Jat castes.

187. The castes which remain are comparatively small and unimportant. The GUJAR caste, so well known in the North-West Provinces, is not very numerous in Berar. It occurs chiefly in the Amraoti, Morsi, Akola, and Khamgaon taluks. Probably they came south from Marwar, where they bear an excellent character for honesty and industry. Kartuji Gujar commanded a squadron of Sivaji's horse in 1663; and at its head acquired the distinction of being the first among the Maratha force to put the Mughals to flight. The JATS, like the Gujars, sometimes claim a Rajput origin: the majority of those in Berar make this claim. Kanjhars often pass themselves off as Jat Bhats. The majority of both castes are agriculturists, but a few of both sexes are dyers among the Gujars and weavers among the Jats.

Kiradi.

188. The KIRADIS are found principally in the Morsi and Ellichpur taluks. The caste is described as a "poor, hard-working, and not very skilful class of cultivators, found in Betul, Hoshangabad, and along the Narbada Valley; some of them hold large estates in Jaipur." They trace their descent from Kanwar Pal, and claim to be a branch of the Yadava Thakur. The Kiradis, Gujars and Raghubansis will smoke from the same hookah and drink from one another's vessels.* Considering the small size of the caste the number of khatedars is large.

* Elliott, i. 328. Sherring, ii. 102; iii. 56.

189. The LODHIS come from the Central Provinces, and belong to the Raipur Lodhis of the Wainganga, a branch much more numerous, but lower in the social scale than those who come from the Ganges and Jumna Doab. They are found chiefly in the Chandur, Ellichpur, and Daryapur taluks; some of them prepare the morinda dye; a few are carpenters, tile-makers, and brick-makers. The KACHHIS are members of the large cultivating caste found in the North-West Provinces. The NAIKWADIS make a claim to social position equal to that of the Maratha Kunbis.

Lodhi, Kachhi, and Naikwadi castes.

The MANKARS, found only in the Ellichpur taluk, although claiming to be a separate caste, are of Kunbi origin, and might with propriety have been entered as a sub-division of that caste. Probably they are the same people as the Mankaris mentioned by Grant Duff.*

ARTISAN CASTES.

190. The castes grouped for convenience sake under this heading are—(1) SONAR, or worker in precious metals; (2) LOHAR or KHATI, with the (3) JIRAYAT, (4) GHISADI, (5) PANCHAL, (6) GHANPHOD, and (7) KARAJGAR castes, all of whom work in iron; (8) KASARS, workers in brass; (9) TAMBATKARS or coppersmiths; (10) KATHILKARS or tinsmiths; (11) OTARI, casters and founders; (12) SUTAR or Wádhi (Hind. Barhai), carpenters; (13) KUMBHAR, potters; (14) BHONDEKAR, or Bhondi Kumbhar, wandering potters; (15) KANCHARI, and (16) LAKHARI, workers in glass and lac bangles; (17) PATHROT, also called Patharphod and Dagarphod, and the (18) GOTEPHOD, both of whom are stone-workers; (19) BELDARS, and (20) GAONDI, also known as Raj, masons and builders.†

Castes included under this heading.

191. The Lohar, Kumbhar, Kasar, Sutar, and Sonar castes are said to be the descendants by a Sudra mother, of Visvakarma, the architect of the heavens. Other artisans, such as the Tambatkars and Pathrots, pretend to a similar footing. The claims of some of the artisans to belong to the twice-born castes indicates a quarrel of old standing. The Rathakaras or Sutars of the Vedic times were admitted to the sacrifices, and to them the Ribhus were assigned as their particular deity. But in the Ramayana the artificers "who wrought with wood and stone," although summoned by Vasishta to sacrifice are, in the description of the city of Oude, mentioned separately from the four chief castes (Ram. I. 5, 12). In the Mackenzie MSS., however, there is an account of the marriage of a Sonar youth to the daughter of a Brahman poet in the Tailanga country.

Origin of certain Artisan castes.

192. The Sonars and Kasars invest their children with the sacred thread when they are seven years old, the ceremony being sometimes performed by a Brahman and sometimes by one of their own castemen. Some Sutars and Lohars also wear the thread, the well-to-do assuming it in childhood, and the poorer from the time of their marriage. To Sutars of lower origin, such as Vidur, Jhari and Chamaria Sutars, the wearing of the thread is forbidden: while Kuka Sutars are said to wear it at the time of marriage and after visiting their god Biswarmaji (Visvakarma) at Ellora.

Wearing the sacred thread.

---

* Mankari literally means a great man. It was originally the name by which those Marathas who had been Mansabdars under the old Muhammadan monarchies in the Deccan were distinguished. Latterly, however, it was assumed by every Maratha at the head of a body of horse, who could boast of being a wattandar.—G. Duff, p. 156.

† The Sikalgar, or up-country knife-grinders, are also included in this section; the name is however that of an occupation rather than a caste.

193. The Sonars have religious teachers of their own caste, the Acháris of the Peninsula and the Sonar Brahmans of the Dakhan; and they are said to have claimed and vindicated their right against the Brahmans to perform their own marriage ceremonies.* The Sonars and Kasars in particular, and sometimes also the five chief artisan castes, are known collectively as the "Panchals" (*cf.* para. 198), the name by which the tribes governed by the Pandhus were formerly designated. The name may be a relic of that nine-fold division of India "which is first described by the astronomers Parasara" and Varáha Mihira,† although it was probably older than their time, and was afterwards adopted by the authors of several of the Puranas." According to this arrangement "Panchála was the chief district of the Central division," and would correspond roughly with Central India and Northern Maharashtra of the present day.‡ Another proof of the age and local respectability of the pretensions of the Panchals is afforded by their position in the village communities. The carpenter heads the list of Balutedars, the blacksmith coming second; the goldsmith heads the list of Álutedars.

Status.

194. Among the Sonars there are several divisions, the most important being the Vaishya, Malvi and Panchal. The first division take Brahmans as their gurus, and Brahmans will drink water from their hands, but not from Panchal Sonars, who take gurus from their own caste. The latter however are said to be most particular in their abstention from animal food and strong drink, in which some Vaishyas and all Malvi Sonar indulge. The last class, whose name indicates their origin, generally have Bhats from Indore to officiate at their great festivals. Other smaller divisions are the Ahir, Devangan, Kadsi, Lad and Tailanga Sonars.

Sonars.

The Sonars, who are admitted to be the head of the artisan community, wear turbans like the Brahmans, a fashion in which Kasars follow them. All the artisan castes, except some Jain Sonars, are worshippers of Devi.

The Sonars discountenance the remarriage of widows, which the Panchal division of Kasars permit. The Kasars take their name from the bell-metal (kanse) in which they work. In the N.-W. Provinces the Kasbharas are held by Elliot (i. 159) to be one of the sub-divisions of the Sonar caste. They are said to take for their religious guide the Katanka Purana, and to have come from Bundelkhand. In the list presented to the Government by the Puna Brahmans (Dr. Wilson, p. 65,) both Sonars and Kasars are placed in social rank above the Kunbi, while Tambatkar and Sutar are of the status of the cultivators, and other artisans are "lower than Sudras."

195. The Tambatkars are found chiefly in the Ellichpur, Akola and Amraoti taluks: more than one-half their number live at the four towns, Karajgaon (191), Pinjar (103), Amraoti (97), and Ellichpur (36). They derive their name from the metal, copper, in which they work. 191, or 45·6 per cent. of the caste follow this occupation, 45 others are returned as sellers of brass and copper-ware, 9 are tinners, 7 are earth-workers, 6 are masons, and 28 are agriculturists. The women, when they pursue out-door occupations, are generally field-labourers, cotton-spinners, or a few are returned as workers in copper, clay and wooden doll-makers. The Jharekari, lower in the social scale than any of the preceding castes, and found chiefly in the Pusad taluk, gets his living by shifting the ashes and dust left in a Sonár's work-shop. The Kathilkar, as his name implies, is a tinman. A more

Tambatkars.

Jharekari: Kathilkar.

---

* The authorities given are—(*a*) Suit No. 205 of 1814 on the file of the Chittur Court, and (*b*) Bombay Government letters No. 707 and 811 of 1824.

† A. D. 550.

‡ *Cf.* Cunningham Anc. Geog. I., p. 6, and Map No. 2.

important caste, numerically, are the Otaris, who are founders and casters of bell-metal, making and selling idols, toe-rings and diverse vessels. They occur in every taluk except Wun; but chiefly frequent the Amraoti and Akola districts. The Bhondekars, found only in the Malkapur taluk, are wandering Kumbhars who claim Chittur as their home, and subsist by making and selling images of the goddess Devi. The Kancharis and Lakharis are workers and dealers in bangles. The former caste sell their bangles generally to the lower ranks of the Kasars, who dispose of them by retail sale. They make other female ornaments also, but generally confine themselves to lac and glass for their materials. The Lakharis number 99 only, and are found chiefly in the Amraoti district. Some of them are said to come from Marwar.* The former caste numbers 436, of whom 60 per cent. are found in the taluks Chandur, Daryapur, Chikhli and Darwha. A few (30) of the men in the Kanchari caste subsist by agriculture: pot-selling is also occasionally adopted as an occupation; but one-third of the caste still make bangles, an occupation in which, especially in the Ellichpur district, their women often aid them. In other districts the females of the caste more frequently resort to field-labour as a means of livelihood. Among the Lakharis while bangle-making is still the chief employment, some of both sexes are returned as field-labourers, and a few of the men as cloth-sellers.

Otari.

Bhondekar.

Kanchari.

Lakhari.

196. The Beldars get their name from the use of the Bel, or mattock, in digging. Three if not four divisions are known in Berar, one of Maratha and two of Hindustani origin. Col. Hervey describes the former division as "a widely extended wandering tribe: some of their gangs appoint a jemadar: others do not. They are Hindus worshipping Vyankobaṭ; their dead are buried. Bigamy is allowed, and wives are paid for. Occasionally they commit crimes, especially at jatras: their children are clever pilferers." The Gaondi caste is also known as Raj Gaondi or Raj: they resemble the Raj Kumars. The Beldars number 11,494: they are found in every taluk, but are especially numerous in Chandur and Darwha. The Gaondis only number 534, and of them 120 occur in the Pusad taluk.

Beldar.

Gaondis.

197. The Sutar (Sansc. Sutrakara) literally a "maker of string," or a "worker by string, gets his designation probably either from sometimes joining planks by string, or from his using string in planning or measuring." ‡ In this caste the Kharátis or turners who come from Hindustan are the highest division. Malvi Sonars will drink water from their hands, but not from those of a Panchal Sutar, with whom indeed a Kharati refuses to eat. Panchal and Jhare Sutars however abstain from animal flesh and strong drink, and some have recently shown a further itching for Brahmanic ceremonial by wearing silk clothes at their dinner. Their widows do not shave their heads like those of the Vaishya Sonars. Their gurus are either Brahmans, Gosawis or Sutar Sadhus. The term Barhai is in Berar frequently confined to carpenters who work by the job.

Sutar.

198. Of the Lohars although there are said to be 12½ sub-divisions four only are important. These are the Marathi, Panchal, Ghisadi, and Jirayat. The Marathi Lohars or Khatis, when balutedars of their villages, do the iron-work of the agricultural implements, and perform the necessary repairs, just as the Sutar does the wood-

Khati or Lohar.

---

* There were seven married male Lakharis counted in Malkapur taluk, but no married women.

† Others worship Mari-Mata, represented by a stone placed under a babul tree: before this they offer a goat on some Tuesday in Asarh.

‡ Dr. Wilson Hindu Caste I., 440.

work. Neither provides material, and the grain dues of the former are much smaller than those of the latter. The Sutar's rate is generally 24 lbs. of jawari per yoke of ploughing oxen. Ghisádis, who sometimes claim a Rajput orgin, and who are found chiefly in the Buldana and Basim and Pusad taluks, are inferior blacksmiths doing rough work only. Ghanphods are also common smiths: Karajgars repair match-locks, whereas Jirayats, who occur chiefly in the Akola district and the Malkapur taluk, do fine work. A few of the Jirayats are field-labourers: here and there one follows some other handicraft than that peculiar to the caste, but the majority of them are iron-smiths. Their women occasionally help them in their work, by blowing the bellows, &c., but more frequently work as daily labourers in the fields. Among the Ghisadis such aid in his ordinary work is more often exacted by the husband from the wife, and women who live by field-labour are comparatively few: the number of men in this caste, who from age or infirmity are unable to earn a livelihood, is very high, being one-third of the entire male population. That a smaller proportion than usual of the male sex, and a larger proportion than usual of the female sex, should be engaged in productive occupations is, as will subsequently be seen, a frequent feature in wandering castes. A vagrant life seems to render the men less robust and healthy, and hence to necessitate a larger demand for female aid. The Panchals are described as "a wandering caste of smiths living in grass-mat huts, and using as fuel the roots of thorn bushes, which they batter out on the ground with the back of a short-handled axe peculiar to themselves." The Berari Panchals, who differ from the Dakhani division in the custom of shaving their heads and beards on the death of a parent, have been in the province for some generations. They live in small pals or tents, and move from place to place with buffaloes, donkeys and occasionally ponies to carry their kit. The women of the Berari division may be distinguished from those of the Dakhani Panchals by their wearing lugades tucked in at the back (kasote). The Panchals as enumerated however seem to include some of the Panchal Sonars and Sutars. Of the 472 men who are productively employed, 175 are iron-smiths, and 120 work in gold, and 69 are carpenters: 59 others get a living by agriculture, 29 of these being khatedars. Of the women, 68·8 per cent. are unemployed, 12 per cent. are field labourers, &c., and 11·5 per cent. assist in the blacksmiths' work. Of the Panchals therefore as enumerated it is clear that not more than one-third can belong to the class of wandering smiths. The caste is most numerous in Kelapur and Wun, but occurs in smaller numbers in every district except Basim. The iron-working castes generally are especially strong in the towns of Amraoti and Ellichpur; in the former they number 131 and in the latter 143.

Ghisádi.

Ghanphod.

Karajgar.

Jirayat

Panchal.

199. The Pathrots, whose name is a contraction of Pathar-wat, or stone-dresser, are stone workers: and the Gotephods are a branch of the same people, making and repairing hand-mills and doing rougher work, such as stone-breaking, &c., occupations in which their women assist them. Both castes are numerically weak, the latter being confined to the Melghát and Darwha taluks; and the Pathrots occurring only, in numbers above fifty, in the taluks of Akola, Balapur, Chikhli, Malkapur, Darwha and Basim. Of 380 Pathrot males 250 are engaged in productive occupations: of these 98 are repairers and 66 are makers of hand-mills (chakkies); 19 are stone-breakers, 7 are stone-dressers, and 42 belong to the agricultural class. Among the women field labour and the repair of hand-mills are the most common employments: some make hand-mills and others break stones.

Pathrot.

200. The carpenter, blacksmith, potter and goldsmith castes, by reason of their places in the village community, are kept to a certain extent evenly distributed throughout the Province; but Table No. 88, giving the percentage which the Hindu artisan castes form of the whole community in each taluk, shows that special industrial advantages counteract the influence of a decaying system. In two towns, as already instanced, the Khatis number over 100: in Amraoti the Sutars number 252; in Ellichpur they number 237; in Akot and in Bhiltek they number 121; in Sheagaon 115; and in Basim 105. There are no fewer than twenty-three towns and six villages in each of which the Sonar caste numbers one hundred and upwards; 18·6 per cent. of the entire caste having congregated at these few centres. Two hundred and upwards are found in each of the towns named in Table No. 89. Throughout the Amraoti district the artisan castes form 5 per cent. of the populace. Carpenters and potters are especially numerous in the Amraoti taluk; as are carpenters and iron-workers in Chandur. In the Morsi taluk also, although the number of Sutars falls short of those for the two talukas named, it exceeds the number in any other taluk except Malkapur. In the Murtazapur taluk the number of Kasars is comparatively high; in Ellichpur, particularly at the towns of Ellichpur, Karajgaon and Pathrot Kasars are numerous; in Amraoti, the Kumbhars. Akot has more Sonars than any other taluk. In the three hilly talukas iron-workers are unusually numerous; workers in other metals, including potters and stone-workers, being scarce. The need for Sutars is apparently not felt in the Melghat. In the Basim district the stone-working castes are sparsely scattered, while the castes whose members work in the precious metals and in iron are also scantily represented. The number of Kasars, however, in the Basim taluk exceeds that in any other; Basim, Harale, Risod and Sirpur being the places at which they chiefly congregate. In the Chikhli and Malkapur talukas also, especially at Isoli, Dhar and Malkapur, the caste is unusually strong.

Distribution of the Artisan castes.

Table No. 88—Distribution of the Artisan castes..

Taluk.	Strength of Artisan castes.	Percentage on total population.
Amraoti	8,225	5·0
Chandur	8,998	5·2
Morsi	5,985	4·6
Murtazapur	5,389	4·9
Akola	6,160	4·4
Akot	6,495	4·5
Balapur	4,541	4·2
Jalgaon	4,678	4·4
Khamgaon	4,030	4·2
Ellichpur	6,593	4·5
Daryapur	5,558	4·5
Melghat	591	1·4
Chikhli	5,820	4·2
Malkapur	7,466	4·4
Mehkar	5,254	4·0
Yeotmal	4,781	4·4
Darwha	6,840	5·2
Kelapur	3,311	4·2
Wun	3,603	5·0
Basim	6,235	4·0
Mangrul	2,865	3·8
Pusad	4,288	3·4

Table No. 89—Distribution of the Sonar caste in certain towns.

Town.	Strength of Sonar caste.
Akot	428
Ellichpur	426
Amraoti	400
Karanja	270
Deulgaon R.	226
Khamgaon	204
Talegaon D.	204
Nir P.	201
Akola	201

Table No. 90—Distribution of Wood and Iron-working castes in the hilly taluks..

Taluk.	Percentage of Total No. of Artisans (castes) who are		
	Iron-workers.	Carpenters.	Others.
Melghat	53·5	4·9	41·6
Kelapur	32·3	30·9	36·8
Wun	34·6	31·8	33·6
Province	13·7	25·8	60·5

Increase since 1867.

201. The increase of numbers since 1867 is more marked in the carpenter than in any other artisan caste. They have increased by 19·4 per cent.; the iron-workers (including Panchals and others) have increased only 17·4 per cent., and the goldsmiths by 15·2 per cent.

Occupations: special caste occupation.

202. In each of the four large artisan castes, the Sonars, Kasars, Lohars, and Sutars, the males may be divided into four classes—(*a*) those who from age or infirmity follow no occupation, (*b*) those who follow the occupation peculiar to their caste, (*c*) those who are agriculturists, and (*d*) those who follow some other than their caste calling or agriculture. Thirty-three per cent. among the goldsmith caste, thirty-one per cent. among the Kasars, and thirty per cent. among ironsmiths and carpenters are unproductive members of their caste. Forty-four per cent. of the goldsmith caste are goldsmiths by trade; among the Kasars forty-one per cent. are workers and dealers in brass or in bangles, there being three of the latter to one of the former; among the Lohars, forty-nine per cent. are ironsmiths; and among the Sutars 53·5 per cent. are carpenters.

Agriculture.

203. Agriculture is an occupation affected by each caste. Among the Sonars 18·5 per cent. are agriculturists: among these are 729 registered occupants and 340 co-sharers, while 1,201 are merely daily field-labourers. Among the Kasars 20 per cent. of the males are agriculturists: this number includes 187 registered occupants, 97 co-sharers, and 373 daily field-labourers. Among Lohar males 14 per cent. are agriculturists: 259 of these are registered occupants, 108 are co-sharers, 460 are daily field-labourers. Among Sutars 14·5 per cent. of the caste are agriculturists: of these 872 are registered occupants, 375 are co-sharers, and 674 are daily labourers. In the agricultural portion of each of these castes those who are mere daily-labourers are the minority, and those who are bound by some stronger or more durable attachment to the soil form the majority, of that portion of the caste.

Other occupations.

204. Those who not being agriculturists follow some other occupation than that peculiar to their caste, form among the Sonars 4·5 per cent. of the whole number, among the Kasars eight per cent., among the Lohars seven per cent., and among the Sutars only 1·6 per cent. Among the 633 Sonars there are 21 official employés, inclusive of 8 patels and a patwari; four native doctors, ten public performers and nine private teachers: sixty-five belong to the domestic class, and 158 are mercantile men and general traders. In this latter body are included forty Sonars money-lenders and twenty-six money-changers. In his business life a Sonar is noted for an acuteness sometimes bordering on dishonesty; there is a proverb which says that he will cheat his own mother. In other handicrafts than that from which he gets his name, the Sonar sometimes engages: 64 are entered as coppersmiths, 7 as blacksmiths and 13 as carpenters. Exceptional instances are enumerated also of Sonars following the trade of a mason, weaver, dyer, tailor, dairyman, grocer, &c.

Among the Kasars the commercial element is strong owing to the number of hawkers and pedlars who vend bangles: there are however only 16 Kasar bankers or money-lenders. There are eight blacksmiths, two goldsmiths and two coppersmiths enumerated among this caste. Tailoring, weaving, stone-dressing and grocery are also returned as occupations followed by Kasars.

Among the Lohars the commercial instinct is weak; four native bankers and one money-changer belong to this caste. Six masons, five cloth-sellers, eight grocers, eight road-labourers and fourteen goldsmiths belong to this caste: but after iron-working the favourite occupation of the Lohars appears to be carpentry: no fewer than 238 are carpenters.

The Sutar caste, like the three preceding, furnishes a very small contingent to the body of public performers and actors: the commercial element also is small. Forty Sutars are returned as ironsmiths, ten as road-labourers. This caste however ventures very little on other forms of labour than carpentry or agriculture.

Female occupations.

205. That the Sonars are the most prosperous of the artisan castes may be inferred from the fact that 77·6 per cent. of their females are returned as of no occupation: the percentage

among the Kasars and Sutars is about 72, and among the Lohars only 61·5. Among the poorer members of each caste the women work in the fields: 17·8 per cent. among Sonar women and 13·0 per cent. among Kasars are returned as agriculturists, and are chiefly daily labourers, although 33 Sonar and Kasar women hold fields in their own name. Among Lohars 25·8 per cent. and among Sutars 22·8 per cent of the women thus gain a maintenance. Among the remaining 4·7 per cent. of Sonar women, the majority get their living by cotton-ginning, grain-pounding and grinding and miscellaneous daily labour. Among the remaining 14·6 per cent. of Kasar women, the majority are makers and fitters and sellers of glass and lac bangles: others are cotton-ginners, grain-grinders and daily labourers. Among the remaining Lohar women the majority, nearly eight per cent. of the caste, assist in the craft of their lords and masters, by blowing the blacksmiths' bellows, &c., a considerable number are daily labourers, grain-pounders, cotton-ginners and spinners: a few work in wood or on the roads. A considerable number of Sutar women are cotton-spinners, and ginners, grain-pounders, and daily labourers; a few are road labourers and bellows-blowers. Here and there in each of these castes a female money-lender may be found: and in each there are a few prostitutes.

Occupations of Gaondis, Beldars and Kumbhars.

206. In the small caste known as Raj or Gaondi, of the 210 men who are productively employed, 83 belong to the agricultural class and 99 are either masons, earth-workers or stone-breakers: only twenty-eight follow other occupations. Of the 105 women actively employed, 33 belong to the agricultural class, 22 are stone-breakers or earth-workers, 17 are daily-labourers, and 23 are sellers of dairy produce. In the larger caste of Beldars 30·4 per cent. of the males are returned as of no occupation, and a nearly equal number as agriculturists, while 35 per cent. are workers in stone, clay, &c.: in this latter occupation 23 per cent. of the women join, 28·8 per cent. being agriculturists and 43 per cent. being of no occupation. Of the remaining 215 men and 296 women, 106 of the former and 194 of the latter are daily labourers, 22 men and 9 women are masons and masons' labourers respectively, a small number of each sex are domestic or private servants, and of the women 23 are cotton-spinners, and 40 are grain-pounders: other occupations are more exceptional. The Kumbhars have no competition from outsiders to contend against in their caste occupation. More than one-half the entire male population and nearly one-half the entire female population of all ages in this caste are engaged in the manufacture of earthenware (pots, tiles, &c.). Nor do they intrude much on the occupations of other castes; although nearly ten per cent. of the caste (1,134 males, 842 females,) are agriculturists. The purely commercial element in the caste is small: only 5 men are returned as Sahukars. Nine of the men are masons, and three are carpenters: but there are no other instances in which Kumbhars have adopted handicrafts entirely foreign to the caste occupation.

WRITING CASTES.

Castes included under this head.

207. Under this head are included the KASTH, KAYAT, PARBHU and KHATRI castes, the inadequately defined people returned as PURBHAYAS, and the half castes known as VIDURS, GOLAKS and BORALS.

Kasths.

208. The Kasths number only 379, and are found chiefly in the Amraoti and Akola districts. They rank high socially, but are not generally considered to be Brahmans, although they often assume the Brahmanical rank and name. Agriculture and clerkship are their chief employments.

Kayath and Parbhu.

209. The Kayat, Kayath or Kayasth caste, of which the Parbhus appear to be an offshoot, are the "writer" caste of the N. W. P. "They are the clerks and men of the pen all over India," subtle, clever and intellectual and very ready in acquiring a knowledge of English. They claim a Kshatrya origin, and say that their progenitor was born from the wife of Chandrasen, and while still in his mother's womb, (kaya, hence the name Kayasth,) was promised by Parasurama to the Rishi Dálabia on condition that he should be brought up to lead a peaceful life. He accordingly forswore arms, and invented reading and writing. The son was Viswanath, a mighty ruler: in his time the name Prabhu (the Creator) was adopted: it was afterwards corrupted into Parbhu. The Parbhus of Berar came from the Konkan; they served under the Bhonslas at Nagpur, and did not appear in any numbers in Berar until the districts were assigned. They number now 477, and are found chiefly in Akola and Ellichpur: the Kayats number 1,066, and are found chiefly in Ellichpur, Daryapur and Akot taluks.

Khatri.

210. The home of the Khatris, the caste to which Akbar's famous minister Todar Mall belonged, is the Panjab. Their claim to rank as Kshatriyas is considered by Sir G. Campbell to be well founded. Rajputs however will not eat with them; they are "staunch Hindus: and it is somewhat singular that while giving a religion and priests to the Sikhs, they themselves are comparatively seldom Sikhs. They are a very fine, fair, handsome race, and are very generally educated." Their number is 2,015: one-third of whom are found in the Amraoti taluk. Among Kayats, Parbhus and Khatris, the percentage who are engaged as Government or commercial clerks is very large. In these castes 75·8 per cent., 51·5 per cent., and 69·4 per cent., respectively, of the males are productively employed: among the Kayats nearly one-sixth of these are Government or village employés, among the Parbhus one-half and among the Khatris 5·5 per cent. Only seven Parbhus are agriculturists: but in the other two castes the agricultural element is much stronger. 21·5 per cent. of the males being thus occupied. Working and dealing in silk are the occupations of 3·25 per cent. of the Khatri caste. Six men of this caste are entered as blacksmiths. The Parbhus appear to keep their women strictly within doors: only three are returned as following any occupation. For nearly two-thirds of the Khatri women and four-fifths of the Kayat women the same entry is made; but about nine per cent. in each caste earn a living as agriculturists. 170, or rather over 18 per cent. of the Khatri women work in silk and cotton, and a few are grain pounders. The Parbhus are evidently the most aristocratic of the three castes.

Purbhaya.

211. The Purbhaya or Eastern caste number 262, and are found chiefly in the Amraoti and Malkapur taluks. Their name merely indicates the direction in which their birth-place lies.

Vidur.

212. Vidur is almost, if not quite, synonymous with Krishnapakshi, although a distinction is sometimes raised by maintaining that the father of a Vidur may be a Kunbi or a man of even a lower caste; while the male parent of a Krishnapakshi is always a Brahman or another Krishnapakshi. As a rule the term Vidur is restricted to the illegitimate offspring of Brahman fathers by mothers of lower caste, and to the decendants of such offspring when the fathers are Kunbis or men of lower caste, the usual term applied is Akaramase.*

The divisions among the Vidurs correspond to the divisions to which the original male parents belonged: *e. g.*, Rigvedi, Madhyandani, Kanwva, Nárhad, &c. In dress too the Vidurs copy the Brahmans. If a Vidur woman have an illegitimate child, and the father be a Brahman, the child remains a Vidur, but if a Vidur woman or man be detected in adultery with one of a lower caste, he or she is outcaste, and the offspring, if any, has no claim to their property.

* *i. e.*, Eleven-twelfths of a tola: short weight.

213. The Vidurs are a large caste, numbering 11,747, and met with in every taluk: they are most numerous in Amraoti and Chandur. They form however one of the few instances in which a caste has decreased in numbers since the last Census. Their numbers then were 15,155. They are, notwithstanding their origin, both respectable and respected. 2·9 per cent. of the males are in Government service. Those belonging to the commercial class comprise nearly eight per cent. of the caste, exclusive of the grocers, who alone number 222, and of other dealers who, like the grocers, are classified under the industrial class. Thirty-nine per cent. of the males are engaged in agricultural pursuits, more than one quarter of this number being registered field occupants, and more than one-eighth being co-sharers in fields. A few work in textile fabrics, and one man is a brazier. One-third of the female sex are also productively employed; nearly three-quarters of them being field holders, workers, or labourers, and the remainder chiefly grain-pounders and daily labourers.

Decrease in number.

Occupation.

214. Similar in origin to the Vidurs are the Golaks and the Borals. The former are the illegitimate offspring of a Brahman widow: if after her husband's decease, she had omitted to shave her head, her illegitimate children are known as Rand Golaks: if her head was shaved, they are designated Mund Golaks; if their father be unknown, they are called Kund Golaks. Only 356 Golaks were enumerated at the census, one-third of them being found in the Malkapur taluk and one quarter in Balapur. There are comparatively a large number of beggars in this caste. The father of a Boral may belong to any caste: the mother is a Vaishnava belonging to a caste whose women shave their heads after their husbands' death. Borals were enumerated in three taluks, Darhwa, Mekhar and Chikhli: they aggregate 163, and seem to prefer grocery and grain chandling to any other occupations. The returns for such a caste are naturally open to suspicion.

Golak & Boral castes.

CASTES CONNECTED WITH THE PREPARATION OF FOOD.

215. Under this head are included the BHARBHUNJAS or grain parchers; the HALWAIS or confectioners; the GANDHIS or grocers and perfumers; the KHATIKS, or butchers; all of whom have to do with solid food: the KALALS, or liquor distillers; the PASIS, or liquor drawers; the TELIS, or oil-pressers; and the LONARIS, known also as Lunigas, or salt-preparers.

Castes included under this head.

216. The appellation Bharbunja, Halwai, and Gandhi are names of trades rather than of castes. Some connexion seems to exist between the Bharbhunjas and the Bhois (see below, para. 239), although the former are socially much superior to the latter, and the grain parched by them is eaten by all castes. The total strength of this caste is only 396: of these 124 are found in the Ellichpur taluk. The Halwais number 192, and are found chiefly in the Chikhli and Malkapur taluks. The Gandhis number only 56. These three instances possibly exemplify the growth of caste, by showing how the selection of a particular trade is sufficient to segregate those following it from the rest of the community. Of the 265 Bharbhunja males 16 are parchers of grain and 96 are sellers of parched grain: probably most of the latter are also grain parchers; 58 belong to the agricultural class, 12 are grain chandlers and four are grocers. The women of the caste, whose number is strangely small, follow the same occupations. In the Halwai caste 45 out of the 77 men and 9 out of the 19 women who are productively employed are confectioners: there are four Sahukars in this small caste.

Bharbhunja, Halwai and Gandhi castes.

217. The Khatik, or butcher, is by reason of the impurity of his calling, placed very low in the social scale. The contempt for this trade exists among Musalmans also. The caste has increased in number from 4,069 to 4,487, or by 10·3 per cent: they muster most strongly in the Amraoti, Ellichpur and Daryapur taluks: there are very few in the Basim district. They number 100 and upwards at Ellichpur, Anjangaon Surji and Rajapet. One-third of the males and 44 per cent. of the females are unoccupied; 537 of the men and 194 of the women arebutchers; 178 of the men and 24 of the women are engaged in herding cattle and sheep. A large part of the caste however are simple agriculturists; 580 men and 758 women are thus returned: the men are occasionally liquor distillers, hide dealers and dyers, and timber merchants; the women sometimes sell grass and firewood.

Khatik.

218. The Kalals of Berar usually distinguish their caste as Marathi or Tailange Kalal: the divisions neither eat together nor intermarry. Occasionally Larsa, Purbhaya and Hindustani Kalals (or Kalwars) are met with. Although tari* was, according to tradition, the first liquor drawn by a Kalal, their legitimate business is now confined to boiling and distilling moha, and manufacturing country liquor. The caste is held in higher esteem than are the Shanars of Tinevelly or the Yendras of the Telangana country. The women wear large and heavy nose-rings: their bangles on the left hand are of glass and on the right hand of silver. The caste is troublesome and litigious: they appear both in the criminal and civil courts in larger numbers, proportionately, than does any other Sudra caste. The Pásis, who are liquor drawers, come from Bengal.

Kalál.

219. The Kaláls have since 1867 increased in number from 9,187 to 14,943, or by 62·7 per cent. They are specially numerous in the Amraoti, Chandur, Morsi, Daryapur and Yeotmal taluks. Amraoti (68 males, 39 females,) is the only town in which their numbers exceed one hundred.

Increase since 1867.

220. The Kalals are an example of the extent to which agriculture is, in a province like Berar, embraced by a caste whose normal occupation is wholly distinct from agriculture: of the male sex, in which 69·7 per cent. are productively employed, nearly 37·7 per cent. belong to the agricultural class, and less than 21 per cent. are liquor distillers: of the female sex, in which only 40·3 per cent. are productively employed, about 32 per cent. belong to the agricultural class, and less than two per cent. are liquor distillers. The limited scope for the liquor trade, and the facilities for agriculture, are of course the causes for this change; other Kalals resort to commerce and industry: 28 are money-lenders, thirty are grain chandlers, three are sawyers, nineteen are carpenters, one is a lime-burner: a few of both sexes deal in oil and oil-cake: 48 of the women are cotton-ginners or spinners; and 302 are daily labourers.

Occupation.

221. Of Telis there are several divisions. The Rathor Telis are the highest. They claim to have been originally Kshatriyas, who concealed their caste to escape the wrath of Parasurama. The Maratha Telis sprang (so they relate) from the blood of the demon Tilasur, who was protected by Siva: in honour of Siva' bullock Nandi they bind the eyes of their own oxen when yoked to the mill: and the legend possibly signifies that they were anterior but friendly to the Aryan invaders. In the days of Manu they were a despised class: a Brahman was allowed to live by agriculture or by the "truth and falsehood of trade," but was warned that if he descended so low as to sell sesamum seeds, he would

Teli.

* The primeval Kalal was created by Parvati when one day she was athirst in the jungle. He drew tari from the date palm, and the goddess appointed him and his offspring to be drawers of liquor to mankind, but forbad their drinking of the liquor they drew. The Kaláls have observed the command, and their wives observe the prohibition. Some Marathi Kalals state that they do not drink.

certainly be born again as a worm in the excrement of a dog. The Pardesi or Hindustani Telis relate that they are the descendants of thirteen sepoys, who accompanied Aurangzib to the Deccan; and who adopted the oil-trade, finding that it paid better than warfare. The remaining divisions are the Lingayat, Larsa, Karsa, Erandol, Tailanga (or Gandlewáru) and the Akaramases, or half-caste.

In honour of their god Mahadeo, Telis generally refrain from working their oil mills on Monday, the day sacred to him.

Increase and distribution of caste.

222. The Teli caste has since 1867 increased in numbers from 66,023 to 75,552, or by 14·4 per cent., and is much more numerous in the Chandur taluk than elsewhere. They are one of the largest castes in the province, the Kunbis, Malis, and Mahars alone outnumbering them.

Occupation.

223. Nearly 29 per cent. of the male sex have no productive occupation: rather over 51 per cent. are returned as belonging to the agricultural class: about 13½ per cent. are pressers and sellers of oil and oilcake. Oil-pressing is an occupation which fits in well with agriculture: the oil mill employs the oxen on off days, and the jawari crop provides them with good and cheap fodder: hence it is not surprising that more than twelve per cent. of the caste should have fields registered in their names, and nearly half that number be co-sharers. A small proportion of the caste, nearly 1·4 per cent., belong to the commercial class; among them are 59 money-lenders, 165 grain-chandlers, and 111 carriers. In the industrial class the most noticeable entries are 23 sugar-refiners, 131 grocers, 12 sawyers, 23 carpenters, and 3 blacksmiths. Among the female sex slightly more than one-half are productively employed; and more than two-thirds of these are engaged in agricultural pursuits, chiefly daily field labour. More than nine per cent. however are engaged in the caste calling; other occupations less frequently followed are cotton-ginning and spinning, grain-pounding, and the sale of grass.

The number of oil and oil-cake dealers in this caste is nearly six times the number of the oil-mill workers: the former occupation is followed by the poorer Telis, who either have no mill or cannot afford to keep bullocks. A Teli with one mill will make a profit of eight to ten annas for every working day.

Lonari.

224. The Lonaris, sometimes called Mit Lonaris, are the caste whose normal occupation is the manufacture of salt by evaporation in salt-pits. As might be expected, they are most numerous in the Akot taluk. The salt wells were formerly the most curious mineral specialty of the Berar valley. They were sunk into what was supposed to be a kind of subterranean lake or reservoir of water, extending more than 50 miles in length and about ten in breadth; on both sides of the Purna river; the chief wells were near Dahihanda.

The Lonari caste numbers only 888 in all, and now that their special trade has departed, a few of both sexes have become burners of charcoal and lime, but the majority are agriculturists.

CASTES CONNECTED WITH THE PREPARATION OF RAIMENT.

Castes included under this head.

225. Under this heading are included the dyers, Atari, Nirali and Rangari: the weavers, Koshti, Sali, Patwi and Halbi: the Chipis or cloth stampers, and the Simpis or tailors (often known as Darzis).

Atari (Rangrez).

226. The Hindu Atari caste corresponds with the Musalman Rangrez.* They use dyes made of log wood and safflower. The latter gives a bright orange colour which can be

* This class is found among the Musalmans of Berar and those from Marwar. The latter marry only among themselves: the former intermarry with Musalman bangle sellers and perfume vendors.

brought to different shades but is not fast. The Ataris sell kunku (red turmeric) and misi (a mixture of gallnut, sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper). The former is used to mark the forehead, and the latter as a dentifrice. The Atari caste is very small, numbering only 75 in all. Both sexes engage in the work of dyeing.

Nirali.

227. The Niralis, or indigo-dyers, are still in numbers, aggregating only 64. They are weavers, but their name is properly that of an occupation rather than of a caste.

Rangari.

228. The Rangaris are a large caste, most numerous in the Ellichpur, Malkapur and Darwha taluks. Their number is 12,471. The chief division is known as the Bhaosar Rangaris: the Niralis are sometimes considered as another division. They worship Hinglaj Bhawani, Dawal Malik and Khandoba; and beginning at the Gudi Padwa (or Hindu New Year's day), they observe a fortnight's holiday, during which all business is suspended, and a subscription is raised in order that a caste dinner may be held. They use morinda, indigo and safflower as dyes. They are governed in caste matters by a panch or council, and an elective head-man or chaudari. The caste is said to have come originally from Gujarat.* The towns and villages in which they are most numerous are Ellichpur (429 M. 469 F.) and Borgaon Pet (160 M. 163 F.) in the Ellichpur taluk; Wun (133 M. 140 F.); Digras (164 M. 188 F.) and Ner (196 M. 182 F.) in the Darwha taluk; Patulda (277 M. 304 F.) in the Jalgaon taluk; Nandura B. (194 M. 192 F.) and Nandura Kh. (293 M. 293 F.) in the Malkapur taluk: Karanja (180 M. 150 F.); Patur (152 M. 109 F.) and Balapur (112 M. 149 F.) in the Balapur taluk. The unemployed portion of both sexes is high, being 30·6 per cent. among the males and 64·9 per cent. among the females: 18·2 per cent. of the former and 12 per cent. of the latter sex belong to the agricultural class. Those who follow the caste occupation include among the males 23 morinda-pounders and diggers, 39 indigo-pounders and dealers, 2,094 dyers of cotton fabrics, and 364 sellers of cloth; in all nearly two-fifths of the male sex besides one-seventh of the females are thus employed. A few of both sexes are tailors.

Weaving castes: Koshti, Sali and Patwi.

229. Beside the weaving of coarse blankets carried on chiefly by Dhangars and Mahars, weaving is the hereditary occupation of at least three castes in Berar. These are the Koshtis, who weave white cotton cloths with coloured borders; the Salis, who weave white silken cloth;* and the Patwis, who make cotton and silk waist-bands (Kardora), and knit gold and silver ornaments into necklaces and bracelets. The Koshtis, although the most numerous, are in some respects the lowest of the three castes: their women are reputed to be frail, and their men intemperate. They, like most other castes, conduct their marriages on a small raised platform: the Patwis use a chaurang or stool: while among the Salis the ceremony is performed before an idol. Both Koshtis and Salis have 12½ divisions. The Lar and Jain Koshtis are said, as in the case with some of the Rangaris, to have been formerly followers of Parasnath: now they are strict Sivites, eating only from Brahmans. Hadgar Koshtis belong to the Lingayat sect, but like the former two sub-divisions, with whom the trait may be a relic of their former faith, they are strict vegetarians. The Marathi and Halbi Koshtis, like the Salis, eat meat and drink moha, and will take food from the hands of Kunbis and Malis. The Halbis have an admixture of Gujarathi in their speech: they use silk as well as cotton fibre. The Diwangans occupy a position analogous to that held by Jangams among Lingayats.‡ The work of weaving is done by

* *Cf.* Kandesh Gazetteer, p. 76.

† This distinction as to material and colour is very partially observed.

‡ Their founder Narayan, the primeval Koshti, was born from the navel of Brahma Deo, to the end that he might clothe the gods. Parasnath unfortunately came late to the distribution of clothes: hence, although he cursed Narayan vigorously, he has remained naked to this day. This is the cause of the enmity between the Koshtis and the Jains.

the men: the women prepare the thread, stretch it on the loom, and disentangle it when necessary. The chief sub-divisions of the Salis are the Sut, Sakun, and Dakhani, who eat together, but do not intermarry. They will not eat from Koshtis. Among the Patwis, who appear formerly to have been a sub-division of the Koshtis, are to be found Vaishnavas, Lingayats, and devotees of Bhawani. The Khatri Patwi, who from his speech appears to have come from Gujarat, weaves in silk, and uses unprepared shell-lac: other Patwis generally use log-wood. The Koshti caste has increased considerably (from 12,352 to 14,785, or by 19·7 per cent.) since 1867; the Salis number 9,126, and the Patwis 747. One-third of the Koshti caste is found in the Morsi and Ellichpur taluks; their numbers exceed one thousand also in Amraoti, Chandur, Daryapur and Darwha; they are comparatively scarce in the Akola district. Of the Salis, more than one-quarter are found in the Chikhli and Ellichpur taluks: their numbers are considerable also in Daryapur, Chandur and Murtazapur; and like the Koshtis they are scarce in the Akola district. The Patwis are found chiefly in the Ellichpur and Amraoti taluks. Ellichpur and Kholapur are noted centres of the weaving industry: Koshtis number 1,401 at the former and 267 at the latter: Salis number 1,031 at the former and 537 at the latter: Patwis number 98 at the former and 108 at the latter. Koshtis are also numerous at Ner (194 M. 151 F.), Pusle (310 M. 289 F.), and Karanja (183 M. 170 F.) in the Amraoti district; Deolgaon Raja (154 M. 186 F.) and Anjangaon Surji (486 M. 443 F.). Salis are also numerous at Karanja (191 M. 189 F.), Deolgaon Raja (657 M. 581 F.) and Anjangaon Surji (306 M. 298 F.); and at Kurhe (112 M. 116 F.) and Tiwse (113 M. 93 F.) in Chandur taluk. Judging from the number of each sex who are returned as having no occupation, the Patwis seem to be the most and the Koshtis the least prosperous of the three castes. The latter take to field labour more than the other two castes: 23·1 per cent. of their males and 21·7 per cent. of their females are engaged in agricultural pursuits; whereas about thirteen per cent. only of each sex among the Salis, and four per cent. among the Patwis are so occupied. It follows as a matter of course that a smaller proportion of the Koshtis are engaged in weaving and other forms of working and dealing in textile fabrics: 39·6 per cent. of the male sex and 28·8 per cent. of the female sex are thus employed: amongst the Salis the proportions rise to 53·2 and 37·0 per cent.; and among the Patwis, to 80·4 and 38·2 per cent. for the male and female sex respectively. A few of the Salis are wood sawyers: but beyond the occupations already mentioned, and such others as daily labour and grain-pounding, neither sex in any of these three castes appears to venture.

Halbi.

230 The Halbis are found chiefly in the Ellichpur taluk. They are described by Sherring as "agriculturists, originally Kunbis, but who have become separated from them in caste matters." Those in Berar however are certainly a weaving rather than an agricultural caste. Only 317 of the men and 257 of the women are returned in class IV: whereas 461 men and 315 women belong to the order of persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics. The majority of the agricultural portion of the caste are poor, being daily field labourers.

Simpi (or Darzi) caste.

231. The Simpi caste has 12½ divisions; of these the chief are known as the Jain, Marathi and Telugu Simpis. The former belong usually to the Setwal caste: the Marathi Simpis* are often Lingayats; the Telugu division are generally Vaishnavas. The Jain Simpis claim the hero Rjminath as a caste-fellow: the Marathis claim the noted sair t Namdeo Sadhu.

The increase in this caste has been very slight, namely, from 14,819 to 15,509, or 4·7 per cent. The reason probably is that the name of the trade

* A Simpi woman generally attends a Brahmān wedding to fit the bride with her new bodice.

had been wrongly substituted for a caste name in fewer instances. Simpis are most numerous in the Malkapur, Jalgaon, and Akot taluks. They are found in large numbers in Ellichpur (99 M. 108 F.), Amraoti (128 M. 124 F.), Jalgaon (164 M. 169 F.), Basim (112 M. 79 F.) and Khamgaon (168 M. 153 F.)

Thirty per cent. of the males and 54·4 per cent. of the females in this caste have no occupations returned against their names: 18·4 per cent. of the males and nearly 12 per cent. of the females are engaged in forms of agriculture: 341 khatedars and 182 co-sharers were enumerated among the number. A large number of both sexes, nearly three-eighths of the former and one-third of the latter, are tailors. Some of the men keep grocery shops: and in a few exceptional cases they follow the trade of a Teli or a Sutar.

PASTORAL CASTES.

Origin of the Ahirs and Gaolis.

232. The Ahirs * are supposed to be an old Indian or half Indian race who were driven south and east before the Scythian invaders. Like the Jats and Gujars they retain the Scythian custom whereby the younger brother takes the widow of the elder brother to wife. Before the Christian era they were near the North-west frontier of India: they passed down through Upper to Lower Sind, and thence to Gujarat; "when the Kattis arrived in Gujarat in the eighth century they found the greater part of the country in the possession of the Ahirs;" meanwhile part of the tribe had journeyed east. They are spoken of as settled in Khandesh. And an inscription in one of the Nasik Buddhist cave shows that early in the fifth centur[illegible]ountry was under an Ahir king; and "in the Puranic geography [illegible]y from the Tapti to Deogarh is called Abhira, or the region of cowh[illegible]eems probable that they were connected with the Yadavas who w[illegible]er in the eighth, and again appear as the rulers of Deogiri or Dau[illegible] the 12th and 13th century. 'The Ahirs or cowherd king,' says M[illegible]ylor, 'ruled over the wild tracts of Gondwana, and parts of Khandesh and Berar, and had possession of fortresses like Asirgarh, Gawilgarh and Narnala, and other mountain positions, where they remained secure and independent, tributary however to the Yádavas of Deogarh, or to the Hindu dynasties of Malwa as long as they existed, and afterwards acting independently.' Berar was in those days a troublesome border country, and the Ahirs seem to have fallen into a secondary position before the influx of Kunbis. Those of them who moved towards the Wain Gunga are now known as Gawaris; they are found chiefly in the Yeotmal, Kelapur and Chandur taluks: others who became merged into the general agricultural population, are met with in every taluk, and are especially numerous in Pusad: they still retain the name of Ahirs and Gaolis; others retreated to the Satpuras, and there lingered on till they sank below the rising power of the Gonds. These are the Gaolans of the Melghat. In social rank they are now inferior to the Gaolis of the plains.†

Occupation.

233. Among the Gaolis 72·2 per cent. of the male sex and 57·7 per cent. of the female sex work for a livelihood. Cattle-tending is still the occupation of 1,949 men and 162 women; but 6,961 of the male sex and 5,965 of the females are agriculturists; there are in the caste 1,011 khatedars and 483 co-sharers. Of the 17·3 per cent. of the male sex who remain, a few are in Government employ, a few also are in private service, and a few are engaged in commercial pursuits: among the last named are 42 money-lenders. Others (641) are dairymen or sellers of

---

* The following précis is taken from Elliot, Vol. i., pages 2-5; C. P. Gazetteer Introduction, pages 60-64; Khandesh Gazetteer, pages 38, 9.

† They account for this by saying that they once ate a cow by mistake for a sambar.

dairy produce, liquor distillers (49), sawyers and carpenters (37), grass and firewood dealers (129), masons (25), tile makers (16), road labourers (67), earth workers (42), and daily labourers (717). The total list of occupations is lengthy, and shows that the restrictions of caste upon the choice of a calling must in many instances be weakened. Among the 13·7 per cent. of the female sex who are employed otherwise than in tending cattle or in agriculture, the majority are daily labourers (726), sellers of dairy produce (769), and grain-pounders (138); a few are cotton-ginners and spinners, or sellers of grass or firewood.

Dhangar.

234. The Dhangars are one of the largest castes in the province. Their divisions are the following:—(1) Bangi or Bargi, (2) Marathe, (3) Ladse, (4) Jhare, (5) Tayare, (6) Mahure, (7) Dhengre, (8) Ahir, (9) Kanade, (10) Ganthade, (11) Khutaphale, (12) Kurme, (12½) Katone. Of these the Bangi Dhangars are the highest caste: they are also known as Hatgars, and can eat with Kunbis. They are now often recognised as a separate caste; and from their being divided into 12½ divisions, one at least of which (Era Gola) corresponds with a division of the Telugu Golawarus, while all are known as Golus (*e. g.* Pakanati Gola, Tayare Gola, &c.), it is probable they are originally the same as the Golawaru or Idaiyar caste of shepherds known in the Madras presidency. They were driven into Berar westward across the Wardha, by the Gonds, about 1600 A.D. They number 8,605, and are found chiefly in the Pusad taluk.*

Hatgar.

The Dhangar caste, to which the Holkar family belongs, are hereditary tenders of sheep and goats, corresponding to the Gadariyas of Bengal, and ranking socially below the [illegible] Khandoba is their chief deity, and Jejuri, thirty miles from P[illegible] their Benares. They sometimes claim Khandoba or Khande Rao, [illegible] who overcame Malla and Mani, the oppressors of the Brahman[illegible] casteman and progenitor. There is a special ceremony in honor [illegible] during the marriage festivities. The Dhangars indeed practice [illegible] which tend to show that they belong to a different stratum of H[illegible]a from the Kunbis, Telis, &c. They are fond of liquor; and they sacrifice goats both at births, marriages and deaths! They shave the heads of their children, tying up the shorn hair in a yellow cloth and laying it before the household deity. The presence of an elder of their own caste is indispensable at a marriage, although the mantras are repeated by a Brahman. The touch of a wet bone of a cow or buffalo entails pollution; a dry bone however may be touched without loss of caste. Similarly the touch of a dead ox, cow or buffalo entails pollution, while the carcase of a dog, cat, donkey or horse may be touched. Eating in a Muhammadan's house, provided beef was not touched, brings only temporary pollution; but the eating of beef, either accidentally or intentionally, or dining with a Dhobi or low caste man, entails permanent loss of caste.† Since 1867. the Dhangars have increased in number from 55,947 to 74,559 by 33·3 per cent. They form 2·8 per cent. of the entire population; they are found in considerable numbers in every taluk but Melghat, but are especially numerous in Chandur, Malkapur, Pusad, and Darwha.

"This caste," writes the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, "is most successful in the education of its watch-dogs. The pups are taken from the mother and suckled by an ewe, which at first is held down but soon takes to them as to its own offspring. The dog when grown never leaves the flock, nor does it shrink from defending it against the attack of any animal."

---

* For detailed description, see Berar Gazetteer, page 200.

† The Dhangars of Bengal have been identified with the Uraons, a Kolarian tribe, who possess a tradition that they have been moving westward. 'These Dhangars,' says Sherring, 'appear to be different from the shepherds and wool weavers of Southern India' (the Dhangars of Berar), 'although they may be the same as the Dhangar cultivators of Telingana.'

Occupation.

235. The Dhangars and Hatgars have remained less pastoral and are more agricultural in their mode of life than the Gaolis. Of Gaoli men and women 42·9 per cent. are returned as agriculturists; among Dhangars the proportions are nearly 50 and 46 per cent. for the respective sexes: and among Hatgars 52·5 and 42 per cent. Among the Gaolis 16 per cent. of the male sex and nearly 7 per cent. of the female sex are either cattle-herds or sellers of dairy produce. The caste occupations of Dhangars and Hatgars are tending cattle and weaving (chiefly woollen blankets); among Dhangars 11·2 per cent. of the men and ·5 per cent. of the women are engaged in the former pursuit, and 5·4 per cent. of each sex in the latter. Among Hatgars only two per cent. of the men tend cattle, and less than eleven per cent. are weavers. Of Hatgar women 7·8 per cent. follow the latter occupation. In both castes, therefore, the especial caste occupation is followed by a smaller proportion, and agriculture has been adopted by a larger proportion, than obtains among the Gaolis. There are more idle hands, however, among both Dhangars and Hatgars than among Gaolis: 30·5 per cent of the male sex, and 45·5 per cent out of the female sex are unemployed among Hatgars; and 28·4 and 43·0 per cent. respectively among Dhangars. Other callings than agriculture or the caste pursuits are not undertaken so readily among them as among Gaolis, although among Dhangar males are enumerated 17 money-lenders, 12 liquor-distillers, 39 brush-makers, four carpenters and one blacksmith, beside grass and firewood sellers, earth, road and daily labourers in some numbers in each sex; and among Hatgar males are enumerated 87 dealers in articles of attire of various kinds, beside daily labourers of both sexes. The other occupations named are comparatively unimportant, both as regards their nature and the number of those engaged on them.

HUNTING AND FISHING CASTES.

Similar castes mentioned by Manu.

236. In the days of Manu there were, as there are now, dwellers in villages and 'men who inhabit the woods.' The latter are described as "hunters, fowlers, herdsmen, fishers, diggers for roots, catchers of snakes, gleaners and other foresters." To these classes who were distinct from those who dwelt in village communities, castes almost analogous are still to be met. Hunters are represented by the Haran and Shikari Pardhis and the Dukar Kolhatis: fowlers are represented by Phans Pardhis, Arakhs, Baheliyas and Moghes: herdsmen are represented by the Dhangars: fishermen by the Bhois, Dhiwars, &c.: root-diggers by the Jhinga Bhois: snake-catchers by the Garodis: gleaners and other foresters by various small castes, who gather and trade in bamboos, grass and other forest produce.

Castes included under this head.

237. The hunting and fishing castes include the KOLIS and DONGARIS; BHOIS, KAHARS and PAHARIS; and the PARDHIS and TAKANKARS. They number in all 65,212, or about one-fortieth of the entire community.

Koli.

238. Of the Kolis of Berar some appear to have entered on the West and others on the South-east. The former belong to the large tribe of Mahadeo Kolis: the latter appear to have come up from the Nizam's country, and possibly are connected with the Kolis of Bastar and Jaipur. Bunkar Kolis, who take their name from their occupation, are occasionally met with. The Dongaris, found in Kelapur and Chandur taluks, are akin to the Kolis. The Mahadeo Kolis are divided into Khas or pure, and Akaramase or impure Kolis. "Little is known* respecting

* Sherring, Vol. ii., p 308.

the origin of the Kolis. Their own account is wild enough, for they hold they are descendants of no less a personage than the celebrated Valmiki, the author of the great Indian epic, the Ramayan. It is probable that they are a mongrel race, and have sprung from alliances formed between Hindu and aboriginal tribes. The Kolis inhabiting the country to the east of the Syhadri range have undoubtedly occupied that tract for many ages. In the 16th century the kings of Ahmadnagar had Koli soldiers in their armies. There is a tradition prevalent among the Mahadeo Kolis that their ancestors subdued the former Gaoli inhabitants and absorbed the survivors, whose descendants now constitute the Gaoli clan of that tribe; and that the Gaolis, in their turn had, in earlier ages, expelled the Garsis, supposed to be aborigines of the Dekhan." In Berar they have acted aforetime as guardians of the hill passes. Along the north of the province up to the eastern boundary of the Akola district ran a chain of outposts or watch-towers, some of which were held by Kolis, and others by Bhils: and all along the Ajanta hills on the other side of the Berar valley is a tribe of Kolis, who under their naiks had charge of the ghats or gates of the ridge, and acted as a kind of local militia paid by assignment of land in the villages.* At present there are 52 Koli patels and 182 Koli chaukidars, found chiefly but not exclusively in the Akola and Buldana districts. The Kolis do not eat beef; but pork, and especially the flesh of the wild boar, they relish. They drink moha and tari. The Koli caste has since 1867 increased from 21,224 to 30,398, or by 43·2 per cent. Part of this is probably due to an influx of Ahir Kolis from Khandesh, the number of this caste in the Malkapur taluk being especially large. The caste is also strong in the Amraoti, Akola, Akot and Jalgaon taluks.

29·7 per cent. of the male sex and 45·4 per cent. of the females are returned as of no occupation. 9,626, or 62·2 per cent. of the men and 7,180, or 48·1 per cent. of the women belong to the agricultural class: amongst them are 35 inamdars, 1,933 khatedars and 1,453 co-sharers. Six per cent. of the women and 7½ per cent. of the men are otherwise employed. A few of these are public performers, musicians, dancers and showmen, and a few belong to the domestic class. Among men in the industrial classes are 16 masons, 47 flax-dressers, 73 weavers, 33 cloth-sellers, 60 turban weavers and sellers, 33 gunny-bag makers and dealers, 10 liquor-distillers, 25 brick-makers, and 235 daily labourers: one Koli is entered as a sawyer, three as carpenters, and one as working in copper. Among the women in this class are 262 weavers and workers in cotton, 79 grain-pounders, 97 road-labourers, 20 matting-makers, and 385 daily labourers, and 8 ink-nut sellers.

Bhoi.

239. The Bhoi caste corresponds to the Boyas and Besthas of Madras and Mysore and the Bhunjas of Chutia Nagpur. They belong to the Dravidian family of aboriginal races. According to the Brahmans they are descended from a Brahman father and a Nishada or Bhil mother. One of their divisions is the Kahar Bhois, a fact which probably means that the Bhois here identify themselves with the Kahars of the North-West. Another point in favour of this supposition is that the Bharbhunjas are traditionally said to spring from a Kahar father. The Bharbhunjas are gram-parchers and the caste occupation of Bhoi women is the sale of parched gram. Another ground for the supposition is that a second division of the Berar Bhois is known as the Dhiwars. These are clearly the Dhiwars of the N. W. P., who are recognized as a branch of the Kahars. A third division is known as the Machhandar Bhois, who possibly are akin to the Machhuas. Other divisions are the Paledar, Marathi, Ghatole, Hendre, &c. There are 12½ in all.

Customs.

240. A Bhoi considers it pollution to eat or drink at the house of a Lohar, a Sutar, a Bhat, a Dhobi or a barber; he will not even carry their palanquin at a marriage. But a Bhoi

* Berar Gazetteer, pp. 103, 5.

out of caste is received back by his fellows when he has drunk the water touched by a Brahman's toe, and has feasted them with a bout of liquor. Like the Pardhis the Bhois have foresworn beef but not liquor. In dress and ornaments they display a Dravidian tendency. Like the Dhangars they wear tanwad earrings. Their women wear the toe-rings but not the nose rings of Hindu women: like Gond women they wear brass bangles, which they do not remove, although they discard the black bead necklace, during widowhood. Their funeral ceremony resembles that of the Gonds. Cremation is rare. After a burial each mourner repairs to the deceased's house to drink: each then fetches his own dinner and dines with the chief mourner. Ten days afterwards, when the deceased's heir has bathed and shaved, they again dine at his house, but this time at his expense: a caste dinner is given next day. There is no subsequent annual performance of funeral rites as among higher Hindus; but at the Akshatritiya the head of the household throws, at each meal, a little food into the fire, in honour of his dead ancestors.

On the third day after the birth of a child the Bhois, like the Dhangars, distribute to other children food made of jawari flour and butter milk. On the fifth day the slab and muller, used for grinding the household corn, are washed, anointed and worshipped. On the 12th day the child is named, and shortly after this its head is shaved. They worship Dulha Deo, the apotheosized bridegroom, whom they also call their Mota Deo (or great god). They fashion his image of kadamba wood, and besmear it with red lead. They also pray to Anna Purna, the food-giving goddess Durga, whose form with that of her horse is engraved on a brass plate, and anointed with yellow and red turmeric. Hanuman the monkey chieftain is worshipped, as also is Khandoba. Another account mentions that they worship Bhangaram and Bhimsen, gods of the Gonds; and retain silver images of their own dead ancestors. Bahram, and the goddesses Mara and Mata are also venerated. For carrying loads of wood the Bhois use donkeys. The bridegroom rides to the marriage ceremony on a donkey. A donkey is the only animal touching which, when dead, does not entail pollution.

Occupations.

241. Since 1867 the caste has increased from 17,980 to 22,961, or by 27·7 per cent. They are most numerous in the Amraoti and Wun districts: and are more numerous in taluks in which there are large rivers than they are in others: their numbers are low in the Buldana district, in the Melghat and Khamgaon taluks, and also, with the exception of the Pusad taluk, in the Basim district. Towards the Wardha, the Purna and the Payn Ganga rivers their numbers increase.

The proportion of the male sex for whom no occupation is returned is higher by 1½ per cent. among the Bhois than among the Kolis, and the proportion of the female sex so returned is lower by 1·3 per cent. The caste is much less agricultural than are the Kolis, who although they are only one-third more numerous, have more than nine times as many khatedars amongst them. The Bhois still cleave to their hereditary caste occupations much more closely than is the case with many castes: only 2,524 men and 3,134 women belong to the order of agriculturists; while 806 of the men are fishermen, 3,018 men and 1,191 women are fishmongers, and 259 men and 688 women are sellers of parched grain. In the Wun district the Bhois are largely employed as herdsmen. Others of the men deal in timber and firewood: a few are tile and brick-makers, labourers on road or at earth work: others of the women sell grass, firewood and cowdung fuel: a considerable number of both sexes are daily labourers.

Increase since 1867.

242. The Kahars number only 247 and are found chiefly in Amraoti and Mehkar taluks. The Bhois have since 1867 increased in number from 17,980 to 22,961, or by nearly 27·7 per cent. Their numbers are highest in the Chandur and Ellichpur taluks. A considerable proportion of both sexes among the Kahars are agriculturists: others are in domestic employ, chiefly as water bearers.

243. The Paharis are also known as Keotis; and under the latter designation are met with in the C. P., N. W. P., Bengal and Behar. Their name shows that, like the Kahars, they belonged originally to the fishing castes.* They are found chiefly in the Wun district and in the Murtazapur and Balapur taluks: they aggregate 1,164 for the province. Their usual occupation is the sale of vegetables: 134 men and 138 women are thus engaged: gardening and various forms of agricultural employment occupy 126 men and 75 women of the caste: 63 men and 35 women deal in petty groceries.

Pahari.

244. The names which the Pardhi and Takankar castes bear in Berar are merely designative of their ostensible means of subsistence. Pardhi is the Marathi word for a huntsman: Takankar or Takari is a noun formed from the verb Takne, to reset or rechisel. One branch of the Pardhis, the Shikari Pardhis, use matchlocks: another branch, the Phans Pardhis, use snares, with which they snare all kinds of game, from button-quail to antelope. The Takankars mend the handmills (chakkis) used for grinding corn, an occupation however which is sometimes shared with them by the Langoti Pardhis. The Pardhis of Berar admit that they are Bauriyas, while the Takankars call themselves Bagris. The Bauriyas and the Bagris are often said to be the same race (*cf.* Elliot i., 61): both tribes come from Rajputana, and speak a base mixture of Gujrati and Hindustani. Both are held to be aborigines of that part of India. The wild Bhils of Marwar are called Bhaunris (*cf.* Elliot i., 39).

Pardhi and Takankar.

245. Of the Pardhis there are three well known divisions, the Shikari, Phans, and Langoti Pardhis. Each division claims, as do the Takankars, several sub-divisions, generally 12½, the highest of which are Ponwar, Chauhan and Solanki (cf. Elliot i., 47). The Bauriyas are akin to the Badaks of Oudh, who, like the Banjaras, sacrifice to a noted freebooting ancestor before starting on an expedition, in which his congenial spirit may help them. Another custom which the Pardhis and Takankars possess in common with Gonds, Banjaras, and Bhils is the custom whereby on the death of an elder brother the younger takes his widow to wife. Like the Kolhatis, Kaikaris, Bahurupis, Banjaras and Bhois, they pay for their wives. The usual price for the first wife is Rs. 12, and for a wife by the inferior marriage Rs. 16. Among the Pardhis a mock resistance is sometimes made: generally however the couple walk around the encampment under a cloth borne on four poles. In front of them walks a married woman carrying five pitchers of water. The couple eat grain from the same dish or throw it on each other's head. The bridegroom gives the bride a dress, a bodice, and a fold of the paper helmet which he himself wears. A Brahman is asked to name an auspicious day for the event, and among the Phans Pardhi division he is also asked to officiate.

Customs and ceremonies.

In religion, beside worshipping their ancestors, they worship goddesses who are now indentified with the Hindu goddess Devi, but who are known in the caste by many different names. Hinglaj is the goddess whose temple is at Mahur: Kheriar, Gokai, Sil (or Mata) and Kalka are others. Sometimes they carry small silver images of these deities; at other times they fashion one of clay. Their chief religious ceremony, at which many gather together, occurs about once every five years. The idol is taken to a tree two or three miles from a village and placed with its face to the east. In front of it a fireplace of earth is made, on which wheaten cakes and meat are cooked and eaten at night. A young buffalo or a goat is brought to the spot and stabbed in the left side of the neck: the idol is besmeared with the blood which spouts out, and the worshippers then taste it themselves. The animal is then killed. To the north of the idol a small mound is raised. On the third day, by which time the flesh has all been eaten, the skull of the animal is

---

* *See* Bengal Census (1871) Report, pp. 177, 186.

placed on the mound, ghi and country liquor is poured on it, and fire is applied. This burnt offering closes the ceremony.

Omens and ordeals.

246. Like the Sudras they are superstitious and believe in most of the omens enumerated above (para. 59). A favourite omen is the simple device of taking some rice or jawari in the hand and counting the grains. An even number is lucky: an odd number is unlucky. If dissatisfied with the first result a second or a third pinch is taken and the grains counted. A winnowing basket or a millstone falling to the right when dropped on the ground is lucky, as is also a flower falling on the right side from the garland with which they crown their goddess. The Phans Pardis never use the railway; and are forbidden the use of any conveyance whatever. More precautions however attend the women than the men. The women may not wear silver bangles on their feet: they may not among the Langoti Pardhis touch a cast-off 'lugaden': they may not eat flesh or drink liquor: nor may they in any division of Pardhis prepare the food or mix with the family until three months after a child-birth. Similar religious scruples exist among the Langoti Pardhis against the wearing a razai or a spotted cloth, or the using a cot. Their name is derived from their wearing the langoti, because of their fear that a dhoti if worn might become soiled and therefore unlucky. Their ordeals resemble those in vogue two thousand years ago.* If a woman is suspected of adultery she has to pick a pice out of boiling oil: or a pipal leaf is placed on her hand and a red hot axe placed on it. If she is burnt or refuses to stand the test she is pronounced guilty. The punishment for adultery consists in cutting a piece off the ear and in exacting a fine. Another test is the water ordeal. The accused dives into water; and as he dives an arrow is shot from a bow. A swift runner fetches and brings back the arrow: if the diver remains under water until the runner has returned he is pronounced innocent.

The Pardhis have conformed to Brahmanic prejudice in so far that they do not now eat beef, nor do they always bury their dead. Burial with the head to the north is however still general: nor has the practice of shaving after a death been adopted as yet.

Distribution.

247. At the last census the Pardhis numbered 5,268: Takankars were not separately shown. The Pardhis now number 5,834: so that their increase has been 10·7 per cent. The Takankars number 4,347. Pardhis are found chiefly in the Malkapur taluk, where they number 1,292: they number 400 and upwards in Amraoti, Balapur, Jalgaon, Kamgaon, Ellichpur and Daryapur taluks. Takankars are more numerous in the Akot taluk (759) than elsewhere: they number 500 and upwards in Amraoti, Akola and Daryapur taluks. Both castes are scarce in the south of the province.

Occupation.

248. Among the Pardhis one-third of the males and 46·2 per cent. of the females are returned as unemployed: among the Takankars only 28·2 per cent. of the stronger and 41·8 per cent. of the weaker sex are so entered The latter caste is more agricultural in its tendencies than the former: 1,288 males and 1,056 females, among the Takankars belong to the order of agriculturists: 235 of these are registered occupants and 179 are co-sharers. Among the Pardhis, although they exceed the Takankars in number by 25 per cent., the agriculturists aggregate 1,302 males and 1,165 females, only 204 of these being registered occupants and 101 being co-sharers. Of the former caste 207 men and 35 women are engaged on their professed caste occupation of making and mending hand-mills; five of the men are Shikaris. Of the Pardhis 233 men and 56 women, chiefly in the Amraoti and Wun districts, have returned themselves as Shikaris; nine of the women are bird-sellers: 254 of the men and 40 of the

---

* *Cf.* Duncker Anc. Ind., p. 207.

women make and mend handmills. In the ranks of Government messengers are 25 Pardhis and 4 Takankars: there are 63 village watchmen belonging to the former and 28 belonging to the latter caste.

RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS, SECTARIES, &c.

Bhat and Thakúr.

249. Of the mendicant castes the religious mendicants have already been noticed in dealing with Hindu sects. There remain however the semi-religious castes, Bhat, Thakur, and Gurao. Here, as in Khandesh, Bhat and Thakur are almost identical: they are the hereditary village bards, members of the village community. "A fine* intelligent race, well-made and good-looking, they have a minute knowledge of the genealogies of their hereditary patrons. They repeat poetry with much spirit and gesture, and are ready improvisors. Old Bhats are looked upon with reverence and appealed to in caste disputes." Of Bhats there are four divisions, the (1) Brahma, (2) Ghode, (3) Tumbade, and (4) Nagari; the first division claim to have sprung from Brahma Deo: the fourth division come from Marwar. Their chief object of worship is the goddess Maha Kali, to whom they offer burnt offerings for nine successive nights preceding the Dasara. Bhats are attached to many different castes; and on an emergency can pass themselves off as belonging to another than their own caste. They eat the flesh of goats, but drink no spirits, save a part retained from the oblation to their goddess. One sect among them, the Deviputras, do not even drink at this time. The smoking of ganja is allowed. The Bhats who are of good blood wear a sword at their marriage ceremony to distinguish them from those of lower descent.

Gurao.

250. Guraos are attendants in the temples of Maruti and Siva, and sellers of bel leaves for offerings to the idol. They receive the food (nivedya) offered to the idol. As trumpeters they were formerly much employed in the Marathi armies. Bhats number 2,520, and are most numerous in the Amraoti and Ellichpur districts: Thakurs number 5,054, and are most numerous in the Akola district: Guraos number 9,234, and more than one-quarter of the caste are found in the Amraoti and Chandur taluks.

Occupations.

251. Among the Guraos 29·5 per cent. of the men follow no occupation and 200 are mendicants, 35·1 per cent. belong to the agricultural class: among this number are 430 registered field occupants and 230 co-sharers. Only 15·1 per cent. follow occupations more or less distinctive of their caste, 73 being connected with Hindu temple-worship, 392 being musicians, 205 selling bel-leaves, and 45 selling leaves of the moha and palas trees. Of the 96 however who are entered as domestic servants, probably many have charge of the private shrine of some wealthy Hindu. A few (76) are connected with the local or village administration, 24 are public performers, 25 are grain-chandlers, 100 are grocers, and 165 are daily labourers. In commerce, although 16 are native bankers and fourteen are money-changers, and in the industrial arts they scarcely engage. Among the women 61·5 per cent. are unproductively employed and 28 per cent. belong to the agricultural class, being for the most part field labourers. 144 sell bel-leaves, 31 sell leaf plates, 37 sell red-powder and dentifrice. Of the rest the majority are cotton-ginners, grain-pounders, firewood-sellers, or daily labourers.

Among Bhats and Thakurs, those who follow the caste-calling are generally returned as beggars: 26 per cent. are so returned in the former caste and 23·3 per cent. in the latter: 8·5 per cent. of the Bhat women and

---

* Khandesh Gazetteer, page 77.

1·7 of the Thakur women are also beggars. The taste for agricultural employment is stronger in the larger caste. Among the Bhats only 31·9 per cent. of the males and 29 per cent. of the females are agriculturists: amongst them are 116 khatedars and 27 co-sharers. Among the Thakurs nearly 40 per cent. of both sexes belong to the agricultural class, the proportion of khatedars and co-sharers is however about the same, the numbers being 244 and 137 respectively. In both castes the commercial element is very small: and the actual practice of any handicraft is very exceptional. One Bhat is returned as an ironsmith: six Thakurs have taken up branches of the carpenter's trade, and one is a potter. The women in both castes when they do not beg or work in the fields or at daily labour are chiefly spinners and ginners of cotton or pounders of grain.

Manbhao.

252. The Manbhaos as a caste-number less than the Manbhaos as a sect: in other words, people of other castes admit holding Manbhao tenets without thereby relinquishing their original caste. In the Manbhao caste are 2,193 males, of these 451, or more than one-fifth, are of no occupation: and 1,251, or 57 per cent. are beggars: 1,918 females belong to this caste; of these 44·6 per cent. follow no specified occupation, and 38·9 per cent. are beggars. More than one-fifth of the male sex and less than one-sixth of the female sex are productively employed. Of these the great majority are engaged in agriculture, and the number of registered field-occupants and of co-sharers is comparatively large. Eleven men and three women are sahukars; six men are carpenters and 32 of the women are cotton-spinners, ginners and thread-makers.

Gosawi and Bairagi.

253. Among Gosawis and Bairagis, although a considerable proportion of each caste have taken to agriculture, still the majority remain idle hands. In the former caste 22·3 per cent. of the males have no occupation, and 45·6 per cent. are beggars: in the smaller caste 14·7 per cent. of the males have no occupation, and 65·9 per cent. are beggars. 27·5 per cent. of Gosawi males are agriculturists, but only 12·9 per cent. of the Bairagis: 194 of the former and 12 of the latter hold rent-free grants of land, 921 of the former and 47 of the latter are registered field occupants, 297 of the former and 24 of the latter are co-sharers in field. The number who work simply as daily field labourers is comparatively small in each caste. A few of the Gosawis have turned to commercial pursuits: there are 18 Gosawi sahukars and 29 grain-chandlers, 24 spice-dealers, 26 grocers, and 24 sellers of essences. This last entry appears to give colour to the suspicion, which so often has attached to Gosawis, of dabbling in noxious herbs and drugs.

Gosawi females also are more industrious than those in the Bairagi caste. 58·4 per cent. of the former and 66·1 per cent. of the latter caste are unemployed otherwise than in household duties. 16·7 per cent. of the Bairagi females are beggars, but only 7·7 per cent. of Gosawi females: and on the other hand 28·5 per cent. in the latter caste are engaged in agricultural pursuits, but only 13·2 per cent. in the former. Gosawi women occasionally earn a living by ginning and spinning cotton, or by pounding grain.

Nath.

254. Among the Naths 27·6 per cent. of the men are unemployed and 39·2 per cent. are beggars: the percentage of beggars is smaller than among Manbhaos, Gosawis or Bairagis. The majority of the Garpagaris, or hail-averting Naths, are probably included among the beggars, as only 25 are separately returned. Ten Naths, probably Bharadis, are returned as performers of the Gondhal ceremony, two as readers of the kirtan, fifteen as dancers, and eight as public performers. A large number of the caste (26·5 per cent) have embraced the pursuit of agriculture; 222 khatedars and 171 co-sharers are among their body. A few are weavers, tatpatti makers, &c., and a very small proportion of the caste have become handicraftsmen. Of the women 46·8 per cent. are of no stated occupation, and 16·5 per cent. are beggars; 29·9 per cent. however had an agricultural

life, the majority being field labourers. The rest are daily labourers, cotton-workers, grain-pounders, &c. 28 belonging to the Jogi division are returned as tin workers and three as tinners.

Gondhali.

255. The Gondhalis are evidently an idle people: 26·6 per cent. of the males are of no occupation, and 55·8 per cent. are beggars; the latter number must include many of the performers of the Gondhal ceremony, only 55 of whom are separately shown. 10·4 per cent. of the males are agriculturists. The females seem to be more industrious: for although 42 per cent. follow no occupation, only 9 per cent. live by mendicancy, and 37·4 earn a livelihood by field-work. The rest for the most part are daily labourers, grass and firewood sellers, and grain pounders.

Other religious mendicants.

256. The smaller castes call for little notice. Of Waghe males 43·7 per cent., among Dangats 57·5 per cent., and among Dandigans 63·4 per cent. are returned as beggars. The most cheering feature in all the religious mendicant castes is the extent to which they have abandoned their idle life for the pursuit of agriculture: the progress made in this direction although small is noteworthy.

OTHER MENDICANT AND VAGRANT CASTES.

Castes included under this head.

257. The castes under this head, some of which are simply mendicant, while others are also vagrant, are the Bhamte, Bahurupi, Bansphor, Chitrakathi, Dasri, Garodi, Hijada, Kapadi, Kalawant, Kalsutri, Kaikari, Kolhati, Kanjhar and Sarode. Of these the Bhansphors, or attendants on dancing-girls, the Dasris who beg by day and dance by night, the Garodis or snake-charmers, the Hijadas or eunuchs, the Kapadis 'who when begging draw their waist-cloths over their heads,' and the Kalsutris or puppet-players, are returned in numbers so small as to call for no further notice.

Bhamte.

258. The Bhamtes are noted as pick-pockets and bazar thieves: they steal only during the day-time, and divide that part of the province which they frequent into regular beats or ranges. They come from west of Poona, a part which has been described as 'the head-quarters of the rascality of Western India.' They number 1,693, more than half of them being found in the Balapur (454) and Yeotmal (415) taluks. There are none in the Basim district and very few in Buldana. Of those in the Balapur taluk, 255 were enumerated at Wivara, 59 at Khetri, and 50 at Patur Shekh Babu: 107 were counted at Rajapet in Amraoti taluk, 100 at Takli Salami in Darwha, and 58 at Chincholi in the Chandur taluk.

The Bhamtes, if the census returns may be trusted on this point, are abandoning their evil habits. Two only of the men, and eleven of the women are returned as pick-pockets; one woman is a beggar and three are prostitutes. Nine men however are convicted prisoners. 567, or 69 per cent. of the men, and 485, or 55·7 per cent. of the women are engaged in productive occupations. 100 men and 35 women are registered field-holders; 58 men are co-sharers; 25 are bataidars; 45 men and 43 women work on fields belonging to their house; 22 men are field labourers employed by the year; 168 men and 306 women are daily field labourers; in all 432, or 52·6 per cent. of the men and 386 or 44·3 per cent. of the women are agriculturists. The making of rope and twine and the preparation and sale of gunny-bags are also frequent occupations.

Bahurupi.

259. The Bahurupis form an example of the mode in which the followers of a particular occupation tend to become a distinct caste. The men are by profession story-tellers an mimics, imitating the voices of men and the notes of animals; their male

children are also trained to dance. In payment for their entertainment they are usually content with cast-off clothes. The Mahar, Mang, and Maratha divisions of Bahurupis are the most frequent in Berar; the former two begging only from the caste from which they take their name. Musalman, Marwari, Gadosi and Jaringe divisions are also found, the last two living outside villages and moving about in pals, instead of using the village chauris and sarais. Like the Pardhis they are fond of reciprocal marriages. If a man has no sister to give as a wife to the man whose sister he marries, he is required to pay a sum of money to the parents of his bride. The Bahurupis fight very shy of imitating Rajputs, while religious mendicants are naturally their favourite characters to mimic. They are frequently so successful in the disguises assumed as to entail on their victims temporary loss of caste through an unwitting breach of its laws. The Bahurupis number 290, and were enumerated chiefly in the Yeotmal, Darwha, Malkapur and Chandur taluks; they are nearly all returned as beggars or as of no occupation.

Chitrakathi.

260. The Chitrakathis are wandering mendicants, said to come from the Poona district. They are often suspected of procuring information for, or associating with, Kaikaris for purposes of crime; but they seem nevertheless to be a comparatively harmless people. They wander about in little huts like those used by the Waddars: the men occasionally sell buffaloes and milk; the women beg, singing, and accompanying themselves on the thali. The old men also beg, carrying a flag in their hands, and shouting the name of their god Hari Vital. They are fond of spirits, and when drunk become pot-valiant and troublesome. They intermarry with some few wandering tribes who are akin to them, such as the Was deos, Sarodes or Kalsutris, and retain the curious custom, common to Gosavis and Lingayats, of burying their dead in a sitting posture: those however who can afford the expense burn the dead and throw their ashes into the river on the tenth day after death.

The Chitrakathis are 1,554 in number; two-thirds of them are found in the Chandur and Murtazapur taluks. The number of 'idle hands' in this caste is very high, 226 men and 302 women have no occupation; 152 men and 151 women are beggars; 9 women are prostitutes, 17 men and 11 women are returned as 'tamasha-walas,' and 14 men and 5 women are picture exhibitors: 25 of the men are however field-holders (khatedar) and 27 others are co-sharers: 203 men and 240 women are entered as daily field labourers. A few sell ghi, butter and curds.

Kalawant.

261. The Kalawants are the caste which chiefly supplies dancing girls. The number of females is 147: the number of males is only 57. The disparity is due to the enrolment of girls from other castes, generally when very young: those for whom from illegitimacy of birth there is little hope of marriage, are sometimes thus provided for. Kalwants are found chiefly in the Pusad and Darwha taluks. The men gain their living chiefly as musicians: of the women 68 are entered as of no occupation; 61 are prostitutes, 12 are public singers.

The Sansya family.

262. The Sansya family, or the "long firm" of India, includes two principal divisions descended from the brothers Sansmal and Mallanur, and represented in Berar by the Kanjhars and Kolhatis respectively. They will eat, drink and smoke together, and occasionally join in committing dacoity. They eat all kinds of meat and drink all liquors: they are lax of morals and loose of life.

Kolhati.

263. The Kolhatis of the plains, as distinguished from the corresponding caste of Koilabhutes among the Gonds, are of two divisions. The Dukar Kolhatis, who seem to be of northern origin, are so called because their normal occupation is to hunt the jungle boar with dogs and spears. They kill a boar when they worship, every second year or so, their great god Bhagwan, from whom they say they

are all descended. So also in honour of a male ancestor a boar, or for a female a sow is killed. The Kham Kolhatis are the Domarus of Telingana. they are the divisions whose páls of rausa grass may be seen at fairs, from one to another of which they move about in order to prostitute their women. The Dukar Kolhati women also often resort to the same mode of life, but frequent villages rather than fairs. In each division however those girls whom their parents retain for a chaste life marry and are as faithful to their marriage vows as other Hindu women.

Among the Dukar Kolhatis the sub-divisions bear Rajput names: and just as a Chauhan Rajput may not marry another Chauhan, so also a Chauhan Dukar Kolhati may not marry another Chauhan. Both divisions are ancestor worshippers, and believe that the spirits of dead ancestors enter the bodies of the living and work them woe. Before drinking they always spill a little of the liquor on the ground in memory of their ancestors. Among the Dukar Kolhatis the women and children are allowed liquor: whilst among the Kham Kolhatis the chaste women follow the example of the higher castes. Both castes pay for their wives and celebrate their marriages with a feast of pork and liquor.

The Kham Kolhatis bury their dead, placing the body on its left side with its head to the north. The Dukar Kolhatis sometimes burn their dead if of adult age. If they can afford the ceremony they on the third day bring back the skull, and placing it on a bed, offer to it powder, dates, and betel leaves. A feast is held for three days, and the skull is then taken back with dancing and song, to the cemetery, where it is buried and a mound raised over it. On the mound is placed a red stone. Each sub-division has its recognised cemeteries or burial-places.

The Kham Kolhatis sacrifice a goat to the silver image of Parmeswar, instead of a pig: they also worship Khandoba and the goddesses of cholera and small-pox, and observe the Holi saturnalia. Kolhati women sometimes become converts to Islam; and on the other hand the caste often receives recruits from other castes, especially from Rajputs and Musalmans. Hence probably arises the great disparity between the sexes, only 512 males having been enumerated to 789 females. One-quarter of their numbers are found in Malkapur taluk, the Buldana and Akola districts and the Daryapur taluks being the parts they chiefly frequent.

A large portion of the caste, 163, or nearly one-third of the men, and 315, or more than one-third of the women are returned as of no occupation: 50 men and 45 women are performers and athletes. As an acrobat the Kolhati is no mean performer: the style of his entertainment resembles that given by the Domarus in the Telugu country. Seven of the women are returned as dancers and 183 as prostitutes: while 10 men and 14 women subsist by mendicancy. A large portion however of the caste (214 males, 166 females,) have become agriculturists, although only a few at present seem to have any right or title in the land on which they labour. Weaving is the occupation of a small number: three of the men are grain-chandlers and eight are petty grocers.

Kanjhar.

264. The Kanjhars met with in Berar are of three kinds. The Deccani and Marwari Kanjhars were originally Bhats of the Jat tribe; and as they generally give themselves out to be Bhats, the Kanjhars as enumerated at the census probably include very few belonging to these two divisions. They are a vagrant people, living in pals and addicted to crime. The variety of race is visible in their features, as also in the dress of the women, although the men of both divisions affect the Marwari style of wearing the hair. The women are good-looking: some are noted for their obscene songs, filthy alike in word and gesture; while others, whose husbands play on the sarangi, lead a life of immorality. The men are often skilful acrobats.

Of those however who were enumerated at the census probably the majority at any rate of those outside the Basim district, belong to the third class known as the Kuchiwála Kanjhars. These get their living honestly by selling weavers' brushes (Kuchi) made from the roots of khas grass: they work also in canvas, make head and heel ropes for horses and slings for cooking pots. They worship the small-pox deity, and the two sister goddesses, Mal Rani Devi and Pran Mal Devi. Donkeys and ponies they keep, but not buffaloes, although they drink buffalo milk. Although they eat beef and pork, they will touch nothing that dies naturally, nor will they dine with Mahars or Mangs. Like the Gonds they are fond of tattooing their chests and arms. If able they burn those who die married; but the unmarried they bury with the head to the west. The total number of Kanjhars returned as such was only 78. 51 of these were found in the Pusad taluk, all of them being returned as beggars by occupation.

Kaikari.

265. The Kaikaris of Berar are a widely spread tribe. Captain Henvey found them in Poona, Sattara, Nagar, Sholapur and other districts. In Bellary they are known as Korchas: in North and South Arcot as Koravars: and in the Canara jungles as Koragars. They are identified by Doctor Cornish with the Yerukalas (*cf.* also Caldwell, p. 533). Their vocabulary as given by the missionary Hislop is partly Tamil, partly Telugu, with a mixture of some other words. They are notorious in the Bhandara District of the C. P. as determined and skilful thieves. The Dakhani or Ran Kaikaris are known towards Broach as Pomlas, and in Mewar as Burgandis, both of which words mean "basket-makers": in the Karnatic they are called Kul Korwas. Possibly the Korwas or Kharwars of Chutia Nagpur, supposed to be part of the Cheru-Kol-Kharwar nation formerly located in Kikata, are identical with them: although, on the other hand, it has been surmised that the Kaikaris are the remnants of the Kaikeyas who, before the Christian era, dwelt north of the Jallandhar Doab. Whether of Dravidian or Kolarian origin, the Kaikaris of Berar must more immediately be referred by reason both of their language and dress to the Peninsula: and in the *Mysore Gazetteer* reason is shown for holding that they are allied to the aboriginal or early naturalized tribes of that province.

Of the Kaikari tribe there are 12½ divisions. The lowest is the Kuth Kaikari: the men sell donkeys, and occasionally baskets and brooms, and toys made of reed; the women practise prostitution and sometimes kidnap children. The other twelve are variously given. Some are names of countries, as Marathe, Dakhani, Telingana, Konkani, Pandharpuri. Others designate the nature of their dwelling place, as being in the jungles, on the hills or in villages: other names point out their means of livelihood; for example, the Pungi Kaikaris play on blow-gourds, and the Wajantri Kaikaris are village musicians. Others sell baskets or brushes (Buti and Kuchi): others exhibit monkeys or green snakes (Koti: Pamb). The Uchles are pick-pockets, and the Chiriyamars catch birds, chiefly king-fishers. Kaikaris divide themselves generally into Ponwar and Jadon, and like pure Rajputs the divisions intermarry.

The Ran Kaikaris or Kul Korwas are the most criminal class. They act under a chief who is elected for life; they go into camp when the rainy season is over, taking their wives and donkeys with them: their ostensible occupation is basket-making and chakki-mending. The Kaikaris worship Bhawani, and often carry with them a small image of the goddess, which they invoke in fortune-telling. Hanuman, Manku, Khandoba and Mari Mai are also favourite deities. Shimga is their chief holiday. They eat any meat except beef, and drink moha, but not tari liquor.

They pay for their wives. The only important part of their marriage ceremony occurs when the bride's father ties a knot in the clothes of the bride and bridegroom as they sit together on a black blanket looking toward the east. Their dead they bury with head to the south and feet to the

north. On the third day a hen is killed at the grave and cooked. Four twigs of the castor oil plant are placed at the four corners, and four pieces of the cooked flesh, one under each twig, are offered to the soul of the deceased.

The tribe has decreased since 1867 from 3,201 to 3,103: they were found chiefly in the Chikhli, Basim and Akola taluks: but as with other wandering tribes, the place at which they were enumerated on the census night gives little clue to their probable whereabouts a year afterward.

In this caste also, the number of men and women productively employed is about equal. 414 of the former have no occupation and 46 are beggars: 466 of the latter have no occupation, 43 are beggars and 12 are prostitutes. Road labour employs 353 men and 366 women: field labour employs 140 men and 113 women: other forms of daily labour employ 85 men and 55 women. The plaiting of baskets and kangis is a favourite occupation among men and gives employment to 356: similarly split bamboo work employs 343 women. The making and mending of hand-mills or chakkis is the occupation of 89 Kaikari men and 100 women: weavers' brushes are occasionally made: mat-selling is entered as the occupation of one man and nine women, and monkey-exhibiting as that of six men.

Sarode.

266. The Sarodes or mendicant Josis are of Maratha origin, and come from the Bombay Presidency: they are worshippers of Kanhoba and observers of the Gokal Ashtami festival. Their women dress in the Marathi style, some adopting the Kasota and others not. The old men of the caste have among Hindu husbands an evil reputation as fortune-tellers and instigators to evil courses. The caste is found chiefly in the Ellichpur and Yeotmal taluks: its number is 1,180. Of the men 29 per cent. are returned as of no occupation, and 67·8 per cent. as beggars: the remaining three per cent. include five grain-chandlers, three petty grocers, eleven field-labourers and one seller of dairy produce. The women seem to be somewhat less lazy. 61·6 per cent. are of no occupation, 24·4 per cent. are beggars, 14 per cent. are respectably employed, chiefly as field or daily labourers.

MENIAL CASTES.

Menial Castes.

267. The castes now known as outcastes are of longer standing in the land than the bulk of the Hindu population, though at what particular incursion they were reduced to their present menial position it is needless here to determine. A successful invasion and a subsequent colonisation of the country reduced the conquered population to one of three extremities. Some of them—as for example, the Gonds—retired to a life of hardship and freedom in the hills. Others chose a vagrant life in the plains. Such are the wandering potters (Bhondekars or Bhonde Kumbhars) who say that they left Chitur when in the days of Udai Singh the city was sacked by Akbar. But a third portion preferred a village life, coupled with menial service, under the conquerors. Such are the Mahars, Mangs, &c., to whom the name of outcaste, or Ati Sudra, is often applied.

Customs and ceremonies.

268. The old local religion as might be expected survives more markedly among these castes than among those higher in the social scale, although the Brahmans have impressed the mark of their creed upon the more important occasions of life. The auspicious day for a marriage is ascertained from the village Josi, a Brahman, who receives a fee for his information. And although some peculiar custom may here and there be kept up, as when a Mahar bridegroom drops a ring into a bowl of water, which the bride picks out and wears, or as when a Chambhar bride twice or thrice opens a small box which her future spouse each time smartly shuts again, still the ceremony is conducted as far as possible according to the ordinary Hindu rites. Furthermore, as the Josi

will not come to the marriage it can only take place on the same day as a marriage among some higher caste, so that the Mahars may watch for the priest's signal, and may know the exact moment at which the dividing cloth (Antarpat) should be withdrawn, and the garments of the bride and bridegroom knotted, while the bystanders clap their hands and pelt the couple with coloured grain. The identity of time and the proximity of position multiply the opportunities and the temptation to copy the marriage rites of the higher castes. So, too, after a death, the chief mourner mourns for ten days and observes the general rule of abstinence from all sweet or dainty food during the days of mourning. If a Mahar's child has died he will on the third day place bread on the grave; if an infant, milk; if an adult, on the tenth day with five pice in one hand and five pan leaves in the other he goes into the river, dips five times, and throws them away: he then places five lighted lamps on the tomb, and after these simple ceremonies gets himself shaved as though he were an orthodox Hindu.

Religion.

269. No outcaste is allowed to approach a temple: to it his touch would bring pollution. Occasionally they worship Khandoba; or Devi in one of her more terrible forms. They worship also Dawal Malik and Rahiman Dula. The new moon and the full moon of every month are days held sacred to Vetal, Mahishasur, Satwai and the Asuras, and to male and female ghouls. Mara Mai, Meskai and Bhairao are worshipped when sickness befalls. The goddess Winai is worshipped on the ninth day of Aswin (Dasara). The chief Mahar of the village and his wife, with their garments knotted together, bring some earth from the jungle, and fashioning two images set one on a clay elephant and the other on a clay bullock. The images are placed on a small platform outside the village site, and worshipped: a young he-buffalo is bathed and brought before the images as though for the same object. The Patel wounds the buffalo in the nose with a sword, and it is then marched through the village. In the evening it is killed by the head Mahar, buried in the customary spot, and any evil that might happen during the coming year is thus deprecated, and, it is hoped, averted. The claim to take the leading part in this ceremony is the occasion of many a quarrel and an occasional affray or riot. The only other Hindu festival which the Mahars are careful to observe is the Holi or Shimga.

Of the confusion which obtains in the Mahar theogony the names of six of their gods will afford a striking example. While some Mahars worship Vithoba, the god of Pandharpur, others worship Varuna's twinsons Meghoni and Deghoni, and his four messengers, Gabriel, Azrael, Michael and Anadin, all six of whom they say hail from Pandharpur! Among others of their deities they enumerate Kali Nik, Waikach, Sari, Gari, Mai Kaus and Dhondiba; the four Bhairavas, Kal, Bhujang (snake), Samant and Audhut; the heroes Bhima, Arjun, Lachman Bala, Chhatrapatti (? Sivaji), Narsingh, Munda, Bawan, Raktia, Kaktia and Kalka; and the demons Aghya and Jaltia Vetal. A certain Choka Mela was a saint of note among Mahars; and certain saintly mendicants, who abstain from flesh and from social intercourse with their castemen, are still named after him.

In their worship some are said to officiate naked: others with their clothes wet and clinging. Their offerings consist of a red thread to which is attached a small packet of sandal-powder and red-turmeric with flowers of oleander, swallow-wort and chambeli: country liquor, yellow coloured grains of jawari and urad, red-lead, frankincense, plantains, limes, pieces of cocoa or betel-nut, unripe dates, rice, curds, fried cakes of pulse or wheat, five-coloured thread or silk: all these are used as offerings, as also at times a kid, a fowl or an egg.

Superstitions.

270. Although their theology is a greater medley, and their religious system grosser than among the higher castes, the Mahars seem in some respects to be less superstitious and less

fettered. They repeat mantras if a man is possessed by an evil spirit, or stung by a snake or scorpion, or likely to be in danger from tigers or wild boars: and the threat to write a Mahar's name on a piece of paper and tie it to the scavenger's broom is used in the Morsi taluk with potent effect by their creditors: but they have not the same reverence for omens. Nor is the younger brother prohibited, though he is not obliged, to marry the elder brother's widow. The touch of a dead dog or pig, or of a dead or living donkey, entails a pollution which can only be removed by shaving the moustaches and giving a caste dinner: but other dead animals are not unclean. A bitch or cat having young in a Mahar's house, or any one throwing a shoe on the roof, is supposed to pollute the place: meat of any kind except pork they may eat: and tari as well as moha liquor may be drunk. They are indeed themselves generally employed as tari drawers: and the impurity of their touch compared with that of the Kalal is the reason why so many castes drink moha who will not touch tari.

Somas Mahars.

271. One* division of the Mahars is called Somas or Somavansi, and claims to have taken part with the Pandavas against the Kauravas in the war of the Mahabharata, and subsequently to have settled in the Maharashtra.

Other divisions.

272. After the Somas Mahars the three most important divisions are the Ladwan or Ladsi, the Andhwan and the Báwane or Baonya. The latter sometimes become Manbhaos: they have the same scruple as the Balais to grooming a stranger's horse: they will not eat with any other division of Mahars. The total number of sub-divisions is 12½, the half caste being sometimes given as the base-born and sometimes as the religious mendicants. Illegitimate children are more often than others consecrated to divine service, and hence the confusion. The Gopals are sometimes looked upon as the half caste of Mahars.† The Bankar, Goski, Holar and Kotwal castes are also Mahars. Other divisions of the caste are given as Kachore, Kharse, Nimari, Malvi, Kathalya, Dharkia, Pendaria and Ghatole.

Social life and village duties of the Mahars.

272. The men among the Mahars wear a black woollen thread around their necks: their women share the common aversion to shoes with pointed tops. About three per cent. of the Mahars find their way to gaol once every five years, a proportion lower than that which obtains among the Kunbis, Malis, and Telis: but of this number one in every seven is sentenced to imprisonment for a year and upwards.‡ Adultery is of rather common occurrence, and the illegitimate issue are admitted into caste, although the woman is not allowed to cook food or to eat in the same dish. As fourth balutedar on the village establishment the Mahar holds a post of great importance to himself and convenience to the village. The knowledge gained in his official position renders him a referee on matters affecting the village boundaries and customs. To the patel, patwari and the 'big men' of the village he acts often as a personal servant and errand runner: for a smaller cultivator he will also at times carry a torch or act as escort. To the latter class however the Mahar is an indirect rather than a direct boon, inasmuch as his presence saves them from the liability of being called upon to render the patel or the village personal service. For the services which he thus renders as pandhe-

---

* The ordinary legend is that the Mahars are descended from Rala Kishi or Maha Muni, a foundling picked up by Parvati on the banks of the Ganges. This was before beef was a prohibited food: and when the divine cow Tripad Gayatri died, the gods determined to cook and eat it, and Maha Muni was set to watch the pot boiling. He was as inattentive as king Alfred, and a piece of the flesh fell out of the pot. Not wishing to return the dirty piece to the pot, Maha Muni eat it: but the gods discovered the delinquency and doomed him and his ancestors to live on the flesh of dead cows.

† Khandesh Gazetteer, p. 115.

‡ During the five years 1875-79, 8,977 Mahars were convicted of offences: of these 609 men and 41 women were sentenced to imprisonment for terms of one year and upwards.

war the Mahar receives from the cultivators certain grain-dues. When the cut jawari is lying in the field the Mahars go round and beg for a measure of the ears (bhik payali). But the regular payment is made when the grain has been threshed. The amount of the due and the mode of calculation vary greatly, almost from village to village. The calculation is sometimes made upon the total area of land cultivated (*e. g.*, one seer per acre cultivated), but in other parts land cultivated with edible grain is alone liable to the payment (*e. g.*, 1½ or 2 seers per acre of edible grain).* The relations of the Mahars and the villagers have in many instances recently been somewhat strained, especially in the Akola and Amraoti districts.

Another duty performed by the Mahar is the removal of the carcases of dead animals. The flesh is eaten and the skin retained as wage for the work. The Patel and his relatives however usually claim to have the skins of their own animals returned: and in some places where half the agriculturists of the village claim kinship with the Patel, the Mahars feel and resent the loss. Another custom, which occasionally obtains, gives one quarter of the skin to the Mahar, one quarter to the Chambhar, and a half to the Patel.

A third duty is the opening of grain-pits, the noxious gas from which produces at times asphyxia. For this the Mahars receive the tainted grain. They also receive the clothes from a corpse that is laid on the pyre, and the pieces of unburnt wood which remain when the body has been consumed.

Distribution.

273. Among the aboriginal population of the Melghat, Mahars are naturally scarce, and their numbers are also low in the Wun district, except in its northern portion. Over the rest of the province they form one-eighth of the entire population. They have increased by 35·2 per cent. since the last census, and are now especially numerous in the Amraoti, Chandur, Akola and Ellichpur taluks. Their total number is 307,994.

Occupation.

274. Mahars are about one third as numerous as the Kunbis. The number of occupations followed by the former caste is about the same as the number followed by the latter. Among the Mahars 43,384 males have no occupation, 1,635 are beggars and 144 are prisoners: 60,000 of their females have no occupation, 1,129 are beggars, 28 are prostitutes and 3 are prisoners: in the male sex therefore 3,121 out of every 10,000 are unproductive and in the female sex 3,922 out of every 10,000. As already mentioned 14,261 men beside 572 women depend for maintenance on grain dues in return for the customary village services which they render. Agricultural pursuits engage 70,847 men, or 4,569 males out of every 10,000, the majority of whom are daily labourers, although 4,412 are khatedars and 3,655 are co-sharers: 72,743 females, or 4,756 out of every 10,000 in the caste are similarly employed. A small percentage of the caste are employed in the menial posts under the local Government: a few are musicians, dancers and showmen: less than one per cent. of each sex are engaged in domestic service, and a still smaller number in commercial pursuits. Among the latter are 21 money-lenders, 39 traders in cotton, 176 inferior railway employés, and 92 carriers for hire. The industrial class in this caste numbers 11,056 males and 10,125 females. The weaving of coarse woollen blankets is a speciality of the caste: the material has evidently been omitted in most of the entries in the enumerators' schedules: but the total number belonging to the order of persons working and dealing in textile fabrics or in dress is 5,184 M. and 3,837 F. Among the order working and dealing in food

* The average number of acres cultivated with edible grain during the three years 1877-8 to 1879-80 was 3,652,251, which at two seers per acre would give the Mahars as grain-dues 14,609,004 lbs., or about 6,522 tons. 1½ lbs per diem (about ½ ton per annum) is sufficient food for an ordinary working adult male (Report of the Indian Famine Commissions, Part I., para 184). The total amount of grain paid to the Mahars would, on this calculation, be sufficient to maintain about 26,000 of their adult males, whereas only 14,319 are entered as village servants, so that each man so entered must receive a nearly double the amount of grain needed for his own consumption.

and drinks are 129 women pounding grain and 302 men who draw tari. A small number of the men sell horns and hides; a few women sell cowdung fuel: 54 men are timber dealers: 1,597 M. and 1,133 F. cut and sell firewood: 128 men are carpenters: 1,752 M. and 4,033 F. cut and sell grass. Road labour and earth-work are occasional pursuits, but the higher forms of mechanic art appear to be rarely attempted.

Gopals.

275. Of the GOPALS, who appear to have entered Berar from Nimar and Indore, and who from their occupation are sometimes known as Boriawalas, there are five distinct divisions, allowing no intermarriage and each having 12½ sub-divisions. They are the Vir Gopals, Pangol Gopals (or Pangols), Pahalwan Gopals, Kham* Gopals and Gujarati Gopals. The Vir Gopals live in leaf huts, made from the date-palm, which they set up outside villages: they remain in one place for two or three years at a time and then move on. The Pangols have already been described (para. 52). The Pahalwans live in small tents or pals: they are wrestlers and gymnasts. The Kham Gopals are wanderers hailing from the northern portion of the Nizam's Dominions; they perform feats with a long pole. The Gujarati Gopals are the lowest division in the social scale: other Gopals will not dine with them. All five divisions have the reputation of being confirmed cattle-lifters and occasional house-breakers. The Gopals number 4,904; of whom 1,828 are Pangol Gopals, found in largest numbers in the Darwha taluk: other Gopals are most numerous in the Basim and Mehkar taluks. Of the males 39·6 per cent. and of the females 45·4 per cent. either have no occupation or are beggars. About twelve per cent. of each sex are makers of matting (chatai): about thirty-nine per cent. of the males and thirty-five per cent. of the females belong to the agricultural class, the majority being daily field labourers, but 143 being registered field-occupan[illegible] Even in so poor and despised a caste as the Gopals there are six per[illegible] whose occupation is money-lending, 74 men and 29 women a[illegible]ers acrobats, and nineteen of the latter sex are entered as puppet-players.

Mangs.

276. There are many customs and legends connected with the Mang caste which prove them to be of very long standing in the country (*cf.* para. 116). The first Mang, Meghya, was created by Mahadeo to protect Brahmadeo from the winged horses which troubled him in his work of creating the world. The devotion of the Mangs to Mahadeo is noticeable: it shows the kind of religious conceptions, once current in the country, which that name has been made to cover. The Mangs still worship Mari Mata, Asura and Vetal or Bahram. Like the Mahars they worship no graven image: the visible representations of their deities are round stones daubed with vermilion. Occasionally they worship Dawal Malik, and Khandoba, but no god belonging strictly to the higher Hindu Pantheon. Meghya Mang waxed proud and was humbled by being ordered by Mahadeo to castrate oxen for the Kunbis, an office still performed by the village Mang who receives six or eight annas or four or eight seers of grain per job. At the Nauratra a Mang woman is still sometimes worshipped, a custom the origin of which dates, according to the legend, from the time of Parasurama.

A Mang is the born enemy of the village Mahar, whose grain dues are three times his own, and who disdains to receive food which the latter has prepared, or to beat the drum in his funeral procession.

The Mangs beg during an eclipse. Rahu, the demon who swallows the moon and thus causes her eclipse, and his companion Ketu were both Mangs, and it is to appease them that grain is given to their caste men.

Status in village.

The Mang is a balutedar: formerly he acted as hangman when necessary, and occasionally as watchman: his wife acts as midwife. For 471 Mang women this is entered as their

*The name Kham, occurring in Kham Kolhati, Kham Gopal, is a corruption of the Marathi word for pole.

exclusive employment. At marriages he beats the drum and plays the crooked horn. His salutation is 'Farman' as that of the Mahar is 'Namastu.' He swears by the dog. He uses a slang language, some of the words in which are of Dravidian origin. Those of the caste who deal in the black art worship demons and goblins (bhut, pisach,) on every new moon; those who revere Dawal Malik abstain from eating pork. The Mangs are men of strong passions, and generally have a bad name among the more respectable castes and among the Police. In the five years 1875-9, 1,223 Mangs were convicted and imprisoned, 257 being sentenced to terms of one year and upwards. In robbery they are said to respect the person of a woman, a bangle-seller, a Lingayat Mali, and a Mang.

Sub-divisions.

277. There are nominally 12½ divisions in the caste, but the names given differ in different parts, and are often merely descriptive of their residence or occupation. Thus the Ghatole Mangs are Mangs from the Satmala Ghats: the Madhige division are probably Telugu Madhiges: the Uchles are pickpockets, and the Pendari Mangs are highway robbers: Pungi-walas play on the fife and Daphle-walas on the tom-tom. The different divisions sometimes contract prejudices which tend to perpetuate the distinction. The Berari Mangs and the Buruds (who are reckoned as the half-caste in the enumeration), make baskets of bamboo and use a knife known as the bhal, while the Dakhani Mangs will not touch this knife, and work with date-palm leaves.

Dakalwar Mangs.

278. The Dakalwars are Mang mendicants, and act as priests to other Mangs, whose gurus however are generally Mang Gosawis. The Dakalwars are a vagrant class: they beg from Mangs and sing while they beg: their food is generally given to cooked, and they sprinkle it with a few drops of purifying water before [illegible] to provide the food would render a Mang liable to be exo[illegible] Dakalwar and then turned out of caste.

Mang Garodis.

279. Another wandering and more distinctly criminal division are the Mang Garodis. They generally travel about the small pals, taking their wives and children, buffaloes and dogs with them. They are under the orders of a head man, who is distinguished by his wearing a red cloth or shawl in addition to the short drawers (chaddi) and fringed waist-clothes (katcha), which form the ordinary male attire.

Customs and religious observances.

280. The ordinary trade of a Mang is to prepare brooms or date-palm matting. On the Akshatrittiyá, when offerings to the dead are paid, the Mang supplies a new broom to each of the more important houses in his village.

Like the Mahars the Mangs always bury their dead. They do not use a bier, and make no distinction of persons further than that the deceased if married is dressed in new clothes and mourned for ten instead of three days. [illegible] each of the three days succeeding the death, the mourners hold a feast, first two days generally at their own expense, but on the third day [illegible]s at the expense of the chief mourner, who on the [illegible]h day gets himself shaved and gives a caste dinner.

Their marriages take place usually in the mo[illegible] 15th of which month (June 27th) is sacred to their worship of the deity [illegible]i Mata. Those of the girls who are not married before they reach the age of puberty become Muralis or Jogtinis, in other words mendicant prostitutes.

Increase since 1867.

281. Since 1867 the Mang caste has increased from 35,453 to 46,366, or by 30·8 per cent. Their numbers are considerable in every taluk except Kelapur, Wun and the Melghat; and are highest in Basim. Of Mang Garodis 218 are separately returned, two-thirds of the whole number being found in the Jalgaon taluk.

282. BURUDS number 1,201 and are found chiefly in Ellichpur and Wun taluks. The BASODS, who are a still lower caste than the Buruds, but who in every way resemble them, are found only in Chandur and Melghat, and number 107. The TISGHARE caste found in the Wun district, and now apparently dying out, are the offspring of a Brahman by a Mang woman.

Burud: Basod: and Tisghare castes.

283. The proportion of the Mang caste who follow no productive occupation is rather higher than among the Mahars, it being 3,468 and 4,194 respectively per 10,000 of the male and female sexes. The proportion engaged in agriculture are 3,357 in every ten thousand of the male sex and 3,552 in every ten thousand of the females: the number of registered occupants is very small, about three-quarters of the men and nineteen-twentieths of the female agriculturists are simply daily field labourers. Poorer and socially lower even than the Mahars, the Mangs derive less support than they do from the grain-dues still paid under the ancient system of village community. Although only six times as numerous as the Mangs, seventeen times as many men and eleven times as many women are returned among the Mahars as village servants, and balutedars. Other Mangs however are probably included among the musicians. Like the Guraos, who play on the tabla at Sudra marriages, and the Pardhans who officiate in the same way among the Gonds, the Mang Wajantris are professional musicians: they will attend any caste: their favourite instrument is the big kettle-drum (Chaughara), which they play with much fervour: 1,674 of the men are returned as musicians of various kinds. Another hereditary occupation of the caste is that of basket and brush-making. 1,158 men and 1,276 women are workers in split bamboos, making matting, &c.: 1,655 men and 1,498 women make brushes of leaves of the date-palm: others make date matting. A small number are road labourers, earth-workers and labourers. Other occupations are exceptional and unimportant.

Occupation.

Of the Buruds a few are agriculturists and still fewer are gra[illegible]llers and grocers: but out of 415 working members in the male sex and 344 among the females, 333 men and 290 women are returned as makers of baskets and matting. The Basods also have not left their hereditary occupation.

284. The BEDARS are immigrants from the Carnatic. The BERADS, who are separately enumerated, are said by Grant Duff* (p. 470) to be the same caste. They resemble the RAMOSIS both in character and calling: and like them they often in their own country are village watchmen. The Berads number only 330, and are found only in the Akola and Basim taluks: the Bedars aggregate 1,273, of whom 630 occur in the Akola taluk. The Ramosi caste are immigrants from the Maharashtra; they number only 118, one half of these being found in the Daryapur taluk.

Bedar: Berad: and Ramosi castes.

The Bedars are a labouring caste, only 66 of the men and 44 of the women are agriculturists: 81 men hold official posts, chiefly of a mer[illegible] nature: 35 men and 17 women are domestic servants: 48 men are m[illegible] 59 women cut g[illegible] firewood or grass: road-labour and earth-work also frequen[illegible]nts. Among the Berads the same occupations are followed. [illegible] of idle bands in both sexes is much higher.

The [illegible]sis are generally hamals or porters.

285. The BHANGIS are the Hindu scavenger caste. The paucity of their numbers was remarked in the Census Report for 1867. They have increased from 543 to 691, more than

Bhangi.

* Readers of Grant Duff will remember how at Sugger, near Bijapur, a Bedar chief, with 12,000 of his caste-men, appeared in arms against Aurangzib: and, although he himself was seized with fear and trembling and submitted to the great Mughal, his son long continued a guerilla warfare, and finally held his fort for several months when besieged by Aurangzib in person. Later on a band of Bedars did conspicuously good service under Tippu Sultan.

half the caste being found in the Amraoti district, none in the Akot, Daryapur and Mangrul taluks, and very few in any other taluk except Akola. The working numbers of the caste are employed almost exclusively as sweepers and scavengers; their number is so small that they have no difficulty in thus finding work, and little temptation to any other pursuits.

LEATHER-WORKING CASTES.

Chambhar: Dohor: and Dabgar castes.

286. Among the Chambhar or leather-working castes there are four or five important divisions. The Harale* CHAMBHARS claim the highest rank. In religion they are devoted to Mahadeo, whom they worship on a Sunday in the month of Srawan. The Sadhu who acts as guru to his flock, makes a visitation once every four or five years. The DOHORS worship chiefly Mari Mata, and sometimes Bhawani. Their spiritual interests are in the care of Bhats or Thakurs. The Harale (or Marathe) Chambhars will, the gurus alone excepted, eat pork but not beef: the Dohors will not eat pork: both moha and tari are drunk. The other important divisions are the MOCHIS of Northern origin (Elliot i., 295), the MADHIGES from Telingana, and the DABGARS. The Dabgars are tanners and make the dubbers used for storing ghee. The Harale Chambhar dyes leather, and makes shoes, mots and pakhals. † He will not use untanned leather, nor will he work for Mahars, Mangs, Jingars, Buruds, Kolis or Halalkhors. If one of these buys a pair of shoes from him he asks no indiscreet questions: but he will not mend the pair as he would for a man of higher caste. For repairing mots, he gets a certain payment in grain from the garden-land. His womankind work the silk pattern which adorns the native shoes. Dohors draw the line at Mangs only: they also dye leather and make shoes, but not mots and pakhals. Their women do not assist them in their work. The men do not wear dhotis as do the Harales; the Harale women again wear lugades which bind round the waist, whereas the Dohar women wear lahanges which tie round like a petticoat. The dead are usually buried, mourned for three days, and on the eleventh month: if well-to-do however the dead who die married are burned. The JINGARS are claimed by the Bhondekars or wandering Kumbhars as their half caste.

Increase and distribution.

287. The Chambhar caste has increased from 19,172 to 26,885; *i. e.*, by rather more than 40 per cent. This is exclusive of Dabgars, who number 105, and are found chiefly in Balapur and Khamgoan taluks; of Jingars, who number 1,503, and are found chiefly in Akot, Chikhli, Ellichpur and Amraoti taluks; and of Mochis, who number 268, and are found chiefly in Khamgaon and Ellichpur. Dohors have increased from 2,948 to 4,477; *i.e.*, about 52 per cent.: they are most numerous in the Buldana district: and may probably have immigrated from Khandesh. The Madhige Chambhars, numbering 1,595, and found in Kelapur and Wun taluks, are a Telugu caste. The Chambhar caste is scarce in these two taluks, and also in the Melghat: its numbers are also low in Yeotmal and Mangrul, and are highest in Akot and Mulkapur. Thirty per cent. of the Chambhars in Berar were enumerated in the Akola district.

Occupation.

288. Among the Chambhars 31 per cent. of the male sex and 43·6 per cent. of the female sex are unproductively employed: 17·5 per cent. of the males and 26·5 per cent. of the females belong to the agricultural class, the number of khatedars however

---

* When Maha Muni's supply of hides (see para. 271) ran short, Haralya, the primeval Chambhar, rather than disappoint Mahadeo, stripped off a piece of his own skin to make the god shoes withal.

† A mot is the large leathern bucket and funnel used in drawing water from a well. A pakhal is a waterman's goat skin in which he carries water.

(321) being very small: while nearly one-half the male sex are shoe-makers (6,677), leather-dyers (25) or hide-dealers (67); and one-quarter of the females are shoe-makers (1,511), silk-workers on shoes (1,627), leather-dyers (19) or hide-dealers (26). In this caste, as with the Mangs, other employments, save such as daily labour, road-labour and earth-work are exceptional and unimportant.

Among the Dohors nearly one-third of the men and one-half of the women have no employment: more than one-seventh of the men and one-quarter of the women belong to the agricultural class: while in making boots, tanning, dyeing and dealing in hides 1,166 men (50·8 per cent. of the male sex) and 408 women (or 18·7 per cent.) are engaged. The Dabgar women, to their ordinary employment, sometimes add that of bark stripper. Among Jingars also the caste as a whole departs very little from its hereditary occupation. Their women are often sempstresses: the men are sometimes blacksmiths, toy-makers and painters.

MISCELLANEOUS CASTES.

Castes included under this head.

289. Under this heading are included three large castes, BANJARAS (or carriers), MAHALIS (or barbers), and WARTHIS (or washermen), and many small castes. Among the latter are the JAWAHARIS, or hawkers of precious stones, &c., numbering 27; the TIRUMALIS generally sellers of sandal-wood, although the majority of these in Berar are agriculturists, numbering 494, and found chiefly in the Darwha and Chandur taluks; the LONDHARIS or cotton dealers; the MANARIS, or pedlars; the Marathe NAGRIS, immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions; the NAGWATS, a mendicant caste; the Diga, Chandak, Dh[illegible] and Tunkar found among the labourers on the Pili[illegible] castes of which the names were evidently misspelt by the enumerator. In all those castes the numbers are very small.

Banjara.

290. The Banjaras of Berar are the same people as the Lambadis of the Madras Presidency and the Manaris mentioned by Tavernier. They are supposed to be the people mentioned by Arrian in the 4th century B. C., as leading a wandering life, dwelling in tents and letting out for hire their beasts of burden. Their home seems originally to have been the long tract of country under the northern hills from Gurakhpur to Hardwar.

Mathuria Banjaras.

291. In Berar as in the Punjab the Banjaras are often, if not generally known as Labhanas.* There are in all six divisions, four Hindu and two Musalman. The highest in rank of the Hindu Banjaras are the Mathurias, who claim to be Brahmans and wear the sacred thread. 1,583 Mathuria Brahmans were enumerated at Agra in the census of 1865.† A Banjara sub-division of Brahmans is mentioned by Hodgson as still existing in the hills which now compose the western territories of the kingdom of Nepal. The Mathurias, like the Kanyakubja Brahmans, are divided into Dube, Tivari, Chaube and Pande; they are said to have come south with Aurangzib.

Labhana Banjaras.

292. The Labhanas or salt-carriers evidently come from further north than other Hindu Banjaras. Their claim to be descended from Gaur Brahmans, when coupled with the details of their serpent worship as described by Tavernier, suggests that they are possibly connected with the Gaur Taga tribe. They are considered socially superior to the Charans. Like the Mathurias their

* Although the Charan division outnumbers the Labhana, a Charan if asked his caste will answer 'Labhana,' and if asked what Labhana, will answer Charan Labhana.

† Mathuria is also the name of a sub-division of Sonars, and of Dhanuks (archers and fowlers) in the N. W. P.

women wear saris while Charan women wear lahangas. They wear the sacred thread, but are not so cleanly as the Mathurias.

Charan Banjaras.

293. The Charans are said to be of Rajput origin. The story of their creation by Mahadeo to replace the feeble Bhats is well known.* Under their leaders, Bhangi and Jhangi Naiks, they came first to this province with the army of Asaf Khan in the campaign which closed with the annexation by Shah Jahan of Ahmadnagar and Berar. There are among them five divisions: Rathor, Chauhan, Ponwar, Bartia and Turi or Tumar: the names of which show that the Charans are indentical with the Bahrup Banjaras of the N. W. P. The Rathor division are said to have come formerly from Jodhpur, the Chauhans from Mainpuri, the Ponwars from Dhárauagar, the Bartias from Chittor, and the Tumars from Delhi (*cf.* Elliott i., 55). The Charans do not allow infant marriages; they worship Mariai, the cholera goddess, and the famous bandit, Mitu Bhukia, to whom in nearly every band, a hut is set apart, surmounted by a white flag. As a class the Charans are more indiscriminately criminal than the former two divisions, who in their crimes confine themselves to cattle-lifting and kidnapping.

Dhalias: Musalman Banjaras.

294. The Dhalias are Banjara Mangs. Among the Musalman divisions the Dharis, or mendicant Bhat Banjaras, claim, like the Kolhatis, a descent from Mullanur. Like the Charans they observe the custom whereby the younger brother takes the elder brother's widow to wife. The Mukeris or Multanis are also Musalmans, although often they have Hindu surnames. The men dress and wear their hair in Muhammadan fashion. Among other Banjaras, also among the Lakri Multanis (a class who live in villages, trading in firewood, and keeping but few cattle), the wandering Mukeris are known as [illegible]injars. They come from W. Rajputana and Bhopal, and have an evil reputation for [illegible] robbery, cattle-lifting and dacoity.

Jangaras.

295. Jangara Banjaras are sometimes met with in Berar. Like the Markhaus among the Takankars and the Golas among the Pardhis, the Jangaras are the illegitimate offspring of a woman of the tribe by an outsider.

Increase and distribution.

296. Since 1867 the Banjaras have increased from 51,982 to 60,511, or by 16·4 per cent. (If with them the Wanjaris; separately shown in the present return, are included, the increase will be augmented by 27,495, and will reach 69·3 per cent.) They still immigrate from the Nizam's Dominions. They are most numerous in the Basim, Pusad, Mekhar, Darwha and Mangrul taluks: there are very few in the Ellichpur District or the Khamgaon taluk, but in all other taluks their numbers are considerable. The Banjaras have of late years lost much of the evil reputation which formerly attended them. 147 men however and one woman of the caste were in gaol on the Census night. If the criminality of a caste be estimated simply by the number of its members who are convicted of offences against the penal laws, then the returns for 1875-9, published by the Judicial Commissioner, show that the Banjaras are less criminal than the Muhammadans, the Brahmans, the Wanis, the Koshtis, Kalals, Sonars and Mangs. But the proportion in gaol is higher than for any of these castes, thus showing that the sentences have been more severe and their crimes more generally heinous. They have now to some extent abandoned their wandering habit and adopted a settled agricultural life. Among them, however, as among the still vagrant castes, a smaller proportion than ordinary of the men and a larger proportion than ordinary of the women are engaged in productive occupations, one-third of the men and 43·8 per cent. of the women having no occupation. But of those who earn a

---

* Malcolm's Central India ii., 109. The Charans are divided into two tribes, the Kachilee, who are merchants, and the Maroo, who are bards. The Charans of Berar belong probably to the former.

livelihood, the majority are agriculturists: 15,187, or 47·4 per cent. of the male sex, and 12,975, or 45·6 per cent. of the female sex are thus employed. The majority of these are daily field labourers, but among the remainder are 865 registered occupants and 1,088 co-sharers in fields. These figures are the more instructive when compared with the number still following the former pursuit of the caste: 1,742 men are returned as carriers for hire, but only 163 men and 519 women as drivers of pack bullocks. Other occupations also have been essayed by the caste. A few are in Government employ, chiefly in the ranks of the police force. 402 are grain-chandlers, 12 are masons, eleven are sugar-refiners; 64 deal in timber and 46 in bamboos; eleven are carpenters; 23 are goldsmiths; daily labour, road labour, and the procuring and sale of grass and firewood employ considerable numbers, while numerous other occupations are followed in exceptional cases. Among the women the sale of grass and firewood, grain-pounding and road-labour are after agriculture the chief occupations.

Note on the Banjaras by Maj. K. J. L. Mackenzie.

297. The following interesting note * in part confirming and in part supplementing the above account has been received from Major K. Mackenzie, M.S.C.:—

Commonly supposed to be one, the Banjaras in reality consists of three distinct and separate people, known to the more initiated as Charan, Labhana and Matturiah. Of these the two former claim descent from noble ancestors of Rajput blood, who, their legends say, were given in adoption by Radha, the wife of Krishna, to Mula and Mota, the orphan children of a Chhatri whom the god himself had found and adopted. The Charans taking their peculiar names from their first progenitor, Mula's particular occupation, which was that of herding Krishna's cattle. Why Labhana came to be the specific title of Mota's descendants is not now ascertainable. The Mutturiahs again, as their name denotes, came originally of the city of Muttra. All three therefore may be classified as Hindus, though their purity and orthodoxy is exactly inverse to their position and power now as related to each other. The Charans, the least orthodox of the three, the eaters of flesh and fish, and drinkers of strong drink hold at this day the more princely and respected positions, their naiks or head-men giving laws to and exacting tribute from their own people and the other two as well. The Labhana comes next, though he eats and drinks much as the Charan does, yet he is more holy [illegible] for he wears the Janwah or sacred thread, and says a prayer or two extra in consequence, and though the Charan may eat and drink of the Labhana, the Labhana may not eat or drink of the Charan. The Matturia again, at the bottom, in addition to wearing the Janwah is a strict vegetarian, and therefore a degree purer as a Hindu than the Labhana. He may give to both the others food and drink, but he may not take it of them in return. While in marriage each strictly keeps to its own circle. It would be thought that the Charans and Labhanas, claiming descent from two brothers, could hardly be separated as they now are, but the Charans sneeringly relate that their kinsmen early in the day allied themselves to some outcaste Brahmans, and out of conceit assumed a purity and exclusiveness not really originally theirs.

Coming clear of legendary mists, through which however a silver thread of fact, of greater or less thickness, always runs, it is certain that the Charans, whoever they were, first rose to the demand which the great armies of Northern India, contending in exhausted countries far from their bases of supply, created, viz., the want of a fearless and reliable transport service, and that they were followed in time, the field being open for the supply, and the labour being remunerative, by Labhanas and Matturiahs, trade being resorted to in the intervals of war, or as war ceased.

The start which the Charans thus acquired they retain amongst Banjaras to this day, though in very much diminished splendour and position. As they themselves relate, they were originally five brethren, Rathor, Turi, Ponwar, Chauhan and Jadow; a son of each of these houses, so legend has it, having been given to Mula in adoption. The names anyhow still live. But fortune particularly smiled on Bhika Rathor, as his four sons, Mersi, Multasi, Deda and Khamdar, great names amongst the Charans, rose immediately to eminence as commissariat transporters in the North. And not only under the Delhi emperors, but under the Sattara, subsequently the Puna Raj and the Subahship of the Nizam, did several of their descendants rise to consideration and power. Indeed it is to be gathered from the manner that these people are now to be found spread over the country, that as the opportunity offered and seemed tempting some one or other of them attached themselves to the different powers, greater or lesser, as they arose, their own clanship, when even on opposite sides, remaining unbroken. It is well known that our own Duke of Wellington as Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his Indian campaign, very largely employed some of them in his train, while his enemies were doing the same.

So distinguished did the four sons of the Rathor house become, not only in their own particular line, but as men of war, that the emperors recognised their carrying distinctive standards, called by the Banjaras themselves "Dhal." Several of Khamdar's descendants attained to honour and fame under the Delhi emperors, while the name of one in particular exists to this day under the title of Bhangi Naik, is transmitted and lives as a power in the Deccan and in Berar. Sarung was the first Banjara who ascended the Deccan gadi or seat of honour, getting his position and title for services rendered to the Nizam. His representative rules at Narsi near Hingoli at this present time, with a powerful lieutenant in the Wun district of Berar, known as Rama Naik. Contemporaneous with this Sarung's son, Narayan, there

* It originally appeared, slightly more at length, in the *Pioneer*, in 1874 or 1875.

sprang from the Narsi branch one Veynah, who from the Peishwa also extorted a "gadi" and the title of "Jangi." And it was for services rendered by these, at that time two powerful Naiks or Chiefs, that one of the Nizams gave the license engraved on copper, alluded to by Mr. Lyall in the Gazetteer of Berar, which practically gave them *carte blanche* to do as they pleased, provided they regularly provisioned his army. The Turi, the Ponwar, the Chauhan (save their producing one distinguished Naik) and the Jadows for long remained, as the three first named do still remain, quite undistinguished, and were content to follow and eat of the crumbs that fell from their Rathor cousin's table. During the chieftainship of Sarung however the Jadows brought to the front one Bhagwandas, who, quarrelling with the great Bhangi, struck out a line for himself under the title of Bartiah Naik, in the Telinga country, where his followers have flourished and grown, and where to this day his children rule in his stead. In addition to these indications of the Charan supremacy over Labhana and Matturiae, we have the very curious one, that while the latter have as family bards Hindoo "Bhats' only, the Charans have in addition bespeaking an ancient magnificence "Dhars" as well to perform the identical office, who call themselves Mussalmen, but in reality are very hybridly so.

From long residence in the Dekhan, and wanderings alone in the jungles, the language of these people has acquired naturally certain peculiarities of its own. But in the main it is allied with the tongue now spoken in Marwar, and if anything were wanting to attest the affinity of race, we have it apart from feature in the identity of their war and love songs, and in their women's dress, particularly in the way of doing the hair. Another consequence of isolation along with peculiarity of speech has been the developing in the direction of heterodoxy of slight peculiarities in religious ideas, and all attendant rites and ceremonies. And as naturally would be supposed, continual residence in the wilds of nature, and all its unexplained and striking phenomena, has imparted to them a larger share than usual of superstition. The belief in witchcraft and sorcery, and in the necessity of propitiating evil spirits and malignant devils, is still strongly rife. Curious too, to relate, their mediums, locally known as "Bhagats," to become possessed of their alleged powers of divination and prophecy, require to travel to Kazhe, beyond Surat, there to learn and be instructed of low caste Kolie impostors. The Banjara gods are the ordinary Hindu Pantheon, as diluted for the Charans especially, through Guru Nanak. They live quite by themselves in such numbers as convenience dictates, away from settled villages in the jungles, chiefly for the sake of grazing, and each separate body thus settled calls itself a "tanda" or camp, electing for its own regulation and government the ablest and most influential of its body, who is called "Naik." Moreover they have attached to themselves representatives of all the more useful trades, carpenters, ironsmiths, tanners, &c., who though with them are not of them, and who continue to retain a separate caste privileges and distinctions which mark them everywhere. The Naiks combine in their person the office of lawgiver, and it is very seldom that their authority is questioned, but in the event of dissatisfaction with their award, an appeal lies to the supreme chiefs of all, already mentioned, Jangi Naik, towards Puna, Bhangi Naik in the heart of the Dekhan at Narsi, and the Bartiah Naik in Telinga, who rule over well-defined jurisdictions. The Naikships, even the chiefest, are not necessarily hereditary, but are elective, dependant on ability. Till recently the word of these great chiefs was never questioned, but the levelling influences of our rule have begun to tell, and in one notable instance, recently, our Civil Code was appealed to as a greater chief than all; sure precursor, as there are other signs besides to indicate of the downfall in time of the entire system over which these Naiks are now almost supreme. They will pass away like our Highland clans, comparison with whom suggests much in common: and with them will go some good that can hardly be spared, and some evil that will certainly be otherwise replaced. Next to the Naiks for powers of evil come the "Bhagats," before alluded to as the divines and prophets; against these the British policeman has waged eternal necessary and not unsuccessful war. For on their capricious averments working on an ignorant and superstitious people, deaths tantamount to murder were dealt out by the score. In British territory consequently the office is now rather shunned than sought after, and in time doubtless the institution like priestcraft in more enlightened regions will be disestablished. The whole race is totally illiterate. A Banjara who can read or write is unknown. But their memories from cultivation are marvellous and very retentive. They carry in their heads, without slip or mistake, the most varied and complicated transactions, and the share of each in such, striking a debtor and creditor account as accurately as the best kept ledger, while their history, their songs, etc., are all learnt by heart and transmitted orally from generation to generation. On the whole and taken rightly in their cannish nature their virtues preponderate over their vices. In the main they are truthful and very brave, be it in war or in the chase, and once gained over are faithful and devoted adherents. With the pride of high descent, and with the right that might gives in unsettled and troublous times, these Banjaras habitually lord it over and contemn the settled inhabitants of the plains. And now not having foreseen their own fate, or at least not timely having read the warnings given by a yearly diminishing occupation, which slowly has taken their bread away, it is a bitter pill for them to sink into the ryot class, or oftener still under stern necessity to become the ryot's servant. But they are settling to their fate, and the time must come when all their peculiar distinctive marks and traditions will be forgotten. Brought cheek by jowl in daily contact with the so recognised more fashionable creed, they will rapidly be swallowed up and digested and become lost in the common herd as if they had never been. An interesting instance of what we refer to is before our eyes, attested on the Bartiah side of the Charan house in the sub-division known as Badewar, who sprang from the illicit loves of a daughter of a Naik with her father's Brahman servant. The mother paid the penalty of her dishonor by death, but the son, who was spared, on growing up, priding himself on his Brahman descent, cut himself and his followers largely adrift from the old order. Wider still however have the Raghunath Naiks of Berar gone. With a pardonable conceit they endeavour to forego the whole connection, and forging for themselves an ancient Maratha lineage begotten by the Rishis, they comport themselves accordingly.

There is room too, to believe that in competent hands there are details to be found in the story of this race capable of being worked into a most interesting romance. The tale of the Emperor's love for

the lovely daughter of Jida, and his offer of marriage resented as an insult and wiped out in blood Alone would be worth much, when it came skilfully to be told; how the Banjaras feigning acceptance of the proferred honour, sent into the palace precincts, in lieu of the expected bride, a near relative of hers, armed but disguised and carried as a woman, accompanied by a select band of bridesmaids of similar pattern, with a large male following also with arms concealed. How on gaining entrance to the palace they lustily laid on; killing many of the emperor's retainers, making good their retreat, raising the whole of their kinsmen, and causing a defection from the Mughal service. How the emperor subsequently made it up to them and advanced their leaders to title and honour. Not less of interest, too, would be a relation of the wars between the houses of Kumdar and Bartiah, when Bhagwandas the leader of the latter slew Sarung the chief of the entire clan, capturing in personal combat the standard of his house. How frequent expeditions went to recover their standard, how the Bartiahs aided by the black ants foiled their enemies, retaining the standard, casting a slur on the descendants of Kumdar, which sits heavily on them to this day. And coming to our own times, in the memory of living men, for are there not Banjaras by the score who believe and attest it, the love might be related of the Devi, "Mari Mata," the godess of cholera, for the handsome Siva Rathor; how she proposed to him, but his heart being pre-engaged, he rejected her, how his earthly destined bride in consequence was smitten sick and died, and how the goddess's hand fell heavily on Siva himself, thwarting all his schemes and blighting his fortunes and possessions, till at last he gave himself up to her. How she then possessed him and caused him to prosper exceedingly, gifting him with supernatural power till his fame went greatly abroad, and he was venerated as the saintly Siva Bhai, or great brother, to all lady kind, being himself unable to marry. How finally in his old age the goddess capriciously wished him to marry and have issue, how he refused and was slain and was buried at Pahur in Berar; a temple being erected over him, his kinsmen becoming priests of it, where large numbers are now attracted by the supposed efficacy of vows still made to Siva, the most solemn of all oaths to Banjaras being that taken in his name. It was indeed a question in connection with the succession to this priesthood that led to the unusual appeal to our Courts over their Naik's final decision. It might be told, too, how Mittu Bhukia, a Naik of position, dying young, reappeared at night, in person, to three young damsels of his tribe in succession, being betrothed to each in turn, the friends and relations witnessing the ceremonies in a dream, certain necessary articles produced at each rite being left till next day as visible tokens of what occurred. How these maidens each lived a week and then died, how subsequently Mittu Bhukia, frequently by invitation, but often of his own accord, came to people in their dreams to warn them against evil, or to lead them to fortune, and how for long he thus exercised great power.

Mahali (barber).

298. The MAHALI, who is also known as the Warik, Nahavi or Hajam, and who claims descent from Narad [illegible], is one of the twelve balutedars, and receives at every harvest from two to twelve seers of jawari from each of the village cultivators. He shaves the heads, chins and armpits of his clients, visiting them ordinarily once a month. At each house he gets a chapati or two; those who are better off give him from three pice to one anna; some pay him by the year Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 3. On the deshmukh, deshpandia or patel, and also on the patel's wife when she leaves her village, the barber waits as their personal body servant.

When the first son is born to any of his clients, the barber carries the good news to the relatives. He takes a bamboo stick in his hand, adorns it with cloth, and crowns it with an earthen pot. For this, and in return for the presents of sugar and pan-leaves which he then distributes, he expects to receive from each man a rupee, a turban or a shoulder cloth, or at least a few handfuls of grain as a reward.

In the case of a marriage among Sudras, it is the village barber who takes out the invitations and who subsequently superintends the bathing of the bridegroom. The barbers also light the lamps and hold the torches during the ceremony, and at its close two of them take the bride and bridegroom in their arms and distribute the sugar sweetmeats (Van) which have been provided for the Brahmans. In several taluks they carried the torches for the enumerators on the census night.

After a death the village barber not only shaves the chief mourner, but if he be a Sudra usually remains in attendance on him during the Kriyá.

Sub-divisions of the caste.

299. There are 12½ divisions in the barber caste, each division devoting itself to a separate class of clients, and the half caste being those of illegitimate decent. The names of these divisions vary: those most generally found are Tayade (which seems to be the highest division), Gangatre (which claims descent from the Ganges river), Lingayet, the barbers for the Mahar, Mang and Chambar castes respectively, the Dakhani, Tailanga, Marwari, Gujar,

Musalman and Pardesi. The Tailanga Musalman and low caste divisions may not eat with the others, nor do any of the divisions intermarry.

The barbers eat meat other than beef, and of moha they are very fond. Kanu Bai, Bhawani and Khandoba are their favourite deities: some are disciples of Fakirs and Manbhaos, while some are Lingayats. They also venerate Sena the barber, the disciple of Ramanand, who founded the sect of Senapanthis.

Increase since 1867.

300. Their numbers have increased since 1867 from 28,143 to 33,517, or by 19·1 per cent., and are highest in the Amraoti, Chandur, Akot and Malkapur taluks.

Occupation.

301. Among the male sex 28·7 per cent. are unemployed, 20·6 per cent. are agriculturists, nearly one-third of the number being khatedars, and more than one-sixth being co-sharers; and nearly 47·9 per cent. follow the caste occupation; of the small number who remain a few (78) are in Government employ; some, among whom are eleven Sahukars, are engaged in commercial pursuits; and others, among whom are two carpenters, belong to the industrial class. Of the female sex three-fifths have no occupation beyond household work: nearly 35 per cent. are agriculturists. Most of this number being daily field labourers, and the remaining five per cent. are chiefly cotton-ginners and spinners, grain-pounders and grinders and daily labourers.

Warthi, Parit or Dhobi.

302. The washerman is another of the village balutedars; but beside the grain at harvest time, he also receives a present when a child is born to any of his employers. As a rule he considers a monthly wash to be sufficient for an ordinary villager.

At a wedding he is called upon to spread clothes on which the bridegroom and his party [illegible] light on coming to the bride's house; he also provides the cloth on which the bride and bridegroom are to sit, and fastens the kankan (bracelet) on the girl's hand. In the Wun district the barber and the washerman sometimes take the places of the maternal uncles in the 'jhenda' dance: when the bridegroom, assisted by five married women, has thrown the necklace of black beads around the bride's neck, and has tied it with five knots, the barber and the washerman advance, and, lifting the young couple on their thighs, dance to the music of the wajantri, while the bystanders besprinkle them with red powder.

Sub-division.

303. In the DHOBI caste there are 12½ divisions, which, like the divisions among the barbers, seem to be chiefly of territorial origin. They resemble the barbers too in their rules as to meat and in their fondness for liquor: and in common with many castes, from the Kunbi downwards, on the death of the eldest son, it is the youngest son in an undivided family who thereafter performs the annual ceremony in memory of their father's death.

Increase and distribution.

304. The Dhobis have increased in number from 17,999 to 21,559, or by nearly 20 per cent. The caste is most numerous in the Amraoti, Akola and Akot taluks. Of the male sex, 28·6 per cent. are unemployed, and 27·9 per cent. belong to the agricultural class, nearly one-quarter of them being khatedars, and more than one-seventh of them being co-sharers: 41 per cent. are washermen. Of the female sex two-fifths have no occupations, nearly one-fifth are agriculturists, and 38·3 per cent. are laundresses.

Castes belonging to other presidencies.

305. Of castes strictly belonging to other provinces or presidencies, no description need be given here. Some names such as NIMARI, GUJARATHI, TAILANGA, KANARI and MADRASI are merely descriptive of the birth-place of their bearers: those who return themselves thus are frequently of low caste; the four Madrasis may reasonably be set down as Pariahs, and of the two thousand and two Tailangas the majority belong probably to the Malu caste. Among

other Telugu castes enumerated in Berar are the AYAWARU, some of whom are possibly Brahmans, DEWALWARU, MUDELLIYAR, MUTRATSU, MUNARWARU, ELMAWARU, KAPU, PERKIS and REDDIS, who belong, it is believed, to the agricultural castes: the GANDELWARU or Teli caste: the GOLAWARU or shepherd caste: the MADHIGE or leather-working caste, and the THOTI or scavenger caste: all these castes are found chiefly in the Kelapur and Wun taluks. The WADDARS are so well known in Berar, that they can scarcely be considered as strangers. They are found in every taluk except Akot, and number in all 7,596. The KORI, BAHELIYA, LAHERIYA, MURAI and OJHA castes occur in small numbers, and come from Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

NON-HINDUS OR ABORIGINES.

306. The GONDS and the BHILS* are among the oldest inhabitants of the hills. Dr. Wilson suggests (p. 57) that they may be identified with the ancient Chandalas: but a Gond will not eat dog's flesh as the caste named were wont to do. Those in the Wun district belong to the tribe which formerly held sway in Chanda or Chandrapur: and the Gond women still send to that town for a skilful tattooer to tattoo their wrists and arms. The Gonds of the Melghat belong to the tribe which reigned at Deogarh and Rajgarh until their kingdom was taken from them by Raghuji Bhonsla. Once before they had been ousted from their sway of the hills. The Gaolis however, notwithstanding their forts of Narnalla and Gawilgarh, had again succumbed to their old foes at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Remnants of the caste are probably still to be found in the hills. They are of lower social rank than the Gaolis of the plains, and are known as Gaolans. They profess the religion of their former conquerors: "they act as servants in keeping the cows and buffaloes of others, but in general have none of their own."

Gonds.

307. Like the castes in the plains the Gonds claim 12½ divisions. Of these the most important are to all intents and purposes distinct castes. They are—(1) the RAJ GONDS, (2) PARDHANS, (3) KOLAMS, (4) KOILABHUTE: less important divisions, but still considerable in numbers are—(5) the Dharwe, (6) Thakur, (7) Bucheria, (8) Boya and (9) Thoti. The lists of divisions differ in places. The duties of Mahars are discharged by the BALAIS, who have however a curious prejudice against grooming a horse. The different divisions of Gonds do not intermarry: any of them will eat with a Raj Gond and use his leaf plates, but the Raj Gond will not return the civility. Their women (Raj Gond) often affect the Hindu style of dress. They still tie up their hair in the Telugu fashion; but instead of bringing their lugades up over the left breast, they are now beginning to wear short-sleeved bodices. The Kolams, although differing from the Gonds in their religious belief (see para. 116), are generally considered to be a branch of the same tribe. The Pardhans, among the Gonds resemble the Dakalwars among the Mangs. They are the priests of the tribes, but of very low social status. The office is hereditary, and the bhumak or village priest receives grain dues, just as do the balutedars in a village community. Nearly nine per cent. of the male sex among the Pardhans were returned as servants of the village, and evidently get their living in this manner. About 38 per cent. of the sex have no occupation, and 42 per

Sub-divisions.

---

* They sprang from the thigh of Raja Vena, who lived in the days of the Maha Bharata, and they are known in Sanscrit as Nishadas. A second tradition represents the former tribe as the offspring of their god Bhimsen, who is identified with the second Pandava Prince. A third account says that the Gonds sprang from Gedam, Tadosa, Atram, Pai tram, [illegible]ra, Kumbria, and Kokia, natives of Deogarh and Rajgarh.

Legendary account.

cent. belong to the agricultural class. Cotton-spinning, cloth-selling, timber-dealing, grass-selling, road and daily labour are also frequent avocations among the Pardhans.

Lajhar or Rajhad.

308. The Lajhars or Rajhads say that their name is a corruption of Rajwada, and that they are of Rajput orgin. They are akin to the Gonds of Deogarh, but claim social superiority. A Gond may eat with a Lajhar but not *vice versâ*. They acknowledge that formerly their social position was the same, and it seems probable that when the Gond ruler of Deogarh, Raja Bakht Buland, became a convert to Islam, the Lajhars were the party which resented the change, and drew closer to the Hinduism of the plains. They were subsequently opposed to Burhan Shah, the second in succession from Bakht Buland. They have prohibited the killing or even the laming of cows by severe caste penalties. The following divisions are mentioned in one account of this tribe:—

1	Bakasrya.	5	Chitkarya.	9	Mohanya.
2	Bamnya.	6	Hardaya.	10	Megharasya.
3	Badya.	7	Khabrya.	11	Sonerya.
4	Birmarya.	8	Kalasrya.	12	Somnatheya.

Bhils.

309. Of the Hindu Bhils 31·8 per cent. of the males and 37·8 per cent. of the females have no occupation: nearly 65 per cent. of the former sex and 58 per cent. of the latter are agriculturists: a few of each sex are daily labourers. 22 Bhils are village watchmen: four are tailors: five are carpenters: nine men and eleven women are charcoal-burners. Among the Lajhars also, agriculture is the chief occupation: some of the men deal in firewood and charcoal, and some of the women sell grass.

Distribution of Gonds, &c.

310. The numbers of the Pardhans and Kolams are given separately from the Gonds: Raj Gonds are not separately shown. Gonds are now found in every taluk of Berar, a sure sign that they are forsaking their ancient mode of life. Two-thirds of them occur in the Wun district, as do nearly all the Kolams and more than nine-tenths of the Pardhans. Amraoti, Morsi, Chandur, Ellichpur and the Melghat are the taluks outside the Wun district which Gonds chiefly affect. Pardhans are found in Chandur, Akot and the Melghat *taluks*. The Lajhars are found chiefly along the skirts of the Satpura hills in the Morsi and Ellichpur taluks. The Balais are confined to the Melghat: a few of them sell cloth, but generally they are agriculturists. The Andhs are found chiefly in the Basim district, the Yeotmal and Darwha taluks, and in Balapur and Mehkar. They are now completely Hinduized. From their name it appears probable that they are the descendants of the Andhras, an aboriginal race dwelling in the Telingana country. They still come into Berar over the Payn Ganga river, and although they speak Marathi, their women retain the Telugu fashion of doing the hair. The 12½ divisions of the caste intermarry and eat together.

Arakhs.

311. The Arakhs, found in Morsi, are a race akin to the Bahehiyas. Their regular occupation is bird-catching and shikar. In Berar they are agriculturists. They do not follow Hindu customs in marriage, "but although they keep pigs, eat flesh, and drink spirits, they will not touch a Chamar." They appear to be a branch of the Pasi tribe, and are described as a "semi-Hinduized class of aborigines."

Moghes.

312. The Moghes, a small agricultural body, who are found only in the Melghat, are inhabitants of Central India. Malcolm states that "they came originally from Jodhpur, whence they were expelled" about the middle of the last century "by Raja Baji Singh." Though a distinct class, they resemble the Wagris: the latter are

Koilabhutes.

reputed to be more brave and faithful to the service in which they engage, but neither in their condition in

society, nor in their character, is there any very material difference.* The Koilabhute, or hill Kolhatis, are also found only in the Melghat.

Korkus.

313. Of 28,450 Korkus in Berar, 26,781 are found in the Melghat. Others are found in the Ellichpur, Jalgaon, Morsi and Chandur taluks. They belong to the Kolarian stock of people, who are supposed to have entered India on the N. E., making their way along the outskirts of the Himalayas. In language and general type they are said to be almost identical with the Kols and Santhals: but "the habits of the Korkus of the Tapti valley," says Forsyth, "are a great advance on those of the Korkus inhabiting the Mahadeo hills further east." They are divided into six classes: (1) Bhuboe, (2) Banwar, (3) Dholewar, (4) Rumbah, (5) Bondiah,† (6) Boptiah. The languages of the second, third, and fourth classes are alike: those of the others are said to differ slightly. The Melghat rajas belong to the first class: the generality of Korkus found in the Melghat belong to the fourth. The first class occasionally take the daughters of the fourth in marriage: but will not allow the attention to be reciprocated. The same personal habit separates the fourth class from other Korkus as separates Langoti Pardhis from other Pardhis. The Korkus are divided into Gotras: the story goes that their ancestors were assembled by the gods, and to each was assigned the name of the object near which he took up his position. Wherever a Korku dies, a teak-wood headstone is set up at his or her own village cemetery. On the headstone is carved a representation of the sun and the moon, a man on horseback, a peacock and a jungle spider. The Korkus are slightly taller than the Gonds, well-built and muscular. Their physiognomy is not pleasing. A celebrated Bhumka child is thus described: "his head was large and in shape like a sugar-loaf: his eyes were small, his mouth was wide and his lips thick, his nose flat and very tip-tilted; his ears were large and stood out at right angles to his head: he was just what a Korku would wish his child to be." ‡

Names of Korku Gotras.

Name.	Meaning.
Bheyte	Siwan tree
Mausi	Water
Jambu	A jungle tree
Dhing	Do.
Silu	Do.
Sakomb	Leaf
Atwa	Wooden spoon
Akandi	Benighted one
Kasadat	Earth
Chutur	Flying black bug
Tandul	Rat
Tota	Grain

Nihal.

314. The Korkus who first came to Berar found the Nihals in possession of the Melghat hills. Gradually the latter caste lost their power and became the village drudges of the former. The Nihals are now fast losing their language also: the younger generation speak only Korku. The two tribes are very friendly: they smoke together, but the Nihals generally sit apart, yielding the higher or better position to the Korkus. The Nihals were once much addicted to cattle-lifting, but they have held this propensity in check of late years. They are found almost exclusively in the Melghat: 97 were enumerated in the Jalgaon taluk, and two others elsewhere. About one-third in each sex are unemployed: the remainder are chiefly agriculturists; some live by the sale of firewood or by daily labour.

Love for drink.

315. All the hill tribes except the Andhs are great lovers of liquor. The first question which a Gond ordinarily asks when bidden to a feast, a funeral, or a village council is, "How much liquor will there be?" A pitcherful of liquor by the side of the bridegroom and half a pitcherful by that of the bride was one of the first instruc-

* Malcolm's Central India, vol. ii., p. 152.
† The people of this division are said once to have eaten a monkey, and are despised accordingly.
‡ By Mr. Ballantyne, Assistant Conservator of Forests.

tions for a marriage given by the prophet Lingo.* The Korkus also, although some of them have so far changed their ancient habit as to bathe daily, are no whit behind the Gonds in their love for strong drink.

Variation in numbers since 1867.

316. Since 1867 the Korkus, Nihals and Arakhs have decreased slightly in numbers: the Gonds† have increased 11·9 per cent., and the Kolams 22·0 per cent. Of the large increase among the Andhs, 32·0 per cent., part is due to an influx of their caste-people from the Nizam's Dominions. The Lajhars have increased 39·3 per cent.: but this is exceeded by the rate of increase among the Bhils. In 1867 there were 2,279 Hindu and 2 Musalman Bhils: in all 2,281. There are now 4,183 Hindu, and 1,125 Musalman Bhils; in all 5,308; showing an increase of 3,027, or 132·7 per cent.

Occupation.

317. It has already been noticed that among tribes who live a vagrant unsettled life, a larger proportion than usual of the male sex are unemployed, probably because the hardness of the life prevents their entering on active work until later, and obliges them to quit it sooner, than would be possible in a more settled mode of existence. At the same time, partly to make up for the deficiency of workers in the male sex, and partly also, because their home duties are less numerous and important, and partly because they have no pride of caste to restrain them, a larger proportion than usual of the female sex are engaged in productive occupations. Among the four large aboriginal tribes, the Andhs, Gonds, Kolams and Korkus, this peculiarity is noticeable. Throughout the province the percentage of the male sex returned as unemployed‡ is only 31·5; among the Gonds it is 32·4: among Korkus it is 34·5: among Andhs it is 34·9; and among Kolams it is 39·8. Of females in the province, 51·5 per cent. are unemployed: among Kolams the percentage is only 44·5; among Andhs it is only 41·9; among Korkus it is only 41·3; among Gonds it sinks to 38·6. The Andhs being more Hinduized than the other three tribes, have become more largely agricultural; 11,794, or 63 per cent. of the male sex and 10,189, or 55·6 per cent. of the female sex being thus employed. There are 1,410 khatedars in the Basim district, and 873 in Wun, beside 457 in other districts belonging to this caste; 1,460 others are co-sharers. Some of both sexes are daily labourers, but other pursuits are unimportant and exceptional. The Gonds come next in importance as agriculturists. Gonds and Kolams are generally employed for breaking up new land: when they have sufficiently reduced the jungle they are replaced by better cultivators.§ Of the male sex 19,255, or 58·7 per cent. in the former caste, and 3,483, or 56·9 per cent. in the latter caste, and of the females 16,773, or 52·3 per cent. and 3,013 or 49·8 per cent., respectively, belong to the agricultural class. The proportion which the registered field occupants bear to the total male agricultual population is much lower among the Gonds than among the Andhs: among the latter the khatedars form 23·2 per cent. of the whole body. Among the Kolams they form 20·5 per cent., but among the Gonds they barely exceed 9 per cent. A large number of Gonds and Kolams are returned as daily labourers and domestic servants, probably in the employ of higher castes; others among the Gonds are road-labourers, sellers of grass and firewood: a smaller number are grain-pounders, liquor-distillers, sawyers, carpenters, and basket-makers, stone-breakers, brick-makers and earth-workers; other pursuits are more exceptional: the women also pound grain, sell grass, timber, fire-wood and charcoal, gin and spin cotton, and work at road or daily labour; a few sell oil or oil-cake, work in split bamboos, or break stones: other occupations, although numerous, are exceptional. Among the smaller caste of Kolams however,

* Hislop, p. 55.
† Including Pardhans, Balais and Koilabhutes.
‡ *i.e.* Sub-order 66: Final Census Tables, p. 104.
§ Report from Deputy Commissioner, Wun.

although 12 men are entered as carpenters, there is no such variety of occasional occupations as exists among the Gonds. The Korkus are as yet less agricultural than the three castes mentioned. Only 8,291, or 57·4 per cent. of the male sex and 6,991, or 49·9 per cent of the females belong to this class; of these, however, 2,846 are returned as registered field occupants. 8·3 per cent. of the males and 8·9 per cent. of the females gain a livelihood otherwise than by agricultural employment of any kind. The chief occupation, which employs 436 men and 409 women, is cutting and selling firewood: 129 men and 178 women are domestic servants or employés: 394 men and 353 women are daily labourers; 59 men and 145 women cut and sell grass. In occupations such as these, congenial to their tastes, they can endure great fatigue: while a little hard work, involving more exertion but less endurance, soon prostrates them. Although the Pili road in the Melghat was under construction at the time of the Census, only 25 men and 10 women among the Korkus are returned as road-labourers.

318. From the foregoing description it will be seen that although nearly all castes, for which a record exists, have increased in numbers since 1867, the rate of increase has varied greatly. Table No. 91 shows for Hindu castes, aboriginal tribes, and Musalmans the rate of increase for all bodies numbering 20,000 and over, for which the figures of the previous Census are available.

319. It will also have been noticed that there are in every caste individuals who no longer adhere to that one occupation which has from of old been distinctive of the caste. The members of many non-agricultural castes become agriculturists. The Brahman has, since the days of Manu, been permitted to maintain himself by tilling the land and keeping flocks;* and his example, as is natural in so fertile a province, has been freely followed by other non-agriculturists. After agriculture commerce attracts the greatest amount of innovation. Some members even of the agricultural castes lead an exclusively commercial life, preferring petty dealings in trade to existing by field service. But generally, and probably more often than is shown by the Census schedules (see Final Table No. XII. Appendix D.) the two occupations are combined. The successful agriculturist employs his spare capital in money-lending or in cotton-trading. The margin of uncultivated land which is available for and will repay cultivation is in the busier taluks very small: hence it offers little inducement for the employment of the spare capital of any who do not already dwell in its immediate vicinity, and hence in such taluks there is the more spare capital available for commercial pursuits. Industry seems to attract but few outsiders. Table No. 92 shows for each caste numbering 20,000 and upwards the proportion of its male population belonging to each of the six great classes of employment. The large numbers of Mahars and Mangs included in the first class are explained by the fact that

Table No. 91—Showing the increase or decrease of certain of the larger castes and tribes.

Caste.	Present strength.	Percentage of	
		Increase since 1867.	Decrease since 1867.
Brahman	65,754	31·9	.....
Rajput	44,133	19·8	.....
Kunbi	834,174	22·4	.....
Mahar	307,944	35·2	.....
Mali*	195,981	27·9	.....
Teli	75,552	14·4	.....
Dhangar	74,559	33·3	.....
Wani castes	67,071	10·6	.....
Banjara†	60,511	16·4	.....
Mang	46,366	30·8	.....
Mahali	33,517	19·1	.....
Koli	30,398	43·2	.....
Sutar	30,314	19·4	.....
Sonar	27,548	15·2	.....
Gond‡	76,691	11·9	.....
Andh	37,010	32·0	.....
Korku	28,450	.....	9
Musalman	518,755	21·0	.....

* Does not include Baris.
† Does not include Wanjaris.
‡ Includes Pardhans, Balais and Koilabhutes.

* If possible the Brahman must avoid tilling the field himself: the work of the field depends on the help of cattle; the ploughman cleaves the soil and kills the living creatures contained in it.—Duncker, Anc. Ind., p. 243.

this class includes village officers and servants. In the second class are included all private and domestic servants. In the third class are included traders and carriers. The fourth or agricultural class, to which the carpenters, leather-workers, and potters belong in smaller proportions even than the Wanis or Baniyas, includes agriculturists and those engaged about animals. The fifth is the industrial class, although some few occupations therein included are rather of a commercial than an industrial nature. Of the sixth class three divisions are given. The first includes those whose occupations are indefinite, as for example, contractor, daily labourer, &c.: the second includes those who are too young, too old, or too infirm to work in any way; and the third division comprises those beggars, prisoners, and others whose work is non-productive. Gosawis, Brahman beggars and fakirs occupy a conspicuous place in this list; beggars among the trading castes include the Jangams; Dakalwars are included among the Mangs and Choka Melas among the Mahars.

Table No. 92—Showing for castes numbering 20,000 and upward the proportion (per 10,000) of the male sex belonging to each of the six main classes of occupations.

Caste.	Total strength of male sex.	Percentage per 10,000 of males belonging to							
		Class I. Professional.	Class II. Domestic	Class III. Commercial.	Class IV. Agricultural.	Class V. Industrial.	Class VI.		
							Indefinite or insufficiently described.	Non-workers.	Non-productive, *e.g.* Beggars, &c.
Total	1380492	297	94	197	5015	1026	225	2918	228
Brahman	[illegible]	1080	467	1048	1647	411	66	2907	1774
Rajput	2351	546	241	428	5185	476	229	2817	78
Wani castes	36608	[illegible]	227	1773	1999	2556	98	2982	283
Kunbi	428725	[illegible]	57	64	6722	83	185	2771	41
Mahar	155045	96	92	29	4569	713	398	3121	116
Mali	100252	25	113	35	6782	149	179	2691	26
Teli	38767	24	50	137	5106	1605	195	2854	29
Dhangar	38443	53	52	38	6051	615	277	2844	70
Banjara	32039	19	33	621	4745	509	690	3284	99
Mang	23212	1153	55	46	3357	1592	299	3204	264
Mahali	17556	70	26	49	2056	4838	76	2866	19
Koli	15471	191	85	41	6242	287	155	2967	32
Sutar	15997	14	10	12	1138	5426	68	3011	21
Gaoli	16222	140	205	144	5492	720	443	2775	81
Sonar	14265	41	46	115	1856	4558	66	3255	63
Wanjari	14230	56	39	193	6474	154	231	2827	26
Dhanbhar	14020	11	13	14	1745	4971	110	3089	47
Bari	12101	26	58	50	5804	764	202	3084	12
Bhoi	11942	47	163	177	2978	3224	224	3133	54
Warthi	11034	38	33	33	2794	4146	84	2858	14
Kumbhar	10720	13	45	24	1074	6037	63	2729	15
Musalman	97230	663	89	507	3642	1381	164	2911	583
Gond	32778	103	118	17	5874	315	337	3130	106
Andh	18699	20	11	4	6307	15	146	3469	28
Kurku	14413	30	89	3	5740	404	282	3428	24

320. The lower classes of Musalmans often find employment in the menial branches of the public and village service. Others are in the employ of Sahukars as servants, money collectors, &c., and a few are themselves money-lenders and cotton-traders. More than one-third of their number are however agriculturists; the number of khatedars being 5,922 M. and 191 F. and of co-sharers 3,254 M. and 61 F. In the industrial class Musalmans are prominent as dyers, weavers, butchers, firewood-dealers, earth-workers, bangle-makers and daily-labourers.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE IX.

Distribution of the Population according to Languages.

Classified list of dialects spoken in Berar.

321. In the following list of languages and dialects spoken in Berar, the arrangement adopted in Appendix B. to Cust's Modern Languages of the East Indies is followed. Marathi is the

Table No. 93—Giving a complete list of the Languages and Dialects mentioned in the Enumerators' schedules.

Language.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
European Languages.			
1 English	571	317	254
2 French	1	1	.....
3 German	3	3	.....
Total...	575	321	254
Asiatic (non-Indian).			
1 Arabic	35	20	15
2 Chinese	1	1	.....
3 Persian	3	3	.....
Total...	39	24	15
Languages of the East Indies, Aryan family.			
I.—Iranic Branch.			
1 Pashtu dialects—			
1 Afghani	37	25	12
2 Pashtu	35	31	4
3 Kabuli	18	18	.....
2 Baluchi	2	2	.....
Total Iranic Branch.	92	76	16
II.—Indic Branch.			
1 Panjabi dialects—			
1 Panjabi	163	97	66
2 Multani	26	11	15
Total Panjabi...	189	108	81
2 Sindhi dialects—			
1 Kachhi	14	12	2
3 Hindi dialects—			
1 Ahiri	76	42	34
2 Banjari or Labani	51,947	27,424	24,523
3 Beldari	1,040	533	507
4 Bhili	343	175	168
5 Bhuti	10	6	4
6 Braj	1	1	.....
7 Bundeli	103	64	39
8 Chatrapuri	96	56	40
9 Dohori	94	54	40
10 Gaolani	416	218	198
11 Ghisadi	27	16	11
12 Halbi	501	256	245
13 Hindi	18	14	4
14 Hindustani	223,760	121,303	102,457
15 Kolhati	286	129	157
16 Lodsi	72	39	33
17 Lodhi	66	35	31
18 Malvi	35	13	22
19 Marwari	21,687	13,977	7,710
Hindi dialects—*contd.*			
20 Mathuri	76	41	35
21 Moghi	304	162	142
22 Nimari	1,415	705	710
23 Portuguese	124	90	34
24 Ponwari	6	4	2
25 Rajputi	13	8	5
26 Ranchhodi	7	4	3
27 Rangri	78	42	36
Total Hindi...	302,601	165,411	137,190
4 Bangali	13	8	5
5 Marathi	2,207,514	1,131,739	1,075,775
6 Gujarathi	15,323	8,403	6,920
1 Takankar	594	311	283
2 Pardhi	1,126	592	534
Total Gujarathi...	17,043	9,306	7,737
Total Aryan family...	2,527,466	1,306,660	1,220,806
Dravidian family—			
1 Tamil *	792	433	359
2 Telugu dialects—			
1 Telugu	39,331	19,994	19,337
2 Waddari	104	47	57
Total Telugu	39,435	20,041	19,394
3 Kanarese	1,487	805	682
4 Gond dialects—			
1 Balai	68	43	25
2 Gondi	61,288	31,204	30,084
3 Kolami	10,530	5,315	5,215
4 Lajhari	296	141	155
5 Pardhani	162	89	73
Total Gondi ...	72,344	36,792	35,552
5 Kaikari	1,375	710	665
1 Tirugoli	121	62	59
Total Kaikari...	1,496	772	724
Total Dravidian family.	115,554	58,843	56,711
Kolarian family—			
1 Kur dialects—			
1 Korku	28,265	14,244	14,021
2 Nihali	774	400	374
Total Kolarian family.	29,039	14,644	14,395

* Tamil includes Arvi, Komati and Dravidi.

language spoken by five-sixths of the inhabitants of Berar, 'with much provincial accent and idiom.' The total list of Indian languages and dialects as given by the Census returns is rather long. In several instances the name of a caste is given as the name of its language. This occurs especially with vagrant castes. They possess generally an imperfect and ungrammatical acquaintance with the language of

Nomenclature.

the country whence they came, together with a slang or secret language used occasionally among themselves. To this they add the most useful words of the countries through which they pass, words picked up generally from the lowest classes, and therefore existing often in a corrupt form. In this manner a *patois* peculiar to themselves is formed; and as their segregative habits prevent its being learnt by others, it naturally becomes known by their peculiar tribal name.

On the other hand, to give to a dialect the name of the people speaking it, was a recourse open to and often adopted by the Census enumerators. It wore an appearance of accuracy and dispensed with the necessity for enquiry. Thus 533 males and 507 females are entered as speaking the Beldari dialect. There are however four divisions of Beldars known in the province: one of Maratha, and two of Hindustani origin, while the fourth are known as stone Beldars, and resemble the Pathrots. As each division has a *patois* of its own, it is impossible to say with certainty that Beldari as returned in the Census schedules can be taken to mean any specific dialect.

Iranic branch and Panjabi and Sindhi dialects.

322. It is for the same reason doubtful whether the names given to the speech of various immigrants from the Panjab and its vicinity do really represent different dialects. Pashtu, Afghani, Kabuli are probably the same language: Multani is the name here given to the Panjabi spoken by the Mukeris or Multani Banjaras; so that the first batch of language may be grouped as follows: Pashtu 90; Baluchi 2; Panjabi 189; Kachhi 14.

Dialects of Hindi.

323. The next batch is that in which Hindi forms an important factor. This is headed by Hindustani, which, as spoken by the Musalmans of Berar, is very corrupt, although a trifle purer than that spoken around Madras. To a few only of the more educated Musalmans would the language of the law-courts at Delhi be readily intelligible. Immigrants from the N. W. Provinces and Oudh are generally entered as speaking Hindustani, and from them is made up the difference

Table No. 94—Contrasting the number of the Hindustani-speaking population with the number of the Musalmans.

District.	No. speaking Hindustani.		No. of Musalmans.		Difference (chiefly immigrants).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	27,928	22,896	21,358	19,760	6,570	3,136
Akola	31,926	27,053	25,489	23,848	6,437	3,205
Ellichpur	22,380	18,504	15,673	14,626	6,707	3,878
Buldana	17,311	15,568	15,412	14,643	1,899	925
Yeotmal	10,645	8,960	8,974	8,057	1,671	903
Basim	11,113	9,476	10,324	9,391	789	85

between the total number of those speaking Hindustani and the total number of Musalmans in the province. The difference is greatest in those districts in which the largest number of immigrants from the N. W. Provinces were enumerated. Portuguese or Goanese is the mixture of Hindustani, Marathi and Portuguese spoken by the Indo-Portuguese; the native element predominates in their speech as in their blood. The Aryan dialects of Hindi may be divided into those belonging to Rajputana and Central India, and those belonging to other parts of Hindustan. The former include Ponwari, Ranchhodi and Rajputi, spoken by 26, and being probably nearly the same as Rangri, * spoken by 78 persons. Moghi is spoken in nine villages of the

* *Cf.* Malcolm's Central India, Vol. ii., p. 158.

Melghat. Ladsi is entered against the names of certain Ladsa Mahars in two villages of the Ellichpur taluk. The Deputy Commissioner reports that both dialects resemble Hindi, although the latter contains an admixture of Gujarathi. Marwari is spoken by the traders from Marwar scattered throughout the Province. The Banjaras generally talk a Marwari *patois* known as Labhani: the Mathuri Banjaras like the Mukeris have sometimes a peculiar dialect not used by others. Labhani is of course most spoken in those taluks (see Table No. 95) in which Banjaras most abound. Among the dialects belonging to other parts of Hindustan are some whose names are well-known, such as Braj, Bundeli and Ujjaini: others are names of castes, such as Ahiri, Dohori (in which there is a sprinkling of Marathi), Kolhati (which contains a sprinkling of Marwari), Chhatrapuri (spoken by traders from Jhansi) and Beldari, which has already been mentioned. Halbi, spoken by some Koshtis in the Yeotmal and Darwha taluks, is a mixture of Hindi, Hindustani and Marathi.

Table No. 95—Showing the Taluks in which Labhani is chiefly spoken.

Taluk.	No. of person speaking Labhani.
Darwha	12,936
Pusad	5,165
Basim	3,664
Yeotmal	2,939
Kelapur	2,838
Mangrul	2,782

Semi-Kolarian dialects of Hindi.

Nimari, Bhili, and Bhuti are semi-Kolarian dialects of Hindi. Nimari is met with in the Melghat taluk. Bhili occurs chiefly in Chikhli, a taluk near the Khandesh border: so that this dialect may be that described in the Khandesh Gazetteer* as possessing many peculiar terms, with some Prakrit and many Scythian words. Mr. Sinclair says that although the Bhils have no separate constructed language, they possess a peculiar vocabulary of their own, which they are rather shy of imparting to any one else.† As there are 5,308 Bhils in Berar only 343 of whom are entered as speaking Bhili, it is clear—as Sir A. Lyall ‡ pointed out—that the Bhil has lost his tribal language, which has now fallen to the level of a Ramosi or thieves' slang, such as is met with among criminal tribes. Bhuti, a name recalling the Prakrit Paisachi or 'vernacular of the goblins,' is spoken in two villages of the Melghat.

Gujarathi.

324. Although a few Pardhis and Takankars have been entered as speaking tribal languages, their speech is impure Gujarathi, and should be included under that head. Pure Gujarathi is spoken by a few traders and Parsis in the towns. Dukar Kolhatis and Mang Garodis speak a mixture of base Gujarathi and Marathi: Dakhani and Marwari Kanjhars speak a mixture of Gujarathi and Marwari: hence some members of these castes also have probably been entered as speaking Gujarathi.

Dravidian family: Gondi.

325. Some form of Aryan speech is used by 94·6 per cent. of the people of Berar: 4·3 per cent. speak Dravidian and 1·1 per cent. speak Kolarian dialects. The Dravidian element is strongest in the Kelapur taluk, where nearly two-fifths, and in the Wun taluk, where more than one-quarter of the population speak dialects of Gondi or of Telugu. The Dravidian languages are five in number. Tamil is spoken by a small number of immigrants in the Amraoti and Akola districts, and by some merchants in the taluks of Kelapur and Wun. Gondi, with 'its peculiarly elaborate and complete conjugational system,' is the most largely spoken of the Dravidian dialects. The figures given in Final Census Table No. IX. include those for the five varieties noted above (Table No. 93). Of these Lajhari contains a slight sprinkling of Marathi words, while Pardhani and Balai are said to differ but little from regular Gondi; Kolami, however, appears to be a distinct dialect.§ More than two-thirds of the Gondi-speaking population are found in the Wun district, the remainder are found chiefly in the taluks of Chandur, Morsi and the Melghat. In the Morsi taluk

---

* P. 84. † Ind. Ant. Vol. IV., p. 337. ‡ Ber. Gaz., p. 225.
§ Report of the Deputy Commissioner, Yeotmal.

Gondi is spoken chiefly in the Pargana Damankoh which skirts the Satpura Hills; in seventeen villages it is the speech of more than one half, and in eleven others of more than a quarter, of the inhabitants. In the Chandur taluk the Gondi-speaking population is more scattered, for while it is found in no less than 192 villages, it forms the speech of more than half the population in seven instances only, and of more than one quarter in three other cases. The talukwar distribution of the Gondi-speaking population in the Wun district is given in the margin. In Yeotmal taluk 17 per cent., or one-sixth of the people speak Gondi. There are 43 villages in this taluk, in which more than one-half, and 54 others in which more than one-quarter of the people use this language. These villages are studded most thickly along the hills which run from East to West through the centre of the taluk. In the Darwha taluk, Gondi and Telugu are each spoken by 3·3 per cent., or one-thirtieth, of the entire population. There are four villages in which more than one-half and three others in which more than one-quarter of the people use this language; these villages are in the eastern portion of the taluk. In the Kelapur taluk nearly one-quarter of the people (24·4 per cent.) speak Gondi: in eighty villages more than half, and in sixty-three others more than a quarter of the inhabitants using this tongue. These villages adjoin the Telugu-speaking villages on the south, and are sprinkled through the rest of the taluk. In the Wun taluk one-seventh or 14 per cent. of the population speak Gondi: there are seventy-two villages in which more than one-half, and eighteen others in which more than one-quarter of the people use this tongue. Excluding a strip of plain land, about ten miles broad, running along the Wardha river, these villages in which the Gondi tongue is spoken are distributed throughout the taluk.

Table No. 96—Showing the distribution of Gondi in the Wun district.

Taluk.	Persons speaking Gondi.	Percentage on total No. speaking Gondi in the	
		District.	Province
Yeotmal	18,153	39	25·1
Darwha	4,444	6	6·1
Kelapur	19,223	37·0	26·6
Wun	10,148	19·5	14·0
Total.....	51,968	100·0	71·8

326. Of those entered as speaking Telugu, two-thirds are enumerated in the Wun District. The remainder are scattered through the Province and include immigrants from the northern parts of the Madras Presidency and the southern parts of the Nizam's Dominions. Representatives of at least fourteen Telugu castes or divisions are found in Berar. Table No. 97 shows that three-quarters of the Telugu-speaking population in the Wun district are found in the two southern taluks. In Wun 11·7 per cent., or one-eighth of the people, and in Kelapur 13·9 per cent., or nearly one-seventh of the whole population speak Telugu. There are twenty-two villages in Kelapur, and eleven in Wun taluk, in each of which more than half the population speak Telugu. Nearly all these villages are situate on the bank of the Payn Ganga river, and between the streams Aran and Waidarbha. There are thirteen other villages in Kelapur and seven in Wun in which more than a quarter of the inhabitants speak Telugu.

Telugu.

Table No. 97—Showing the distribution of Telugu in the Wun district.

Taluk.	Persons speaking Telugu.	Percentage on total Telugu-speaking population.	
		District	Province
Yeotmal	2,295	8·8	5·3
Darwha	4,444	17·0	11·3
Kelapur	10,929	41·7	27·7
Wun	8,515	32·5	21·6
District, Total...	26,183	100·0	66·4

327. The Kaikari dialect, of which a branch known as Tirugoli occurs in the Basim taluk, is spoken by the Kaikaris throughout the province. Their vocabulary is a mixture of Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese.

Kikari.

Kanarese.

328. Kanarese is spoken by the families of traders and others coming from the direction of Mysore.

Kolarian family: Kur and Nihali.

329. The Kolarian family of languages occurs almost exclusively in the Melghat, and is represented by Kur or Korku and Nihali. The Nihals and Korkus understand each other, but Nihali contains some words not known in Kur. Nearly two-thirds (or 65·9 per cent.)of the people in the Melghat speak Korku. Among several of the aboriginal tribes, the language of the province has, with some of their number, taken the place of their original mother-tongue.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES Nos. X. & XI.

Distribution of the Population according to Birth-place.

330. These forms are among the most interesting of the series. They show that nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants of Berar were born outside the district in which they were enumerated on the Census night. "Home-keeping youths," it is said, "have ever homely wits," while a certain amount of peregrination "doth tend to enrich the mind, rectify the judgment and compose outward manners." The movement of the population, as shown in these tables, was mainly induced by motives of material prosperity, and shows that the province has been by many regarded as a land of promise. 77,393 persons have immigrated from Bombay, while only 9,454 have left Berar for that presidency; 185,142 persons have entered from the Central Provinces, and only 52,311 have gone thither; 130,505 have come to Berar from the Nizam's Dominions.

Movement of Population within the province itself.

331. These tables show not only the amount of immigration into Berar from other provinces, but also the movements from one district to another within the province itself. The proportions to be thus assigned are given in the margin, and it will be seen that the number of women who are born in one district and then move into another is larger than the number of men by 16,685. This is accounted for by marriages, especially those along the borders of districts, after which the wife's domicile is changed to the husband's district. In some cases it is possible that the change of district may be merely nominal, and owing to a change of boundary. Of the 1,575 men and 2,229 women in the Morsi táluk, for example,

Table No. 98—Showing numbers of those born outside the district in which they were enumerated.

Born in the Province.		Born outside the Province.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
86,480	103,165	234,298	201,635
Proportion to total population.			
6·3	8·0	17·0	16·6

Table No. 99—Showing movement of population, within the Province, to and from Akola district.

Found in the undermentioned Taluks.	Birthplace.									
	Amraoti.		Basim.		Buldana.		Ellichpur.		Wun.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Akola	2,219	3,135	1,492	1,785	592	446	999	1,350	215	206
Akot	682	944	121	157	377	357	2,055	3,092	76	53
Balapur	286	246	910	769	1,597	1,499	174	177	41	51
Jalgaon	250	276	47	38	1,926	2,810	233	206	17	19
Khamgaon	228	128	132	100	2,766	3,664	97	100	12	5
Total	3,665	4,729	2,702	2,849	7,258	8,776	3,558	4,925	361	334
Born in Akola district and found in other districts.	3,992	5,268	3,206	3,151	7,288	9,097	6,097	7,703	1,045	901

who are returned as having been born in the Ellichpur district, there may be some who were born in the Morsi taluk, and who, remembering that they once had to go to Ellichpur as their sadr station when the Morsi taluk belonged to that district, have returned as their birth-place the district to which their village formerly belonged, rather than that in which it is now included. Such mistakes are however probably very rare.

Exchange of population between the Akola and other districts.

332. It will be sufficient to consider one district only in detail, as the considerations which apply to one also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the other five. Table No. 99 shows that more people have left the Akola district (viz., 21,628 males, 26,120 females) for other districts of the province than have come into it from them (viz., 17,544 males and 21,613 females). This excess of emigrants is of course much more than counterbalanced by immigrants from parts, such as the Nizam's Dominions, to which very few will have emigrated. It is noticeable that while there are 4,492 more females than males, who have left the district, so there are almost the same number, or 4,069 more females than males, who have come into it. To some extent this is due to marriages across the borders, and the figures show that the number of women married into other districts is about the same as the number who are received thence. The transfers of population are naturally largest where the distance to be traversed is least, *i.e.*, between adjoining districts or taluks. The Buldana district sends 6,289 men and 7,973 women to the taluks of Jalgaon, Khamgaon and Balapur; and receives, chiefly in the neighbouring taluk of Malkapur, 7,288 men and 9,097 women from the Akola district. Basim and Amraoti contribute chiefly to the taluk of Akola which adjoins them both. Basim is contiguous also to the Balapur taluk, and Amraoti to Akot, and there are transfers of population accordingly. The Ellichpur district, which marches principally with the Akot, and partly with the Akola taluk, contributes 5,147 to the former and 2,349 to the latter. Yeotmal, which is at a distance from any part of the district, only sends 361 men and 334 women in all, although the number who have gone from the Akola district to the Darwha taluk alone is 652 males and 589 females.

The following general rule would seem to obtain with very few exceptions: the shorter the distance from which the emigrants come the larger their numbers, and the greater the proportion of the women; while the longer the distance, the smaller is the total number and the greater is the predominance of the male element.

Exchanges among the remaining districts of the province.

333. In the tables for the other districts, the same facts are observable. The accompaying table No. 100 shows the exchange of population between each district and the other five. From every district there is an influx into Yeotmal, chiefly into the Darwha taluk from the Amraoti and Basim districts. Two settlers are attracted to this district for every one who leaves it. From Buldana there is a considerable exchange of population with the neighbouring districts Akola and Basim, but there is very little gain or loss on the whole. In the Basim district there is an excess of immigrants from Akola, Amraoti and Buldana; but the large number who have left the district for the Darwha taluk converts this excess into a deficit. Between the Ellichpur district and Basim, Buldana and Yeotmal there is very little transfer of population: with the Amraoti district there is a considerable interchange on nearly equal terms, while from the Akola district there is a decided surplus influx into Ellichpur. Akola sends to every other district more people than it receives thence. From the Amraoti district also there is a considerable efflux to the Yeotmal, Darwha and Mangrul taluks. Omitting therefore the districts at a distance from one another between which there is very little transfer of population, and omitting

Table No. 100—Showing for each district mentioned in the first column the number censused therein who were born in the other five districts (immigrants); also the number born in that district but censused in the other five districts (emigrants).

Amraoti.	Akola.		Ellichpur.		Buldana.		Wun.		Basim.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(Immigrants)	3992	5268	8587	10882	401	331	3481	4450	1861	2482	18322	23413
(Emigrants)	3665	4729	8019	11153	336	313	7655	8225	2303	2431	21978	26851
Akola.	**Amraoti.**		**Ellichpur.**		**Buldana.**		**Wun.**		**Basim.**		**Total.**	
(Immigrants)	3665	4729	8558	4925	7258	8776	361	334	2702	2849	17514	21613
(Emigrants)	3992	5268	6097	7703	7288	9097	1045	901	3206	3151	21628	26120
Ellichpur.	**Amraoti**		**Akola.**		**Buldana.**		**Wun.**		**Basim.**		**Total.**	
(Immigrants)	8019	11153	6097	7703	257	228	204	178	302	316	14879	19578
(Emigrants)	8587	10882	3558	4925	142	159	424	317	197	184	12908	16467
Buldana.	**Amraoti.**		**Akola.**		**Ellichpur.**		**Wun.**		**Basim.**		**Total.**	
(Immigrants)	336	313	7288	9097	142	159	54	48	2796	3083	10616	12700
(Emigrants)	401	331	7258	8776	257	228	337	238	2850	3283	11103	12856
Wun.	**Amraoti.**		**Akola.**		**Ellichpur.**		**Buldana.**		**Basim.**		**Total.**	
(Immigrants)	7655	8225	1045	901	424	317	337	238	4918	4633	14379	14314
(Emigrants)	3481	4450	361	334	204	178	54	48	2184	2498	6284	7508
Basim.	**Amraoti.**		**Akola.**		**Ellichpur.**		**Buldana.**		**Wun.**		**Total.**	
(Immigrants)	2303	2431	3206	3151	197	184	2850	3283	2184	2498	10740	11547
(Emigrants)	1861	2482	2702	2849	302	316	2796	3083	4918	4633	12579	13363

also those which border on one another and where the influx and efflux are almost equal, there exist as a remainder—

(*a*). An influx into the Darwha taluk from the Amraoti and Basim districts;

(*b*) An influx into the Basim and Mangrul taluks from the Akola district;

(*c*). An influx into the Darayapur taluk from the Akola district.

Immigration from outside the province.

334. The next point for consideration is the immigration into each taluk from outside Berar, the extent of which, with the percentage of the immigrants to the total population of each taluk, is shown in the following table :—

Table No. 101—*Showing for each Taluk the number of Immigrants from outside Berar.*

Taluk.	Immigrants.		Percentage.		Taluk.	Immigrants.		Percentage.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Amraoti	13970	12352	18·7	16·1	Chikhli	10921	10944	15·2	16·0
Chandur	26982	24713	30·4	29·8	Malkapur	9802	10157	11·3	12·4
Morsi	11376	11362	17·1	18·0	Mehkar	11045	10377	16·4	16·2
Muntazapur	6908	5075	12·0	9·5					
Amraoti District	61236	53702	20·5	19·4	Buldana District	31768	31478	14·1	14·7
Akola	10888	7599	14 9	11·4	Yeotmal	20555	18281	36·8	35·2
Akot	7781	4716	10·1	6·8	Darwha	10329	8234	15·1	12·8
Balapur	5878	4125	10·5	8·0	Kelapur	10021	9224	24·9	23·9
Jalgaon	5470	3807	10·0	7·1	Wun	9388	9509	25·4	26·6
Khamgaon	7296	5521	14·4	12·1	Wun District	50293	45248	25·0	23·7
Akola District	37053	25768	12·0	9·0	Basim	13077	11804	16 0	15·5
					Mangrul	4020	3201	10 2	8·7
Ellichpur	11224	8592	14·7	12·0	Pusad	14814	14457	23·1	23·7
Daryapur	5757	3590	9·0	6·1					
Melghat	5056	3795	22·8	18·6	Basim District	31911	29462	17·2	17 0
Ellichpur District	22037	15977	13·6	10·6	Province	234298	201635	17·0	15·6

17 per cent. of the men and 15·6 per cent. of the women are immigrants: in other words about every sixth person, now in Berar, was born outside the province. The natives of Berar now in the province number 1,146,194 males and 1,090,545 females (or 105 males to 100 females). It will be noticed that the taluks into which there is the largest amount of immigration do not include those into which there is an influx from within the province itself. On the contrary, the pressure from the Central Provinces (for example) into Chandur, and that from the Nizam's Dominions into Pusad, are probably partial causes (if not the principal causes) of the efflux from the Amraoti and Basim districts into the Darwha taluk.

Agricultural immigrants.

335. Immigrants into Berar are attracted, some by its agriculture, and others by its commerce and its status as a labour-market. The former class is the more numerous; and to it must be relegated most of those who have come into the province from Bombay on the west, from the Nizam's Dominions on the south, and from the Central Provinces on the east. Of the whole number of immigrants from different parts of British India, nine-tenths come from the three provinces named. As the proportion of immigrants is greatest where they have had least distance to come, *i. e.*, in the taluks which border their own province,

Table No. 102—*Showing the immigration from neighbouring provinces into Berar.*

Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.
Central Provinces	95798	89344	185142	42 5
Nizam's Dominions	67192	63313	130505	29·9
Bombay	41224	36109	77333	17·8
Other parts	30084	12809	42893	9·8
Total	234298	201635	435933	100·0

there is to some extent (see para. 330) a corresponding, though not an equal, decrease by emigration.

Immigrants from the Central Provinces.

336. Of the immigrants from the Central Provinces nearly one-half are found in the Amraoti district, and more than one-third in Wun. The Morsi and Chandur taluks adjoin the Central Provinces, and the number of immigrants in each of these is very high, being respectively 16 and 26·7 per cent. of their total population: so too in the Yeotmal and Wun taluks of the Wun district, which also border on the Central Provinces, where the proportions are 32 and 17 per cent. respectively. In the Kelapur taluk those born in the Central Provinces number 16 per cent. of the total population. The sexes are equally represented in these four taluks: a fact which shows that the immigrants are settlers, and not mere temporary residents, or men come in advance of their families to prospect the land. In the taluks of Murtazapur and Darwha, which are further from the Wardha river, the male immigrants considerably outnumber the females, as they do to a less extent in the taluks of Amraoti and Kelapur. The same rule applies to the C. P. immigrants throughout the districts of Berar. In the Ellichpur district there are about six males to five females; in Akola the proportion is about five to four; in Basim three to two. The male immigrants come first as pioneers, or come alone for purposes of trade: in either case they destroy the balance of numbers between the sexes. The immigrants to the Ellichpur district are found chiefly in the Ellichpur taluk (see margin). Those who have come to the Melghat are hill tribes. There has been considerable emigration from this taluk, and considering the low rate of increase in the population it is probable that the emigrants must have outnumbered the immigrants. The disparity of sexes is manifest here also.

Table No. 103—*Showing immigration into certain taluks from the C. P.*

Taluk.	Male immigrants	Female immigrants
Chandur	23530	22361
Morsi	10096	10687
Amraoti	8655	7801
Murtazapur	1762	1476
Yeotmal	17644	16609
Kelapur	6411	5897
Wun	6084	6414
Darwha	4079	3598

Table No. 104—*Showing the immigration from the C. P. to the Ellichpur district.*

Taluk.	Males.	Females
Ellichpur	11224	8592
Daryapur	5757	3590
Melghat	5056	3795

Immigration from the Nizam's Dominions.

337. The immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions flock chiefly to the taluks which border or contain the Payn Ganga river. More than two-thirds of their whole number are found in the seven taluks noted in Table No. 105. They come as settlers, and the number of women sometimes exceeds, and at other times almost equals, the number of male immigrants. The disparity of the sexes is greatest in the districts furthest removed, those of Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur. The stream of immigration into the border taluks is strongest from Chikhli round to Pusad: the Kelapur and Wun taluks offer fewer attractions: but many of the immigrants seem to have pushed up through Pusad into Darwha. In Chikhli, Mekhar, and Basim taluks the immigrants form 11 per cent. of the population: in Pusad the proportion rises to 21 per cent.: it sinks in Wun to 8 per cent., in Kelapur to 7·5, and in Darwha to 5·2.

Table No. 105—*Showing certain immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions.*

Taluk.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chikhli	7643	8279	15922
Mehkar	7013	7087	14100
Basim	8576	8570	17146
Pusad	12921	13078	25999
Kelapur	2966	2900	5866
Wun	2942	2866	5808
Darwha	3892	3115	7007

338. The Berar frontage on the Bombay Presidency is less extensive. The Malkapur taluk neighbours Khandesh, as also does part of Jalgaon; and nearly two-thirds of the immigrants from the Bombay Presidency are found in the Buldana and Akola districts. Of those in the former district more than half the men and nearly two-thirds of the women are found in the Malkapur taluk, where (approximately) every thirteenth man and tenth woman hail from the adjoining presidency. In the Akola district the distribution through the taluks is more equable. The proportion to the total population is highest in the Khamgaon taluk, where it is 6·6 per cent. Among the Bombay immigrants are the Parsis, Bhatias, and other mercantile castes: and probably trade and industry rather than agriculture have attracted many. Nearly 16 per cent. of the whole number are found in the towns. Three-fifths of those in the Yeotmal district are found in the Darwha taluk: three-fifths of those in the Basim district are found in the Basim taluk: in the Amraoti district the taluks of Amraoti and Murtazapur contain three-quarters of the whole number. From Table No. 106 it will be seen that with two exceptions the male immigrants in each of these taluks considerably outnumber the females, (whereas in the Buldana district the case is the reverse), and that these two exceptions are the taluks of Jalgaon and Khamgaon, which are nearer than any of the others to the Bombay Presidency. Of the Bombay

Immigration from the Bombay Presidency.

Table No. 106—*Showing the proportion between the sexes of Bombay immigrants in certain taluks.*

Taluk.	Males.	Females	Males to 10 Females.	Taluk.	Males.	Females	Males to 10 Females.
Akola	4,103	3,237	12·7	Amraoti	1,540	1,198	12·9
Akot	2,221	1,704	13·0	Murtazapur	2,387	1,882	12·7
Balapur	2,479	1,877	13·1	Daryapur	991	752	13·2
Jalgaon	2,120	1,899	11·2	Darwha	1,393	1,192	11·7
Khamgaon	3,335	2,998	11·1	Buldana District	12,189	12,816	9·5
Basim	2,981	2,475	12·0	Province	41,224	36,169	11·4

immigrants who have settled in the towns of Berar, some are merchants and many others are more or less connected with trade. The numbers are largest in the following towns:—

Table No. 107—*Showing the numbers of immigrants from the Bombay Presidency in certain Towns of Berar.*

Town.	Immigrants.		Percentage of male immigrants on total male population of taluk.	Number of male immigrants to ten female immigrants	Town.	Immigrants.		Percentage of male immigrants on total male population of taluk.	Number of male immigrants to ten female immigrants.
	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.		
Akola	1,110	876	12·6	12·7	Basim	294	267	4·9	11·0
Khamgaon	860	762	12·8	11·3	Malkapur	359	463	8·7	7·8
Shegaon	531	585	9·2	9·1	Amraoti	620	439	4·8	14·1
Jalgaon	294	299	5·6	9·8	Karanja	192	81	3·4	23·7
Akot	404	293	4·9	13·8	Paratwada	194	155	3·8	12·5
					34 Towns	6,497	5,543	4·1	11·7

The numbers for Malkapur, Shegaon, and Jalgaon probably include many agriculturists. At Paratwada the presence of the 5th H. C. Infantry possibly affects the numbers. In other cases the cotton trade has undoubtedly been the attracting force. Of the immigrants therefore from the Bombay presidency, probably one-quarter are attracted by trade and industry, while the remainder have come into Berar as agriculturists.

339. It now remains to notice those brought hither almost exclusively by the former cause. The immigrants from Rajputana and Central India include the majority of those money-lenders and traders of whom the Kunbis have a proverb that "They come here with a lotah, and go away with a lakh." Their numbers are naturally smallest where trade is least. In the taluks of the Wun district, in Melghat, Chikhli, Pusad and Mangrul there is insufficient scope for the operations of a large number. Murtazapur taluk would seem not to

Immigrants attracted by trade and industry.

Table No. 108. *Immigrants from Rajputana and Central India.*

Taluk.	Immigrants.		Percentage of male immigrants on total male population of taluk.	Number of male immigrants to ten female immigrants	Taluk.	Immigrants.		Percentage of male immigrants on total male population of taluk.	Number of male immigrants to ten female immigrants
	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.		
Amraoti	1,046	555	1·23	18·8	Chikhli	278	179	·39	15·5
Chandur	530	398	·60	13·3	Malkapur	737	382	·85	19 3
Morsi	398	214	·60	18·6	Mehkar	588	272	·88	21·6
Murtazapur ...	236	133	·41	17·7					
Amraoti Dist. ..	2,210	1,300	·74	17·0	Buldana Dist...	1,603	833	·71	19·2
Akola	783	391	1·08	20·0	Yootmal	384	141	·69	27·2
Akot	1,315	484	1·76	27·2	Darwha.....	287	79	·42	36·3
Balapur	393	159	·71	24·7	Kelapur.....	177	174	·44	10·2
Jaigaon	836	371	1·54	22·5	Wun	25	17	·03	14·7
Khamgaon	1,065	418	2·10	25 5	Wun Dist.....	873	411	·43	21·2
Akola Dist.....	4,392	1,833	1·43	24·1	Basim	772	376	·95	20·5
					Mangrul	105	45	·27	23·3
Ellichpur	738	495	·96	18·2	Pusad	272	130	·42	20·0
Daryapur	879	321	1·38	27·4					
Melghat	105	76	·47	13·8	Basim Dist. ..	1,149	557	·62	20:8
Ellichpur Dist. .	1,722	802	1·06	21·5	Province	11,949	5,726	·87	20·9

be regarded with favour: in Darwha taluk their number will possibly increase. In the Amraoti district they have a broader footing in Amraoti itself than in the fertile but isolated taluk of Morsi, or among the immigrants from the Central Provinces who abound in Chandur. In the Akola district they shun the Balapur taluk. In the Ellichpur district they, like the immigrants from Bombay, exist in larger numbers in the Daryapur taluk than in that of Ellichpur itself. Their numbers are largest in the taluks of Akot, Khamgaon, Amraoti and Daryapur, and these are four taluks out of the five in which the Town Fund Assessment levied on merchants and money-lenders ranges highest. The males outnumber the females by 21 to 10. In the busier taluks there are many agents, of whom some come only for the cotton season, while others are liable to be changed from shop to shop: in both cases there is a natural tendency for the man to come free from the impedimenta of wife and family. To a taluk such as Darwha, on the other hand, the men go alone as pioneers, seeking fresh openings for money-lending or trade. Of the total number now in Berar 3,234 (or 27·07 per cent.) of the males and 1,548 (or 27·04 per cent.) of the females are found in the towns; a fact which shows at a glance the commercial bent of the immigrants. Table No. 109 shows the towns in which most of them are found, and in which two-thirds of their total town population are congregated. Like the Bombay merchants and traders they are most numerous in the cotton mart of Khamgaon, and are found in large numbers also in Shegaon, where trade has increased greatly of late years. The number at Paratwada is raised by the inclusion of the Rajputs among troops stationed there. At the time at which the census was taken the cotton season was at its height; the number

of business agents and other temporary residents was therefore larger than it would otherwise have been; hence also the high proportion of males to females in the busy towns of Shegaon, Khamgaon, Akot and Amraoti.

Table No. 109—*Showing the number of immigrants from Rajputana and Central India in certain towns.*

Town.	Immigrants.		Percentage of male immigrants on total male population of taluk.	Number of male immigrants to ten female immigrants	Town.	Immigrants.		Percentage of male immigrants on total male population of taluk.	Number of male immigrants to ten female immigrants
	Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.		
Akola	286	169	3·2	16·9	Brought over ...	1,307	578		
Khamgaon	601	231	8·9	26·0	Amraoti	556	241	4·3	23·1
Shegaon	250	104	4·3	24·0	Ellichpur	228	154	1·7	14·8
Akot	170	74	2·1	23·0	Paratwada ...	171	99	3·3	17·3
Carried forward	1,307	578			Total.....	2,262	1,072		

340. The immigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are believed to consist chiefly of labourers, although a small portion of them belong to the higher castes, and others are found among the troops at Paratwada. Of those in the Melghat some probably should have been referred to Bundelkhand and the Central Provinces. Some immigrants are found at and around Chikaldara; but the majority are met with in the Amner pargana, in the cultivated land which borders the Central Provinces. They are employed by the Kalals, by well-to-do Kunbis, and by nearly all the traders. They are also found as forest employés and as police servants of the Kurku rajas; the total number is small, although the proportion to the total population of the taluk is high. The excess of the male over the female element is very marked, as might be expected considering the long distance from which these immigrants come. It is less in the Kelapur, Mehkar and Chandur taluks than elsewhere: and among the immigrants in the towns, who form nearly one-quarter of the whole number, it is not so great as among those found in the villages, the proportion of males to females being only 24·4 to 10 in the former case. Akola, Khamgaon, Akot, Amraoti, Ellichpur and Paratwada contain 3,119 men and 1,378 women born in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and are the towns in which they muster in the largest numbers: one-quarter of these are found in Amraoti, and another quarter in Paratwada.

Immigrants from the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Table No. 110—*Showing distribution of immigrants from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Taluk.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of male immigrants on total male population of taluk.	Number of male immigrants to ten female immigrants
Amraoti.....	2,656	1,283	3·11	20·7
Chandur	1,128	635	1·27	17·7
Morsi.....	379	115	·57	33·0
Murtazapur	930	333	1·62	27·9
Akola.....	1,407	373	1·94	37·7
Akot	1,434	539	1·92	26·6
Balapur.....	411	128	·74	32·1
Jalgaon	669	157	1·23	42·6
Khamgaon	590	192	1·17	30·7
Ellichpur	1,833	700	2·40	26·2
Daryapur	1,015	267	1·59	38 0
Melghat.....	601	233	2·70	25·8
Chikhli	265	119	·37	22·3
Malkapur	454	217	·52	20·9
Mehkar	122	66	·18	18·5
Yeotmal	913	297	1·63	30·7
Darwha	672	247	·98	27·2
Kelapur.....	230	118	·57	19·5
Wun	172	81	·47	21·2
Basim	371	161	·45	23 0
Mangrul	132	33	·33	40·0
Pusad	180	78	·28	23·1
Grand Total.....	16,564	6,372	1·20	26·0

341. Immigrants from other parts of British India appear only in insignificant numbers. The male immigrants in every case outnumber the females. Of Europeans the majority come from the British Isles.

Other immigrants.

342. Summing up, therefore, it will be seen that except over the Satpura Hills on the north of the province, there has been on every side an influx, chiefly of agricultural immigrants; and either in consequence of this movement, or together with it, there has been a setting of the population from certain of the more densely populated and cultivated parts to those taluks where the pressure was less; more than nine-tenths of the movement of population is thus accounted for. The remaining immigrants are attracted for the most part by trade and industry and come from greater distances.

Summary of results.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII.

Showing the distribution of the Population according to Occupation.

343. Before adverting to the classified list of occupations, the total number of persons occupied may be contrasted with the number of those who either do not work, or whose labour is not directly remunerative. Of the total population 60·41 per cent.—70·82 per cent. of the males and 49·30 per cent. of the females—are returned* as following some specific occupation. The percentage of each sex who follow no specified occupation is given in Table No. 111. In the upland taluks the percentage of males unoccupied is higher than in the plains, the reason being probably that the cultivators being less wealthy have on the one hand less occupation for their boys in the way of cattle-tending, crop-watching, &c., while on the other hand these occupations when procurable are more arduous than in the plains. In the plain taluks the largest proportion of unoccupied males is found in Akot and Khamgaon, and the smallest proportion in Morsi and Amraoti. Much depends upon the castes with which the taluk is peopled. It has already been pointed out that specially among those who lead a vagrant life, the proportion of unoccupied males is larger and the proportion of unoccupied females is smaller than among those castes who are in better circumstances. In less exceptional cases, however, there being but a very small portion of the male population who can afford to be idle, it follows that the unemployed are in the main those who from tender years, old age, or physical infirmity are unfit for work. When thirty per cent. of the male population are unemployed, Final Census Table No. VII. warrants the supposition that the majority of these may be set down as boys under fifteen and old men over sixty years of age. Of unemployed females the majority are engaged in household duties.

Preliminary: workers and non-workers.

Table No. 111—*Showing for each taluk the percentage of population having no specified occupation.*

Taluk.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	25·67	53·03
Chandur	27·19	47·67
Morsi	25·97	45·78
Murtazapur	27·26	56·90
Akola	28·60	50·45
Akot	30·69	60·96
Balapur	30·09	53·97
Jalgaon	29·33	53·73
Khamgaon	30·60	64·33
Ellichpur	28·07	52·81
Daryapur	27·36	48·36
Melghat	31·20	43·04
Chikhli	27·99	42·54
Malkapur	30·25	54·84
Mehkar	28·63	43·39
Yeotmal	30·35	46·88
Darwha	30·05	48·59
Kelapur	39·44	50·02
Wun	31·97	41·59
Basim	28·85	48·65
Mangrul	30·21	55·67
Pusad	30·80	47·73
Province	29·18	50·70

* The occupation of children was in some instances returned as "playing": and that of babes as "milk-drinking."

344. A second point for preliminary notice is the employment of juveniles in various occupations. Among children under fifteen years of age,* four-fifths of the boys and seventeen-twentieths of the girls are unemployed. Of the remainder more than four-fifths are engaged in some form of agricultural pursuit. Every tenth boy and girl are field labourers: they are employed on weeding, watching, cotton-picking and other light work. A considerable number work in fields belonging to the head of their house, a smaller proportion are returned as co-sharers, and a few others are returned as holding fields in their own names. After field labour, cattle-tending is the chief occupation of boys. One boy in every thirty is thus employed. After this there is a long gap in the list of occupations: the next in importance is begging: more than sixty boys in every ten thousand are beggars. In collecting and selling grass and firewood about forty boys in ten thousand are employed. About one-quarter of that number are barbers, potters, boot-makers and dhobies' boys, and a rather larger number are daily labourers. Village service, cart-driving, mat-making, road-labour and earth-work are less frequent pursuits: and more rare still are such occupations as those of patwari, domestic or private servant, sahukar, weaver, cloth-seller, tailor, butcher, fishmonger, betel-leaf seller, grocer, oilmonger, carpenter, goldsmith and blacksmith. The boys engaged in these pursuits resemble apprentices rather than journeymen or master-workers.

Occupations in which juveniles compete with adult labourers.

Among girls, employed otherwise than in the fields, cotton-spinning and ginning, and grass and firewood gathering are the chief pursuits: eighty-five girls in evey ten thousand are thus engaged. About twenty-four in every ten thousand are beggars. After the occupations named, those most in vogue are road and daily labour, grain-pounding and clothes-washing. A small number of girls are occupied as weavers, tailors, sellers of vegetables and betel-leaves, oilmongers, makers of mats, baskets and leaf brushes, earthworkers, and potters.

Cattle-tending is the occupation which is confined more than any other to children. Nearly two-thirds of the male cattle-herdsmen are boys under fifteen years of age, as are nearly one-fifth of the goat-herds. Of field employés (males) about one-quarter are boys. Of those who sell firewood more than one-fifth of the males, and more than one-fourth of the females, are under fifteen years of age. Of the grass-cutters nearly one-seventh of the males, and more than one-tenth of the females, are under this age. Of female road-labourers about one-fifth are girls; they carry baskets of earth along the lead. Of female beggars about one-seventh are children, and of male beggars nearly one-tenth. Of those who work in fields belonging to the head of their house, one-sixth of the males are boys, and one-eighth of the females are girls. Of males who are co-sharers in fields, one-fourteenth are boys; and of those who are yearly employés, nearly one-seventh. Of field labourers more than one-sixth of the males are boys, and more than one-seventh of the females are girls. In the washing of clothes one-tenth of the washermen are boys, and nearly one-eighth of the washerwomen are girls. About one-tenth of the potters and daily labourers (males) are boys. In other pursuits the number of juveniles employed is less than one-tenth of the whole number of labourers.

---

* In the instructions first received for the compilation of occupations, a distinction was drawn between occupations followed by those over, and by those under, fifteen years of age. This distinction was afterwards abolished. Meantime the occupations for the Akola district had been partially abstracted on the original plan. The distinction was not observed in abstracting the occupations of other districts, nor was it observed in testing the occupation registers of the Akola district. The figures therefore not having been tested in detail, and referring moreover to one district only, are not published. For this reason, in the statements made in this paragraph upon the basis of these figures no mention has been made of any occupation followed by less than 25 children of the sex mentioned: nor can these statements be taken as absolutely trustworthy for any district but Akola.

345. The competition for employment therefore, although shared by the great majority of men between the ages of fifteen and sixty, is not confined to them: boys also in certain cases enter the labour market. Of females, the majority among the wealthier classes, and a large minority among others are either unemployed or engaged exclusively in household duties: hence more than one-half are entered as having no specified occupation.

Composition of the labour market.

346. The occupations of the community have been classified upon the English system. * The following points are to be noted. Class I., the professional class, includes the official, civil and military, as well as the professional element. Village officials and servants are the most numerous body in this class. Class II., the domestic class, includes many who returned themselves as private servants: some of these may possibly be agents or business employés, the vagueness of the term undoubtedly admitting in some instances of this

System of classification of occupations.

---

* The following short explanation of the classification is extracted from Dr. Farr's Instructions: —

I.—Professional Class (Orders 1, 2, 3.)—The three first orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

II.—Domestic Class (Orders 4 and 5.)—The persons in this class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses.

III.—Commercial Class (Orders 6 and 7.)—The merchant buys tea in China, transports it to England, and there sells it. As a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He simply buys as cheaply and sells as dearly as he can; and is thus paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges, which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in order 7, and are closely related to the order preceding; hence the two orders (6 and 7) together may be called the Commercial Class.

IV.—Agricultural Class (Orders 8 and 9.)—We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruit, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers, for their products grow, and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature. The heads of the class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production or in the acquisition of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages, which the farmers advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate sub-orders.

The men in order 9 are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization; and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class; so forming Class IV.

V.—Industrial Class (Orders 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15.)

This is the class of makers or artisans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living, or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of new goods, instruments and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities, the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

This class is classified according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

The first order of the class includes artisans, making products of various materials, derived sometimes from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses and their furniture or other contents.

Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics. Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp are durable and divisible, so they are particularly favourable to sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. They constitute the essentially manufacturing class. In a sub-order are the artisans who convert the textile fabrics and some other matters into dress. Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct order, sub-divided into three sub-orders.

Then follow (13) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in animal substances, (14) those working and dealing in vegetable substances, and (15) those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first sub-order of the latter order (15) includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen sub-orders include the workers in the chief metals and minerals in use, beginning with coal and ending with steel.

VI.—Indefinite and Non-Productive Class (Orders 16, 17 and 18.)

The last class includes the numbers returned in a vague way so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

It embraces the totally distinct order of general labourers, persons of property returned as of no occupation, and persons supported by the community.

signification. To this class belong wives, both such as assist their husbands in certain occupations and others who engage in merely household work. At this point however the English classification has not been followed. The instructions issued to enumerators (see p. 19) enjoined that women who were chiefly employed in domestic work should be entered as of no occupation. The bulk of the female population is therefore included in Class VI. In Class III., the commercial class, it may be noted that the Sahukars or capitalists of the province are entered as bankers and not as money-lenders. In Class IV., the agricultural class, the body corresponding to the farmers and graziers of England, are the khatedars, or registered field-occupants, whose landlord is the Government, and the co-sharers and co-occupants whose interest in the land is similar to that of the khatedars. Details are given in Appendix E. Cattle-tenders, being generally the cultivator's children or servants, have been entered as agricultural labourers and not as graziers. Sheep and goat-herds being generally unconnected with land-holders, are entered among "persons engaged about animals." Entries in the fifth or industrial class require no special comment. The sixth class includes the unemployed, the unproductively employed, and the indefinitely employed. Among the unemployed, beside the large body already mentioned, who more properly belong to the domestic class, are included those whom tender years, old age, or bodily infirmity precludes from active occupation. The unproductively employed include beggars, prisoners, and persons leading an immoral life. Among indefinite occupations the most important is that of the general labourer.

The occupations classified upon this system are shown for males and females separately in Final Census Table No. XII. The numbers belonging to each sub-order, in the towns and villages of each taluk, are given. Further detail as to the nature of the occupations, with less detail as regards their distribution, is given in Appendices E. and F. The male population of the towns in Berar, arranged by sub-orders of occupation, are given with age-details in Appendix A. This return shows the extent to which certain occupations are peculiar to certain periods of life. The castes following each occupation, and the occupations followed by each caste, are shown in Appendices B. and C.: where the bonds of caste are still so strong it is valuable to know how far occupation is ceasing to be hereditary. The extent to which agriculture is combined with other pursuits is shown in Appendix D. Appendix F. gives a list of all occupations found in those ten towns whose population is ten thousand and upward.

Table No. 112—*Showing the actual and proportionate distribution of the population according to occupation.*

Class of Occupation.	No. of persons.						Proportion per 10,000 of total population.						Proportion per 10,000 of			
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Town population.		Village population.	
	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	T.	V.	Total.	T.	V.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Class I. ...	40990	7938	33052	2045	302	1743	297	58	239	16	2	14	496	20	271	15
Do. II. ...	12956	4247	8709	2217	539	1678	94	31	63	17	4	13	265	36	71	15
Do. III. ...	27263	9974	17289	1356	294	1062	197	72	125	10	2	8	624	20	142	9
Do. IV. ...	692366	45614	646752	483819	27737	456082	5015	330	4685	3744	215	3529	2851	1860	5299	3990
Do V. ...	141617	35721	105896	99968	23883	76085	1026	259	767	774	185	589	2233	1601	868	666
Do. VI. ...	465300	56473	408827	702776	96397	606379	3371	409	2962	5439	746	4693	3530	6463	3350	5305
Total ...	1380492	159967	1220525	1292181	149152	1143029	10000	1159	8841	10000	1154	8846	10000	10000	10000	10000

347. Table No. 112 gives a general view of the male and female population classified according to their occupations. Slightly more than one-half the males in Berar belong to the agricultural class, slightly more than one-third belong to the indefinite and non-productive class; and slightly more than one-tenth belong to the industrial class. The professional class includes nearly three per cent., the domestic class includes nearly one per cent., and the commercial class includes nearly two per cent. of the male community. These three classes of occupations are feebly represented among females; more than half of whom, for the reasons already mentioned, are included in Class VI. About five-sixths of the remainder belong to the agricultural, and one-sixth to the industrial class.

Relative importance of the six classes of occupations.

Having noticed the number and proportion of the population actively employed (para. 343), the occupations in which the young of both sexes enter into competition with their seniors (para. 344), and the general system of classification of occupations (para. 346), it now remains to notice the occupation in detail. The relative strength of each class in each taluk is shown in Table No. 113; and judging by the returns for the

Table No. 113—*Showing the proportion per ten thousand of the population, males and females, in each taluk, following each class of occupations.*

District.	Taluk.	Males.						Females.					
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
Amraoti.	Amraoti	375·9	209·8	360·7	4567·2	1279·0	3207·6	22·0	23·8	12·2	2913·6	988·3	6040·1
	Chandur	209·4	21·8	128·1	5524·2	812·2	3304·2	16·5	9·1	1·8	3943·7	678·8	5350·1
	Morsi	248·6	27·0	105·5	5101·8	1007·9	3509·2	12·5	4·1	2·7	3360·5	1042·7	5577·5
	Murtazapur	282·7	50·2	263·9	5048·1	1064·0	3291·1	28·4	8·5	14·3	3851·1	807·0	5290·7
Akola.	Akola	404·8	172·7	209·3	4907·7	1012·0	3293·4	21·5	12·1	1·0	3114·9	848·2	6002·3
	Akot	284·4	165·5	233·7	4691·2	995·8	3429·5	10·9	8·2	2·3	2908·1	814·3	6256·2
	Balapur	317·4	47·9	230·2	5031·3	1120·0	3253·2	16·5	4·9	5·2	3465·9	1004·6	5502·8
	Jalgaon	232·6	44·1	187·9	5346·3	997·4	3191·6	7·6	2·5	2·3	3720·3	803·8	5463·4
	Khamgaon	267·0	60·4	418·3	4841·8	1058·6	3323·9	5·3	14·0	3·3	2394·1	1005·5	6577·9
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur	456·0	128·0	225·5	4188·1	1582·9	3419·6	25·9	17·3	15·0	2925·6	1248·6	5767·6
	Daryapur	264·3	179·6	165·4	5044·7	1101·3	3244·6	16·2	0·7	8·4	3551·6	1183·5	5239·7
	Melghat	146·3	216·5	88·2	4865·2	849·8	3834·0	9·8	101·8	4·9	4302·3	727·6	4853·7
Buldana.	Chikhli	375·2	41·2	173·8	5035·1	1164·3	3210·4	17·1	11·4	12·1	4638·0	775·8	4545·6
	Malkapur	309·7	42·1	153·8	5324·7	917·1	3252·7	24·7	17·9	5·7	3567·1	781·5	5603·0
	Mehkar	329·9	37·1	196·4	5239·2	794·8	3402·6	13·0	3·1	20·6	4764·8	429·5	4769·0
Wun.	Yeotmal	273·8	111·5	160·4	5027·7	1043·0	3383·7	14·0	5·2	5·8	4426·7	570·1	4978·2
	Darwha	238·7	68·4	123·0	5217·3	891·8	3460·9	10·0	2·6	5·8	4298·8	431·0	5251·9
	Kelapur	240·1	188·3	97·3	4161·3	988·5	4324·5	9·3	102·8	6·5	3820·6	531·8	5529·0
	Wun	185·4	72·7	100·7	5127·5	1117·1	3396·6	7·8	3·6	1·1	5026·9	663·3	4297·2
Basim.	Basim	314·2	114·9	215·0	4997·1	971·3	3387·6	15·5	48·9	25·0	4141·5	539·5	5229·7
	Mangrul	250·6	28·9	114·6	5715·8	695·5	3194·6	10·3	18·2	1·1	3873·8	476·9	5619·6
	Pusad	273·6	57·3	244·7	5069·9	863·3	3491·3	12·6	28·0	58·6	4332·9	430·1	5137·9
	Province	296·9	93·9	197·5	5015·4	1025·9	3370·5	15·8	17·2	10·5	3744·2	773·6	5438·8

male community it will be seen that Amraoti and Khamgaon are the most commercial taluks in the province: the industrial classes are most numerous in Ellichpur: while Chandur, Jalgaon and Mangrul are the most exclusively agricultural taluks.

348. Class I. is divided into three orders—(1) persons engaged in the government of the province, (2) persons engaged in its defence, and (3) persons engaged in the learned professions. The first order is divided into two sub-orders. The first of these contains the officers of the provincial government; including Commissioners Revenue, Judicial, Deputy, Assistant, Extra Assistant and Sanitary; the forest, public works, and postal employés; the tahsildars and peshkars (or naib tahsildars); government clerks, peons, &c. This sub-order

Sub-order 1: provincial government.

numbers 5,519 M. and 58 F. The Musalmans in provincial employ number 1,791 M. and 21 F. The Hindu castes most largely employed are the Brahman (1,435), Kunbi (424), Rajput (325), Mahar (212), and Gaoli (135): the larger number of appointments are to merely menial posts, carrying a monthly pay of less than Rs. 10.

Sub-order 2: local, municipal, and village administration.

349. The second sub-order contains the officers and employés of the local, municipal and village administration. The police number 1,937 M. The ranks are composed in great part of Musalmans (764), Brahmans (402), Rajputs (185), and Kunbis (111). Mahars number 62; Bedars and Berads 61; Banjaras 29; Christians 28; Vidurs 24; Mahalis 22; Malis 21; and of the Gaolis, Kayats, Koshtis, Mangs, Sikhs and Kolams, more than ten of each caste or tribe were returned as policemen.

The village administration is represented by four classes. Of these the headmen, or patels, (revenue and police), of whom 2,247 M. and 44 F. are returned in Appendix E., and 3,537 others in Appendix D., are socially and officially the most important. They are generally Kunbis, but among those given in Appendix E. are Brahmans (144), Rajputs (98), Kolis (52), and Malis (51*). Of village accountants, or patwaris, 1,860 M. and 25 F. are returned in Appendix E. and 646 M. in Appendix D. A patwari generally keeps the accounts of more than one village; hence their number is smaller than that of the patels. They are generally Brahmans, although of Kasth, Vidur, Kunbi and Musalman patwaris there are more than a dozen each. The third class are the village watchmen, paid by the villagers, and subordinate to the patel or patels of the village. More than one-third (1,629) of their number are Musalmans: Kunbis (582), Rajputs (359), Brahmans (205), Mahars (200), Kolis (182), Mangs (136), and other castes in smaller numbers are also found in their ranks. The fourth class are the village servants who, in return for services rendered to the community, receive every year certain payment in kind from the cultivators (see paras. 272, 276): their numbers are made up chiefly of Mahars and Mangs among Hindus, and of Pardhans among the Gonds. Only one Mahar (male) in eleven, only one Mang in twenty-eight, and only one Pardhan in twelve are returned as depending on this ancient custom for their livelihood.

Sub-order 3: army.

350. The second order contains the army. A wing of infantry was enumerated on the march at Kapsi in the Akola taluk. The only military station in Berar is Paratwada, near Ellichpur.

Sub-order 4: priests, temple employés, &c.

351. In the third order, that of the learned professions, are nine sub-orders. Of these the first sub-order contains the priests, professors and employés of various religions. The extent to which religious functions are still open to other castes than the Brahman is exemplified by Appendix B., but the numbers are probably in some instances understated. The reason is that very many of those who belong to this sub-order, being dependent on alms for their remuneration, have returned themselves as beggars. The number of females is also small: dancing girls are not often, if ever, attached to the temples in Berar. The preachers; the readers of the vedas, shastras and puranas: the haridases, who taking a subject as text, expound it and chant explanatory couplets, are nearly all Brahmans. Those who hold midnight services in honour of Bhawani belong to the Gondhali and other castes. The Bhumaks, found in the Wun district, are the priests of the Gonds and Kolams. The worshippers, or pujaris, who belong chiefly to the Gurao caste, are attendants in the temples of Mahadeo and Maruti. The carriers of Ganges water are Brahmans.

---

* The returns from which Appendix D. was prepared do not give details as to caste: hence the information as to the castes among which Patels are found is imperfect.

352. The next sub-order is that of the lawyers. Two are barristers, one hundred are pleaders, the rest are law-clerks, deed-writers, stamp-vendors, &c. This sub-order is more numerous in the Akola district than elsewhere. Of the pleaders eighty are Brahmans, nine are Parbhus, three are Rajputs, two are Vidurs, and two are Christians.

Sub-order 5 : lawyers, &c.

353. The third sub-order in this order contains the medical profession. This includes four physicians or surgeons*; forty-three medical assistants employed at the thirty-five hospitals and dispensaries of the province; and fifty-six employés, including vaccinators, in the Subordinate Medical Service. All these are in government employ, as also are certain compounders included under the heading "Druggist, compounder." The other occupations included in this sub-order are, those of the country doctors or unqualified practitioners, the country chemists and druggists, and the midwives. Country doctors occur throughout the province, but chiefly in the Amraoti and Akola districts: the occupation is followed by members of 28 castes or tribes, of which the Dhangars (71), Brahmans (63), Kunbis (25), and Gonds (18) are most largely represented in the male sex, and Dhangars (50) and Gonds (11) among females. Of midwives three-quarters (471) are Mang women, 47 are Musalmans, 36 are Mahars, and (17) are Pardhans: women of other castes rarely follow this profession.

Sub-order 6 : the medical profession.

354. The sub-order showing authors and literary persons contains the editors of the *Pramodha Sindhu*, the *Urdu Akhbar* and the *Surya Kant* newspapers respectively.

Sub-order 7 : editors, library servants.

355. Among the artists, who paint pictures of Hindu gods for sale on the Ganesh Chaturthi and other holidays, the Jingars are the most numerous caste. Others who follow a similar calling add to it that of showmen, and are therefore included among actors.

Sub-order 8 : artists.

356. Musicians aggregate 2,546 males and 23 females, two-thirds of the number being Mangs. They are the hereditary village musicians, who supply music at weddings and funerals: their chief instruments are the sanai or flute, the chaughara or tom-tom, and the horn: exertion rather than skill being the chief requisite for the latter two instruments, three or four sturdy Mangs can rouse the startled ear of night throughout their neighbourhood. The chaugharas are played in pairs, the larger tom-tom being known as the male, and the smaller as the female. After the Mangs, the Guraos are the most musical caste. They affect the pakhwaz or Indian drum, and the sanai or flute. The Musalmans who attend dancing girls, play the sarangi and tabla. The sarangi is the native violin; it has four strings of gut, and about thirteen of brass wire. The tabla is a small drum: two are fixed in the waist-cloth and played with either hand. The tasa, or small kettle-drum, the skin being stretched over a copper or earthen basin, and the dolak, a small drum, are also favourite instruments with Musalmans. Mahars also play the dolak, but use their fingers instead of a drum-stick. If the singer be a man, he is generally accompanied by the sitar, or guitar: to this the pakhwaz instead of the tabla is played in accompaniment. The damaru is a small drum, held in one hand. A string with a knob attached is fastened to the skin. The hand moves so as to make the knob strike the skin. This instrument is generally played by monkey-exhibitors. Nearly one-third of the musicians of Berar were found among the town population: Amraoti seems to be their favourite district.

Sub-order 9: musicians.

357. The sub-order of actors includes the showmen (tamasha-walas) and the dancers. The return is however inadequate, as, being dependent on alms for remuneration, many who

Sub-order 10 : actors.

---

* Exclusive of those classified under Army Hospital.

belong to this sub-order have returned their occupation as 'begging.' Making this allowance, however, the sub-order as it stands is composed chiefly of Musalmans, Kunbis, Kolhatis, Gopals, Mahars, Naths, Brahmans and Chitrakathis. Actors are distinguishable as actors proper (55) and mimics (29). The former are composed chiefly of Brahmans (39), although the Kunbi (3), Gurao (3), Kasar (4) and other castes are represented; the latter are Bahurupis, Guraos and Musalmans, all the females being Guraos. The profession of showman, lower than the actor in social repute, is followed by 390 men and 51 women, most of the latter being Chitrakathi (11), Gopal (10), Kolhati (11) or Koli (6) by caste. The men belong to various castes and tribes; 124 are Musalmans, 62 are Kunbis, 28 are Mangs, 25 are Mahars and 24 are Kolhatis: half a dozen and upwards belong to the Bairagi, Chitrakathi, Gurao, Koli, Mali, Mang, Garodi, Nath, Brahman and Wani castes: other castes supply smaller numbers. Puppet-players, found in the Amraoti and Basim districts, belong for the most part to the Gopals, Kalsutris and Musalmans: the picture exhibitors are all Chitrakathis: the monkey-men are Kaikaris or Telugus; the bear-dancer is a Musalman: and the swing proprietors or roundabout men are two Bhois, one Koli and one Musalman. Of the dancing girls one-half (105) are Musalmans and one-quarter (53) are Kunbis, 10 are Mahars, 7 are Kolhatis, 7 are Telugu girls: the others belong to the Banjara, Brahman, Bhoi, Dhangar, Gaoli, Gondhali, Gujar, Koli, Mahali, Nath, Pathrot, Rajput, Simpi, Thakur, Wanjari and Wani castes. The dancing boys, whose performances are generally more popular than those of the dancing girls, are found in the Akola and Buldana districts in larger numbers than elsewhere. More than one-third (107) of their number are Kunbis: nearly one-sixth (47) are Mahars: 29 are Musalmans: 15 are Naths: and 13 are Gondhalis: others belong to the Banjara, Bhoi, Dhangar, Gurao, Hatgar, Kalal, Kasar, Koli, Koshti, Lohar, Mahali; Mali, Mang, Pardhi, Rajput, Rangari, Sali, Simpi, Sonar, Sutar, Teli, Thakur, Vidur, Wanjari, Wani, and Telugu castes. The number of dancers of both sexes returned for large towns shows that the total number must be understated, and that some must be included under other designations.

Sub-order 11: teachers.

358. The next sub-order includes all those who teach in Government and private schools, together with the school servants. Brahmans form nearly one-half of the entire number: Musalmans, Kunbis, Rajputs, Wanis and Vidurs form three-quarters of the remainder: the rest belong to divers castes. The number of school masters is 1,476*: the male population of school-going age (*i.e.*, from 5—14 years inclusive) is 321,432; there is therefore one teacher to every 218 boys of school-going age. Of these school masters, 551, or more than one-third are private teachers: the remainder are in Government employ.

Sub-order 12: village astrologers.

359. The sub-order of scientific persons is entirely devoted to the Josis, whose functions are too well known to need description. This completes the first or professional class, which numbers in all 40,990 males and 2,045 females. In 1867 the number of adult males entered in this class was 10,137. The difference is very great: probably it is due in part to some difference in the principle of classification. There is also a great variation in respect of the returns for each remaining class at the two periods. Any attempt at comparison would therefore probably be misleading.

Sub-orders 13 and 14: the domestic class.

360. The second or domestic class, as already intimated, probably contains some who are rather private employés than domestic servants: hence the great variety of castes enumerated. The nature of the service was generally omitted: hence the details given in Appendix E. are unsatisfactory because incomplete. The number returned in this class is smaller now than in 1867.

---

* See Appendices D and E to Final Census Table No. XII.

361. The third or commercial class numbers now 27,263 males and 1,356 females; in 1867 the number of adult males was 55,652. The decrease in the carrying order, from 13,127 to 10,396, is perhaps attributable to the improved communications by rail and road, which enable a smaller number to do a larger amount of work. The number of pack-bullock drivers is now very small, this class being chiefly employed in the grain traffic between the Nizam's Dominions and the Railway. But the decrease in the order of "those who buy and sell" from 42,525 adult males in 1867 to 16,867 males in 1881 is clearly nominal rather than real. Many occupations which, according to the English system of classification, are included in the fifth or industrial class, are in Berar commercial rather than purely industrial; although probably the identity of makers of articles with dealers in them is quite as frequent here as in England and Wales. Of those belonging to this order however, as returned, it may be noted that one-half are found in the Amraoti and Akola districts: in proportion to their population Amraoti, Khamgaon, Ellichpur, Akot, Daryapur, Basim and Malkapur are the most commercial taluks. Among mercantile men the most important body are the bankers and their employés, who, besides acting as bankers and money-lenders, are generally traders in cotton and grain. The competition in commerce is exemplified by the large number of castes enumerated under this sub-order. Wani castes, Brahmans, Musalmans, Rajputs and Kunbis are the most important classes, but among Rangaris, Simpis, Sonars, Telis and Vidurs also the commercial element is noticeable.

Sub-orders 15 and 16: mercantile men and general dealers.

362. Coming to carriers (Order VII.) it will be seen that the Railway obtains its employés chiefly from among Christians, Parsis and Brahmans for the upper posts, and from Musalmans, Kunbis, Mahars and others for the lower posts. Among carriers on roads the Banjaras are still the most important class: some of the men, and the majority of the women so employed, drive pack-bullocks, especially in the Buldana and Basim districts. But the traffic now is principally by cart (see Appendix E.), and is heaviest in the Basim and Akola districts.

Sub-orders 17 to 21: carriers, &c.

Those engaged in storage, met with chiefly in Amraoti, Akola and Khamgaon taluks, are measurers of grain (mapari). The messengers and porters, among whom are included errand-runners, duns, &c., are found in larger numbers in the Amraoti, Murtazapur, Akola and Khamgaon taluks than elsewhere. Musalmans, Kunbis, Brahmans, Rajputs, Telis and Wanis are the classes from which the majority of their number are drawn. This however is an occupation open to and embraced by men of all castes.

363. The fourth or agricultural class of the community far outnumbers any other. Of the 946,183 males who are productively employed,* 692,366, or 7,317 in every 10,000 are agriculturists: and of the 626,213 females who are productively employed,* 483,819, or 7,726 in every 10,000 belong to this class. In the village population the proportions rise to 7,693 males and 7,989 females in every ten thousand productively employed. The class is divided into two orders, Nos. VIII. and IX. Order No. VIII. includes persons possessing or working the land, and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, and other products. This order numbers 687,542 males and 483,267 females. It is sub-divided into three sub-orders—(*a*) agriculturists, (*b*) arboriculturists and (*c*) horticulturists. The second sub-order is blank: the third contains only 690 males and 170 females. In returning occupations, the enumerators entered the nature of the tenure rather than the nature of the land held: and as the nature of the tenure is generally the same for garden as for other lands, the gardeners have generally been included in the first sub-order as agriculturists. This explains why, although there are garden lands around many towns and large villages,

The agricultural class.

* *i. e.*, excluding Order No. 18.

the number included in this sub-order is so small. It is chiefly made up of florists found in the Basim taluk, and of bagwans or malis, the majority of whom are garden coolies rather than gardeners. Both occupations are followed almost exclusively by Musalmans and Malis. The first sub-order contains 686,852 males and 483,097 females.

Sub-order 22: agriculturists.

364. The ordinary land tenure of Berar is by cultivation occupancy. The exceptional tenures are known as jagir, izara, and inam.

Jagirdar.

The term jagir means "any rent free holding of one or more whole villages. Almost every jagir title was given by the Delhi Emperor or the Nizam, one or two by the Peshwa; but not one full grant derives from the Bhonsla dynasty, which never arrogated to itself that sovereign prerogative." The number of jagirdars is returned as 153 males and 8 females: the actual number is smaller than this, the apparent discrepancy being caused by those relatives of a jagirdar who have described themselves in the same terms as the head of their house, and by others who being inamdars have magnified their office.*

Table No. 114—*Showing the variation since* 1867 *in the population of jagir villages.*

District.	Taluk.	Jagir villages. No.	Population. 1867.	Population. 1881.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) Number.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) Percentage.	Percentage of increase in the taluk generally
Amraoti.	Amraoti	9	10216	9989	− 227	− 2·22	17·05
	Chandur	2	1106	1378	+ 272	+24·59	34·45
	Morsi	1	...	...	.....	...	·23
	Murtazapur	5	1012	1205	+ 193	+19·07	5·65
	Total	17	12334	12572	+ 238	+ 1·93	14·76
Akola.	Akola	6	2596	3340	+ 744	+28·66	27·14
	Akot	[illegible]	2940	3205	+ 265	+ 9·01	17·61
	Balapur	[illegible]	2556	3579	+1023	+40·02	21·12
	Jalgaon	7	1412	2450	+1008	+69·90	27·23
	Khamgaon	5	2399	2676	+ 277	+11·55	25·35
	Total	29	11933	15250	+3317	+27·80	23·33
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur	10	1024	1339	+ 315	+ 30·76	9·21
	Daryapur	1	40	102	+ 62	+155·0	19·75
	Melghat	29	2270	3627	+1357	+ 59·78	4·89
	Total	40	3334	5068	+1734	+ 52·01	12·47
Buldana.	Chikhli	9	2927	3702	+ 775	+26·48	20·90
	Malkapur	11	7914	8423	+ 509	+ 6·43	16·20
	Mehkar	16	5852	6064	+ 212	+ 3·62	24·42
	Total	36	16693	18189	+1496	+ 8·96	20·05
Wun.	Yeotmal	10	2173	3008	+ 835	+38·43	21·79
	Darwha	10	3815	4265	+ 450	+11·80	38·76
	Kelapur	25	9478	8353	−1125	−11 87	8·95
	Wun	10	4919	4992	+ 73	+ 1·48	8·28
	Total	55	20385	20618	+ 233	+ 1·14	21·14
Basim.	Basim	17	5916	7129	+1213	+20·50	30·18
	Mangrul	5	1613	1818	+ 205	+12·71	18·51
	Pusad	19	9084	10716	+1632	+17·97	37·01
	Total	41	16613	19663	+3050	+18·36	29·73
	Grand Total	218	81292	91360	+10068	+12·38	19·98

The jagir villages of Berar are 218 in number, and occupy an area of 385,748 acres, or more than one-thirtieth of the province. They occur in every taluk. As will be seen from Table No. 114, their population has not generally increased so fast as in other villages.

Izaradar.

365. The izaradar is the lessee of an integral waste village, farmed out to him by the Government on a lease which may be granted for any term not extending beyond the next settlement of the taluk in which the village is situate. For the first three years no rent is paid. For the fourth year either one-fifth or one-tenth of the full assessment is paid, according as the village belongs to the first or second class of waste villages. In the fifth year the rent is doubled; in the sixth year, trebled; and so on until the full revenue assessment is reached. The object of the lease being to encourage the breaking up of the land for cultivation, tracts

* The suspicious entries were verified by reference to the original schedules, but the entries actually made have been in every case retained, although, as shown above, they were occasionally erroneous.

containing valuable timber are excluded, quarrying or mining is prohibited, special arrangements are made in the lessee's favour in the case of an excess of unculturable land, and special rules are laid down with regard to grazing. The lessee makes his own arrangements with his tenants, disputes between them being decided by the Civil Courts. During the currency of the lease he is patel and patwari of the village; and at its expiry, when the village is liable to be surveyed, and to have its assessment revised, the offices of patel and patwari are offered to him, and he is recorded as khatedar of all land then in his own cultivation. The total number of izaradars enumerated was 64, of whom 56 belong to the Wun district.

Inamdar.

366. The term inam is applied to fields just as jagir is to villages. Inams were sometimes granted for religious or charitable objects, and were sometimes personal by origin. They are thus described in the Berar Gazetteer (pp. 103-4): "Grants to religious or charitable institutions by the sovereigns or their deputies are very numerous; none of them date from a time earlier than the 17th century, and most of these are under the seal of Aurangzeb to Muhammadans. Land has been made over rent free for the support of many masjids, Hindu temples, holy places, tombs, dharamsalas (or hospices), and shrines innumerable. Money payments from certain revenues have been allotted, and the right to collect dues from specified villages. Where the grants were for religious rites, liturgies, or menial services at an institution, they have shown a tendency, perceptible even in Christian countries, to merge into personal estates vesting in an ecclesiastical family or community. The services have become obsolete, and the buildings decayed. These grants or inams are now continued on condition of service and maintenance of buildings. Other grants are personal by origin. It was very common for the Mughal rulers, and for the Marathas while they had power, to make petty allotments of rent-free land for the maintenance of persons whose piety, poverty or learning gave them some claim. Waste land was usually granted, often on a life tenure only, but a little interest got the rent-free estate continued to heirs, and tenures of this sort are among the oldest in the province. There seems to have been a tacit understanding that grants of this kind, once bestowed, should not lapse." Inamdars are most plentiful in the Jalgaon, Morsi and Malkapur taluks. The total number, 1,342 males and 95 females, includes representatives of 36 Hindu castes, beside 512 male and 51 female Musalmans. Among Gosawis there are 194 male and 10 female inamdars: among Mahars there are 83 males; among Kunbis, 84 males and 3 females; among Kolis 32 male and 4 female inamdars.

Tenures by cultivation occupancy.

367. The tenures by cultivation occupancy may be thus classified:—

(*a*) 'Registered occupants' holding direct from Government, the fields being registered in their names;

(*b*) Persons possessing interests similar in kind to those of the registered occupant; and (*c*) Tenants.

Khatedar.

368. A registered occupant of a field is known as a khatedar. The whole of Berar, with the exception of the Melghat taluk, has been "surveyed, marked off into plots, and assessed at rates which hold good for thirty years. Subject to certain restrictions, the occupant is absolute proprietor of his holdings; may sell, let, or mortgage it, or any part of it; cultivate it or leave it waste, so long as he pays its assessment, which is fixed for the term of the settlement (usually thirty years), and may then be revised only on general principles; that is, the assessment of an entire district or village may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements." The total number of khatedars in Berar is 153,955 males and 8,585 females: in other words, every ninth male in Berar is a registered occupant holding direct from Government. Of the

castes from which this number is made up, the more important are shown in Table No. 115. The position of khatedar is so highly prized that the prosperity of a caste may be gauged to some extent by the proportionate number of khatedars in it (see col. 3). To this rule however there are exceptions. It applies only to the plain taluks: in the hills, Korkus, Andhs or Gonds are the chief cultivators, Kunbis and Malis not caring to compete with them there. Hence the large proportion of khatedars in each of these tribes. Nor does the rule apply to garden lands. These are comparatively small plots of ground let at a high rent for wet cultivation: the occupants are usually Malis or Baris. The number of female khatedars is 8,585, the majority of whom are Kunbi women. The total number of registered occupants is therefore 162,540. In 1870 it was 226,207 (see p. 109, Berar Gazetteer,) so that there has been since then by transfers and other causes a decrease of 28·3 per cent. in the number of khatedars; while the average size of a holding has increased from 23·7 acres to 44·2 acres (see para. 370).

Table No. 115—Showing the distribution of Khatedars by caste.

Caste.	No. of Khatedars.	Proportion per 10,000 of the total male population of the caste.
1	2	3
Kunbi	77197	1801
Mali	20498	2045
Musalmans	5922	609
Teli	4776	1282
Mahar	4412	285
Rajput	3707	1580
Dhangar	3565	927
Brahman	3253	853
Andh	2740	1405
Korku	2704	1872
Wani castes	2490	680
Bari	2182	1803
Gond	1945	593
Koli	1849	1195
Wanjari	1846	1297
Mahali	1178	671

369. In order to be complete however the comparison should be extended to those occupants who possess interests similar in kind to those of the khatedar; namely, the co-sharers and co-occupants; and for such a comparison the materials do not exist. The term co-sharer is applied with reference to a whole field: the co-sharer is a partner of the khatedar in the whole field, working with him on the joint stock or co-operative system. The term co-occupant is applied with reference to a part only of a field: the co-occupant separately cultivates a specified part of the field, in all respects as if he were khatedar thereof.

Co-sharers and co-occupants.

A co-sharer is known in Marathi as sharakatdar, bhagindar, hissedar, taksimdar, or saoria. If claiming his share through another co-sharer, and not directly from the khatedar, the prefix 'pot,' *e. g.*, pot-hissedar, &c., is used. Two exceptional varieties exist; excluding which the number of co-sharers is 86,563 males and 4,068 females. Among the males the chief castes are Kunbis (45,740), Malis (11,190), Mahars (3,655), Musalmans (3,254), Dhangars (2,527), Telis (2,294), Rajputs (1,649), Andhs (1,460), Gonds (1,340), Kolis (1,178), Baris (1,121), and Banjaras (1,051): and among the females the chief castes are Kunbis (1,777) and Malis (714).

The two exceptional varieties of co-sharers are known as the ang-bhagindar and the bail-bhagindar. The former gets his share from his personally working in the common field, the latter from supplying bullocks. The latter tenure is however rare, as those who supply bullocks generally supply labour also and rank as ordinary co-sharers. The ang-bhagindars number 4,489 M. and 177 F. This form of tenure is restricted to the less wealthy, whose means do not run to the possession of bullocks. It is found chiefly in the Chandur, Chikhli, Mehkar, Darwha, Basim and Pusad taluks; and among the Kunbi (1,785 M. 112 F.), Mahar (465 M. 4 F.), Mali (449 M. 12 F.), Wanjari (282 M.), Andh (266 M.), Banjara (212 M.), Musalman (173 M.), and Gond (107 M.) castes and tribes.

Co-occupants are less numerous than co-sharers. They number 1,622 M. and 17 F. More are found in the Kelapur taluk than in any other. This form

of tenure is most popular among Kunbis (589 M.), Gonds (266 M.), Kolams (183 M.) and Mahars (138 M.)

370. The average holding of a Berar khatedar in 1870* was 23·701 acres: it is now 44·219 acres. Table No. 116 shows the variation from taluk to taluk both for khatedars and for all whose interest in the land is similar in kind to that of the khatedar. Jagirdars, izaradars and inamdars are included as khatedars. The calculation is based on the return for land occupied. Excluding the case of the Melghat taluk, which is exceptional, a khatedar's average holding is smallest in Morsi, Ellichpur, Akot and Jalgaon, four fertile taluks in which small holdings of garden lands are numerous. Cultivation on the co-operative system is commonest in the Amraoti, Chandur, Murtazapur, Khamgaon and Kelapur taluks.

Size of an agricultural holding in Berar.

Table No. 116.—Showing the average area of an agricultural holding in Berar.

Taluk.	Number of Khatedars.		Average holding (in acres) of	
	Including jagirdars, inamdars and izaradars	Including also co-sharers and co-occupants.	Khatedars, &c. Col. 2.	Khatedars, &c., co-sharers and co-occupants. Col. 3.
1	2	3	4	5
Amraoti Dist.				
Amraoti	8519	17278	43·324	21·361
Chandur	10517	19623	44·025	23·595
Morsi	9229	15591	33·935	20·088
Murtazapur	7255	13527	47·394	25·419
Total	35520	66019	41·923	22·556
Akola Dist.				
Akola	9145	15678	43·536	25·395
Akot	10519	13514	29·673	23·096
Balapur	7136	10770	39·648	26·270
Jalgaon	7443	10572	28·927	20·365
Khamgaon	6608	12580	38·804	20·383
Total	49851	63114	35·860	23·210
Ellichpur Dist.				
Ellichpur	8366	10255	30·842	25·161
Daryapur	8246	10762	36·812	28·206
Melghat	3512	3642	19·858	19·149
Total	20124	24659	31·372	25·602
Buldana Dist.				
Chikhli	8098	12244	57·446	37·994
Malkapur	11287	17689	39·438	25·165
Mehkar	7170	11616	66·368	40·966
Total	26555	41549	52·201	33·363
Wun Dist.				
Yeotmal	5731	7382	53·560	41·864
Darwha	8353	12081	44·175	30·543
Kelapur	3332	6726	74·712	37·012
Wun	3571	5742	60·006	37·350
Total	20987	31881	54·288	35·737
Basim Dist.				
Basim	8852	15113	65·127	35·992
Mangrul	4796	7426	53·089	34·301
Pusad	7016	11380	50·089	30·881
Total	20160	33919	57·031	33·907
Grand Total	164203	261141	44·219	27·805

371. Of tenants three varieties are enumerated—(*a*) the tenant paying money rent, (*b*) the tenant paying rent in kind on the batai or metayer system, and (*c*) the pot-laonidar, a tenant-at-will who pays rent either in money or in kind, his landlord meeting the revenue demand. Pot-laonidars were only found in Basim town. "The batai sub-tenure (Metairie) was formerly, and is still, very common in Berar. These are the ordinary terms of the batai contract:—The registered occupant of the land pays the assessment on it, but makes it over entirely to the metayer, and receives as rent half the crop after it has been cleaned and made ready for market. The

Tenants.

* Berar Gazetteer, p. 109.

proportion of half is invariable, but the metayer sometimes deducts his seed before dividing the grain. He (the sub-tenant) finds seed, labour, oxen and all cultivating expenses. The period of lease is usually fixed, but it depends on the state of the land. If it is bad, the period may be long; but no term of metairie holding gives any right of occupancy."

"Metairies are going out of fashion. As the country gets richer the prosperous cultivator will not agree to pay a rent of half the produce, and demands admission to partnership. Money rents are also coming into usage slowly,—mainly, I think, because the land now occasionally falls into the hands of classes who do not cultivate, and who are thus obliged to let to others. The money-lenders can now sell up a cultivator living on his field and give a lease for it; formerly they could hardly have found a tenant."* Tenants paying money rent occur chiefly in the Wun, Balapur, Akola, Mehkar and Malkapur taluks: and among Kunbis (398 M.), Musalmans (264 M.), Malis (136 M.), and Kolams (126 M.) They number in all (1,488 M.) and (47 F.). Bataidars are especially numerous in the Amraoti district. Among cultivators (males) on this system were enumerated 5,278 Kunbis, 1,299 Malis, 644 Mahars, 527 Musalmans, 489 Telis, 351 Dhangars, 199 Rajputs, 182 Gonds, 172 Kolis, 146 Andhs, 113 Wanjaris and 103 Wanis. Of cultivators who did not specify the nature of their tenure 237 were returned.

Agricultural servants and field labourers.

372. Of field labourers the highest class socially are those who work in fields belonging to the head of their house, in which they themselves have a reversionary interest. Just as in the social scale a distinction is drawn between those who personally labour in the fields and those who do not, so also a difference is made socially between those who work in their own fields and those who work in the fields of others. The younger members of the family are often thus employed (see para. 344). The total number of these house-field-labourers, as they are called, [illegible] males and 84,923 females, and they are naturally found in the same castes as are the khatedars. Other field-labourers are divided into those employed by the day and those to whom a fixed monthly or yearly wage is paid. The Deputy Commissioner, Akola, is of opinion that the employment of hired labour is gradually superseding the system of working through co-sharers, an effective supervision paying the cultivator better than lax co-operation. Of field servants hired by the year 27,682 men are returned; of those hired by the month the number is 3,766 men; of field servants, whose term of service is not specified, 8,488 males and 769 females were enumerated. Musalmans are more frequently engaged by the month than by the year. Kunbis, Mahars, and Gonds are the classes from which field servants are chiefly drawn.

Lower in the social scale than any of the preceding classes are those field-labourers who work either by the day or during the harvest. These are the poorest class of the agricultural community. They number 285,230 males and 382,660 females, but of this number many are (see para. 344) boys and girls under fifteen years of age. From the accompanying Table (No. 117) giving the castes from which this class is chiefly drawn, it will be seen that one-half the agricultural labourers are Kunbis or Mahars. The list given includes all castes in which two thousand five hundred or over of both

---

* Berar Gazetteer, p. 98. The systems of tenure and connexion with the land, writes the Deputy Commissoner of Akola, differ in detail in every taluk, one might almost say in every village; because although the underlying principle is that of partnership with fixed shares and a proportionate share in the crop, yet the amount and manner of fixing those shares differ according to the quality of the land. For instance, in the Jalgaon and Akot taluks the owner of the land can [illegible]s get half the value of the crop, although the payment of the land revenue and the cost of p[illegible]ing the fields and purchasing the seed fall wholly on the tenant. This implies that the land is very good and that the assessment is so light that the cultivator can make a living on half the crop, although he has to pay all and every expense. In the southern parts of this district the land is so bad that no tenant will cultivate it, unless the owner pays a half share of the land revenue and half the expense of cultivation which he is to advance.

Table No. 117—*Showing the chief castes of field labourers (Shet Mazur.)*

Caste.	Daily field labourers.			Proportion per 10,000 of the caste.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Kunbi	215163	94740	120423	2210	2970
Mahar	118863	50371	68492	3249	4478
Mali	57518	22057	35461	2200	3704
Musalman	27844	17206	10638	1770	1178
Gond	23971	9073	14899	2768	4650
Dhangar	23168	9206	13962	2395	3866
Banjara	20834	8696	11938	2777	4193
Mang	13809	5940	7869	2559	3399
Andh	11037	4316	6721	2308	3670
Koli	10339	4617	5722	2984	3833
Teli	9547	8493	1054	2191	287
Gaoli	8853	3673	5180	2264	3717
Wanjari	8412	3762	4650	2644	3505
Rajput	8075	4385	3690	1876	1777
Korku	6402	2878	3524	1992	2516
Mahali	6146	1158	4988	660	3125
Wani	6013	2674	3339	730	1096
Bari	4888	2512	2376	2076	2050
Chambhar	4635	1365	3270	974	2542
Bhoi	4555	1516	3039	1269	2758
Pardhan	3814	1387	2427	2500	4430
Kalal	3751	1783	1968	2236	2825
Kolam	3610	1317	2293	2153	3793
Sutar	3497	674	2823	421	1972
Sonar	3248	1200	2048	841	1542
Warthi	3053	1292	1761	1171	1673
Kosuti	2621	1207	1414	1572	1990

sexes thus earn a living. The last two columns show the proportion per ten thousand which the daily field labourers bear to the total numbers in each caste. Some idea is thus obtained of the strength of the poorer element in each caste named. The poorer the caste the larger will, *cæteris paribus*, be the number, especially of women, working in the fields for daily sustenance. The case of the Musalmans is the most marked exception: all respectable women among them are assumed to be 'Parda-nishin,' and it is rather remarkable that there are so many Musalman females returned as field-labourers. Other exceptions occur where the women of the caste have, like the men, a peculiar occupation; as for instance the sale of betel-leaves among Bari women, or the sale of oil and oil-cake among Teli women.

The cattle-herdmen number 26,616 M. and 1,165 F. The occupation is often entrusted to boys (see para. 344). Even very diminutive striplings may frequently be seen taking out the cattle to graze in the morning and bringing them back at night. The castes chiefly employed thus are Kunbis (8,246 M.), Mahars (4,096 M.), Banjaras (2,093 M.), Gaolis (1,915 M.), Dhangars (1,877 M.) and Gonds (1,276 M.)

Occupations pursued in conjunction with agriculture.

373. Of the agricultural male population (*i.e.* of those belonging to Order VIII.) 16,692, or 2·4 per cent are not entirely dependent upon agriculture for their living: the dual occupations which these persons follow are detailed in Appendix D. to Final Census Table No. XII. The combination of a second occupation with agriculture is of frequent occurrence.* Among the lower castes of non-agriculturists, a man who has any money, generally thinks less of extending or improving his original trade than of purchasing a field. The former course appears to him as a suspicious innovation upon ancient custom: the latter alternative raises his social status. Hence there are khatedars and co-sharers in every caste, the non-agricultural castes being much readier to embrace agriculture than the agricultural castes are to adopt trades or handicrafts. While in this way many of the wealthier members of a non-agricultural caste become field-holders, and many others, either from poverty or from inaptitude for the caste calling, become daily field labourers, some merely combine agriculture

* There can be little doubt that the number of dual occupations is understated. If this information, which for an agricultural province like Berar is of great importance, is desired on any future occasion, probably the best plan to ensure its return will be the division of the occupation column in the enumerators' schedules into two sub-columns. In one of these the agricultural occupation (if any) can be entered, in the other the non-agricultural occupation (if any). This will bring before the mind of the enumerator more prominently than "instructions" can do, that the entry of both occupations is required. The difficulty of tabulation will of course be slightly increased, but much more accurate returns of dual occupation will be obtained.

with their original pursuit. These form, perhaps, the largest number of those named in this Appendix. But beside the non-agriculturists who thus turn to agriculture, there are those whose primary occupations is agriculture, and who to this have added a second non-agricultural pursuit. Among them are the official classes, or the village and ex-pargana officers named in the list. These form more than one-third of the whole number enumerated, the patels or village headmen belonging almost invariably to the agricultural class. A second and equally important section of agriculturists are those whose spare capital leads them to seek other employment than agriculture. This class will be most numerous where agriculturists are most prosperous, where spare land is least available, and where openings for commerce are most plentiful. In the whole of Akot, Khamgaon, and Jalgaon taluks, there are not five square miles of culturable land unoccupied; in Amraoti and Daryapur taluks there are only 15 square miles, and in Balapur, Malkàpur, Murtazapur, and Chandur the proportion of land available for cultivation but still uncultivated is also small. When the areas required for grazing and other purposes are considered, it will be evident that in these taluks there is no great scope for any further extension of the cultivated area, and that therefore spare capital must be otherwise employed. In these taluks, therefore, the number of agriculturists who have engaged in commercial pursuits may be expected to be large. Malkapur, Chandur, Amraoti and Akola are the four taluks in which commercial (Class III.) dual occupations are most numerous; in Amraoti, Chandur, Akola, Jalgaon and Malkapur money-lending as a dual occupation is more frequent than in other taluks; in Amraoti, Malkapur, and Akola taluks, a trade in cotton is often combined with agriculture. The frequency of handicraft as a dual occupation depends to some extent on the presence of the caste or castes whose speciality it is. Cotton-spinning, thus practised, is commonest in Chandur, Yeotmal and Wun taluks. Weaving is commonest in Chandur, Akola and Malkapur; carpentry in Akola and Malkapur; oil manufacture in the Akola district and the Malkapur taluk: the goldsmith's art in Akola and Malkapur taluks: and the blacksmith's in Darwha. Table No. 118 shows the total number of dual occupations in each taluk, and the percentage which they form on the total number of male agriculturists (Order VIII). Dual occupations, or occupations pursued in common with agriculture, are less numerous and important among women than among men. Of 4,271 occupations so enumerated, 3,308, or about 78 per cent. are the essentially feminine occupations of cotton-spinning, cotton-ginning, grain-pounding and grass-cutting. The total number of dual occupations in each taluk, and the percentage which they bear to the total female agricultural population are shown in Table No. 118.

Table No. 118—Showing the number and proportion of the agricultural population in each taluk, who combine a second occupation with agriculture.

Taluk.	Persons combining a second occupation with agriculture.		Percentage or total number of agriculturists.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	1214	389	3·1	1·7
Chandur	1136	227	2·3	·7
Morsi	666	147	2·0	·7
Murtazapur	700	40	2·4	·2
Akola	1493	654	4·2	3·2
Akot	1010	158	2·8	·8
Balapur	664	40	2·4	·2
Jalgaon	1037	67	3·6	·4
Khamgaon	548	60	2·2	·6
Ellichpur	759	243	2·4	1·2
Daryapur	657	113	2·1	·5
Melghat	90	8	·8	·1
Chikhli	534	57	1·5	·2
Malkapur	1785	297	3·9	1·0
Mehkar	550	56	1·6	·2
Yeotmal	549	324	2·0	1·4
Darwha	814	173	2·3	·6
Kelapur	267	216	1·6	1·5
Wun	642	716	3·4	4·0
Basim	662	84	1·6	·3
Mangrul	318	13	1·4	·1
Pusad	597	189	1·9	·7
Province	16692	4271	2·4	·9

374. The ninth order of occupations includes all persons engaged about animals, the total number being 4,824 M. and 552 F. Shepherds and goatherds number 3,296 M. and 175 F. They are more numerous in the Buldana district than elsewhere. Their numbers are drawn chiefly from the Dhangar caste (2,425 M. 131 F.). Mahars and Bhois also occasionally follow this occupation. Of donkey-herds the number is small. Of fishermen the majority are Bhois, although there are some Muhammadans and a sprinkling from other Hindu castes. Shikaris or professional huntsmen and fowlers are found chiefly in the Wun, Amraoti, and Basim districts. Of the 276 M. and 56 F. thus engaged, 233 M. and 63 are Pardhis. Horse-dealers number 78, horse-breakers number 24.

Sub-order No. 24: Persons engaged about animals.

375. The fifth or industrial class of the population has largely increased since 1867: the number of adult males was then 71,725; whereas now the number of males of all ages thus employed is 141,617: so that even admitting a certain difference in the system of classification, the actual increase of the industrial element in the population of Berar must be very considerable. Of those who combine a second occupation with agriculture, that secondary occupation in the case of nearly forty per cent. of the males and more than ninety-six per cent. of the females is industrial. The increase of this class is important, as they are not directly dependent on the produce of the land for a living, and do not suffer from the effects of famine or scarcity so soon as do the agricultural labourers.

Industrial class.

Of the industrial classes one-quarter are found in the towns and three-quarters in the villages. They form nearly one-fifth of the entire town population of all ages, and are especially numerous in Amraoti and Ellichpur. The taluks in which they are relatively most numerous (see Table No. 11, 8) are Amraoti, Morsi, Balapur, Khamgaon, Ellichpur and Daryapur.

This class of occupations is divided into six orders (see Table No. 119): the most important order numerically is that of persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress: the least important is that of persons working and dealing in animal substances.

Table No. 119—*Showing the orders of the industrial class.*

Orders of Class V.	Number of persons in each order.	
	Males.	Females.
10 Workers and dealers in Art and mechanic productions .	11863	528
11 Do. Textile fabrics	49082	49926
12 Do. Food and drinks	25962	18502
13 Do. Animal substances	1412	894
14 Do. Vegetable substances ...	18771	17390
15 Do. Minerals	34527	12728

376. Of these orders the first includes all persons engaged in art and mechanic productions. This is again sub-divided into seventeen sub-orders, five of which, however, are not met with in the Berar schedules, while several of the remainder are numerically of small importance. One seal-engraver is returned as a worker in designs, medals and dies: six watch-repairers are returned as workers in watches: a cutler is the solitary worker in mechanics and tools: eight cart-builders, painters or dealers are entered as workers in carriages. Fifty workers in books, thirty-seven of whom are found in the towns of Amraoti and Akola, include ten book-sellers, twelve book-binders, and twenty-eight printers. Of the workers in carving and figures the majority are Jingars, who make clay gods and toys for sale. Of the workers in tackle for sports and games also the majority are Jingar doll-makers. Of the workers in arms the majority are Musalman sword furbishers (Sikalgars). Of the workers in furniture three-quarters are Mangs, who weave the rough rope-webbing for the commoner class of beds. All these sub-orders are numerically unimportant. The makers and repairers of country saddles are chiefly Jingars: the ordinary saddle consists of two large woollen pads connected by strong tape and covered with *banat*:

Sub-orders 25—36: workers and dealers in art and mechanic productions.

the best saddles are made at Akot and Amraoti. The workers in chemicals are for the most part Musalman and Rangari dye manufacturers: Rangari women are often thus employed. The vegetable dyes most used are indigo; kusumba prepared from the bastard saffron, and giving both yellow and crimson colours; al, prepared from the root of the Morinda plant, and producing vermilion; and turmeric. The chief mineral dye is bluestone. Lime is used for bleaching. The use of al is in great measure restricted to Musalman dyers, as to some extent is the use of indigo also. The most important sub-order, however, in this order is that of the workers in houses and buildings, numbering 10,935 M. 55 F. The most important callings included are those of the carpenter, and the bricklayer and mason. In Berar no distinction is made between the last two occupations. They build houses of brick and stone: other house-builders build with mud: the carpenters supply the wood-work. The bricklayers and masons are generally Musalmans, Mahars and Gaondis. Builders with mud are generally Beldars: they are classified under V. 15-3. They are not shown in this sub-order as the entry in the enumerators' schedules (earth-work) was the same for them as for Waddars and other earth-diggers who are not builders. Of the carpenters, the majority are Sutars. others are Lohars, Mahars, Panchals, Musalmans, &c. Appendix B., however, shows that the occupations belonging to this sub-order are embraced by members of many castes.

Workers in the textile fabrics and in dress: sub-orders 37, 38, 41.

377. Among the industrialists of Berar, the most important order is that of those who work a[illegible] dress (49,082 M. [illegible],926 F.) These are [illegible] and in sub-orders: [illegible]amely, the workers in wool, who num[illegible] 1,581 M., 743 F; the workers in silk, w[illegible] 54[illegible] F.; the workers in cotton, who number 20,948 M., 37[illegible] in dress, who number 25,000 M. 10,985 F; and the workers in [illegible] number 1,021 M., 562 F. The woollen manufacture, carried on almost exclusively by Dhangars, is confined to the weaving of coarse black blankets. Mahars frequently adopt this as a secondary pursuit. The villages of the Morsi, Ellichpur, Chikhli, Mehkar, Yeotmal, and Basim taluks are the locale of this industry. Silk weaving is carried on at Kholapur, Ellichpur, Balapur, and other less important centres, chiefly by Patwis, Khatris, Musalmans, and by some Dikshwant Wanis. Chambhar women work silk patterns on the shoes which their husbands make; and Rangari women are employed in dyeing silk. Silk-dealers are also included in this sub-order. Rope-working and other manufactures in which hemp is used employ many members of vagrant and other low castes, such as Gopals, Bhamtes, Kalals, Kolis, and Mangs: the sale of gunny and other bags used for packing cotton, &c., accounts for the presence in this sub-order of some men of higher castes.

Sub-order 39: workers in cotton: ginners, carders, spinners, weavers, &c.

378. Cotton, the most valuable crop to the agriculturists of Berar, forms the raw material for the largest distinct industry of the province. The different forms of this industry are shown in Appendix E. Flax-workers are found chiefly in the Wun and Basim districts. The thread-makers are for the most part women living in the Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur districts, especially at Karanja, Balapur, and Ellichpur. In cotton manufacture there are four stages, ginning, carding, spinning, and weaving. The cotton-boles as brought from the field contain the seed. These are removed by the gin. This is a small machine consisting of a steel-roller revolving on one of wood, the former revolving in one direction and the latter in the opposite. The rollers are mounted on a small stand, and turned by a hand-wheel. The cotton is pushed in on one side; the staple being drawn through by the motion of the rollers, and the seeds not being able to get through between the rollers, are thus separated from each other. The seeds fall to the ground on the one side of the gin, and the cotton on the other. The

operation is usually performed by women: sometimes old men are thus utilised. The cotton when ginned is ready for the press if intended for export, or for carding if intended for home manufacture. If meant for the press it is either sold to the village Sahukar, or taken to the nearest mart. In this case the weight is sometimes fraudulently increased by damping or dirtying the cotton, or the value diminished by mixing the staple. The most important marts are at Amraoti and Khamgaon; there are also cotton presses worked by steam at Shegaon, Murtazapur, Akot, and Akola. The total weight of cotton exported in 1880-81 was 1,020,059 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,63,13,329: or, in English equivalents (taking a rupee as worth 1*s.* 8*d.*), about 37,342 tons, valued at £1,359,444. In addition to the ordinary trade, advances are sometimes made for delivery of cotton upon a certain date, it being generally understood that the market price and not the cotton is to be delivered. Ginned cotton, when intended for manufacture, has to be carded. This operation removes any stains or dirt, which would otherwise interfere with the spinning; or appear in the material when made up. Carding demands more strength than ginning, and is usually performed by men. Nine women only are returned as cotton-carders. Pinjári women, however, being to the manner born, will undertake the work. The carding machine is in two parts. The first is a bow. The second resembles the rudder of a boat, with a piece of gut stretched from the top to the front of the blade: the stock of the rudder is very long and the blade is very small. The bow is tied to a nail in the wall, the string being outermost. A second piece of string to one end of which the rudder stock is fastened, is tied to the centre of the bow-string. The cardight. A heap of ginned cotton [illegible] spended from the bow-string, which gives [illegible] is placed on the floor, and the card- [illegible] d by the carder towards him, until the gut passes through [illegible] ut is struck by a wooden instrument, known as dastán, [illegible] resembling a dumb-bell. The stroke causes the gut to vibrate, [illegible] rather jump, and this motion of the gut tears the adjacent cotton into threads, until it becomes cotton-wool. It is then rolled up into rolls, eight or ten inches long, and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Carding machines are made in Ellichpur at a cost of five rupees each. The cotton when carded is spun off into bundles of fine thread by women, by means of a small wooden hand-wheel. The balls or bundles are then made up into skeins. Like cotton-ginning, cotton-spinning is esentially a feminine occupation. In weaving, however, both sexes engage, especially among the Dhangars, Mahars, Koshtis, and Salis, whose speciality it is. The women prepare the warp, apply thin paste to it, and then brush it with one of the weaver's brushes (Kuchi) which they buy from Kaikaris or Kanjhars. The warp is then put on the loom, and the rest of the work is done by a man. Castes by whom the weaving industry is carried on are the Mahars (3,703 M., 972 F.), Koshti (2,495 M., 1,132 F.), Sali (2,336 M., 643 F.), Dhangar (480 M., 91 F.), Halbi (400 M., 142 F.), Hatgar (384 M., 154 F.). The manufacture of carpets appears to have declined of late years; those of a superior description are only made to order. In a few instances, individuals returned themselves specifically as manufacturers of the strips of cloth from which women's bodices are made up, or as makers of money-bags, or as cotton printers. Cotton-dyers are more numerous; their centres of trade are Ellichpur, Karanja, and Nandura. Cotton-workers of one kind or another are found in nearly every caste mentioned in the schedules. The chief classes to which the men belong are the Koshtis (2,848), Sali (2,475), Rangari (2,478), and Mahar (4,836) castes, and to the Musalmans (3,391). The women who thus gain a livelihood, occur in the largest numbers among the Kunbis (15,290), Musalmans (6,876), Mahars (3,742), Koshtis (2,019), Salis (1,467), and Dhangars (1,199). But in addition to the workers mentioned in Appendix C., there are many others, especially among women, who resort to cotton-ginning or spinning as a secondary pursuit.

379. Among the workers in dress, the most important are the barbers, the tailors, the shoemakers, and the washermen. Of the barbers, 8,418 belong to the Mahali caste, 276 are Mahars, 31 are Chambhars, and 39 are Musalmans. A tyro at the trade tries his 'prentice hand on buffaloes. When he can neatly shave a buffalo-cow, he begins on villagers. The tailors, male and female, belong chiefly to the Simpi caste (2,959 M., 2,354 F.), but are also found among the Wanis (329 M., 173 F.), Musalmans (230 M., 524 F.), Mahars (35 M., 66 F.), Rangaris (33 M., 31 F.), Kunbis (27 M., 23 F.), Sonars, Sutars, Thakurs, Koshtis, Malis, Rajputs and other castes in small numbers. Tailors in the larger towns often use sewing-machines. Shoemaking is practised by the Chambhars (6,677 M., 3,138 F.), Dohors (296 M., 45 F.), Madhiges (127 M., 80 F.), Mochis (56 M., 10 F.), Mangs (19 M.) and Mahars (5 M.). The women generally do the lighter work, sewing in the designs, &c. The washing of clothes is an occupation confined to the Warthi or Dhobi caste, with the exception only of a few Musalmans and Mahars. The makers of head-cloths were enumerated chiefly in the Buldana district. The majority of them are Musalmans (316 M., 217 F.), Kolis (60 M., 33 F.) and Halbis (45 M., 33 F.). A few outfitters are enumerated; they are the sellers of the ready-made angarkha or long coat, and dhoti or loin-cloth worn by men; and the lugade or long cloth worn by women around the waist, between the legs, and over the head and shoulders. The majority are Koshtis.

Sub-order 40: workers in dress: barbers, tailors, shoemakers, and washermen.

380. The twelfth order, that of persons working or dealing in food and drinks, is divided into three sub-orders, relating respectively to (*a*) animal food, (*b*) vegetable food, and (*c*) drinks and stimulants. Of these, the first and third sub-orders contain more men than women; but in the second, which includes the grinders and pounders of grain, the case is reversed. Workers in animal food are milk-sellers, butchers, and fishmongers, and dairymen almost equals the number of dairywomen. They are the Gaolis (641 M., 769 F.), Musalmans (123 M., 243 F.), Kunbis (15 M., 69 F.) and a few other castes. Chitrakathi (10), Gaondi (23), Gopal (15) and Hatgar (13) women occasionally follow this pursuit. The butchers are Musalmans (1,856 M., 503 F.), and Khatiks (537 M., 194 F.). The women help to cut up and sell the meat. All the beef butchers are Musalmans. One Mahar and one Lajhar were returned as goat butchers. Fishmongers, like fishermen, belong almost exclusively to the Bhoi caste. The only exceptions are found among the Musalmans (65 M., 87 F.) and Kolis (8 M., 3 F.). The Musalmans generally sell dried fish.

Sub-order 42: workers and dealers in animal food: dairymen, butchers and fishmongers.

381. Of workers in vegetable food there are several classes. The grain chandlers or 'bhusaris' are found in every taluk. They number 4,839 M. and 537 F. Banjaras often keep these shops, 402 M. and 115 F. were thus returned. Wanis (2,055 M., 134 F.), Malis (567 M.), Vidurs (111 M.), Telis (165 M., 29 F.), Kunbis (170 M., 31 F.), Brahmans (391 M., 16 F.) and Rajputs (183 M., 44 F.) are other castes in which the number of grain shopkeepers is high. Grain-grinding and pounding is a feminine occupation, in which boys or old men sometimes take part. Of Kunbi women 2,619 are thus employed; of Musalmans 725; of Wani women 483; of Telis 365; of Malis 309; and of Rajputs 286: women of every settled caste earn a livelihood thus. The parching of grain is an occupation peculiar to Bhois and Bhadbhunjas; the grain when parched is generally sold by their womankind: on this latter occupation some Musalman women, and a few Brahman, Kunbi, and Wani men occasionally encroach. Vegetable sellers are found for the most part among the Malis (278 M., 1,129 F.), Paharis (134 M., 139 F.) and Musalmans (127 M., 38 F.); there is sprinkling also of Kunbis and of Bari women.

Sub-order 43: workers in vegetable food.

Fruit is chiefly sold by Paharis and Musalmans. The manufacture and sale of *gur* is conducted by Wanis of both sexes and by Bari, Vidur, Simpi, Teli and Kunbi men. Females, when confectioners, are generally Rajputs or Musalmans: the men who follow this trade are found among the Wanis (141), Brahmans (63), Halwais (45), Rajputs (34) and a few other good castes. A low caste man would be unable to sell his confectionery, however good.

Sub-order 44: workers in drinks and stimulants: liquor-sellers, grocers, &c.

382. The foremost among the workers in drinks and stimulants are the liquor-sellers. They both distil and sell. The liquor sold is the common country arrack or black liquor, distilled from the flowers of the Moha tree. The retail price per quart bottle varies: it is generally two annas, sometimes eight annas, according to the strength of the liquor. The shops are more numerous in the Wun district than elsewhere: the aboriginal tribes patronise them largely. Among Kalals and Musalmans the women sometimes assist in the business. The men, among whom the Abkari contractors are included, belong to the Kalals (1,616), Musalmans (275), Kunbis (115), Gonds (67), Gaolis (49), Brahmans (45), Rajputs (45), Korkus (27), Wanis (24), Mahars (24), and in smaller numbers to other castes. The wine and spirit merchants are generally Mahars, Mangs, Musalmans or Kalals. Tari-sellers are included under this heading, and hence the large number of low caste men.

The grocers or kirana-sellers, like the bhusaris, are found in nearly every village. They sell all manner of spices and condiments; and sometimes dried fruit, honey, ghi, &c. Their shops are often called Wani shops, as the proprietors generally belong (4,294 M., 313 F.) to one of the Wani castes. Musalmans (388 M.), Brahmans (265 M.), Vidurs (222 M.), Simpis (199 M.), Kunbis (131 M.), Telis (131 M.), Sonars (128 M.), Rajputs (108 M.), Gu[illegible]s (100 M.) and others also occasionally keep grocers' shops. Pahari women are sometimes thus employed. The snuff-sellers are generally Musalmen Brahmans or Wanis. Perfumers are met with among Musalmans, Gosawis and Gopals. The sale of betel leaves is the specmans, Wanis, women: the men sometimes follow the same pursuit (M. 808, F. [illegible]) ity of Bari leaves are less frequently sold by Musalmans (239 M., 135 F.), Wanis (92 M., 47 F.), and Tambolis (57 M., 43 F.) The dealers in opium are generally Musalmans (143), Kunbis (30), Wanis (24) and Brahmans (20). Betel

Sub-order 45: workers in lac, &c.

383. The thirteenth order is that of persons working and dealing in animal substances. The number belonging to this order is small. Occupations involving hurt to animals are forbidden by the fifth chapter of the Manu's Code. "Let no twice-born man hurt animals without the sanction of scripture, even though in pressing distress. He who consents to the death of an animal, he who kills it, he who dissects it, he who buys it, he who sells it, these are principals in the slaughter." The workers in lac number 148 M., 136 F., and although the members of some good castes are included in this number, lac is probably regarded by them as a vegetable rather than an animal produce.* Excluding those who work or deal in lac, nearly all persons named in this order belong to very low castes. The sellers of lac are Musalmans: those who make the bangles are generally Kasar women: those who hawk them about and fit them on women's wrists are usually Wanis or Musalmans. Other persons coming under the sub-order of workers in grease, bones, &c., are the dealers in the cowdung fuel prepared by women. These are generally Bhois, Mahars, Mangs, and Gonds; Musalmans also deal in horns; Mang women prepare cat-gut for bow strings.

---

* Lac is a cellular resinous incrustation of a deep orange colour, secreted by an insect (coccus lacca) round the branches of the pipal tree. The principal component is resin, forming about 60 or 70 per cent. See Dr. Hunter's Indian Empire, p. 406.

384. In the sub-order of those who deal in skins and feathers, the Dohors are the most prominent caste. Khatiks, Chambhars, Musalmans and Mahars are also mentioned among fell-mongers. Dabgars are leathern bottle makers: and Khatiks, Dabgars and Chambars also engage in the dyeing of skins.

Sub-orders 46 and 47: workers in skins, and in hair.

Brushes are made of bristles by Dhangars, Kaikaris, and in some instances by Mahar women.

385. The fourteenth order comprises those who work and deal in vegetable substances. It contains five sub-orders. The workers and dealers in oil and gum number 5,347 M., 3,393 F: those who deal in wood number 5,745 M., 3,891 F.: workers in bamboo, straw, leaves, &c., number 7,647 M., 10,064 F. The first sub-order is the most important, both because of its present numerical strength and because of the possibility of future increase. Much of the oil-seed is dirty, and the advance obtainable in price would probably repay cleaning; the oil presses used are rude, and improved machinery would certainly produce a much greater outturn. Of linseed alone in 1880-1, 404,384 maunds, valued at Rs. 1,16,177 were exported; in English equivalents 14,855 tons, valued at £118,015. The amount and value of this seed exported has increased nearly twelve-fold in the last five years. Nearly all wealthier Telis, however, are also agriculturists and regard their original calling as a supplementary rather than the chief means of livelihood. Amraoti, Morsi, Akot, Ellichpur, Chikhli and Basim are the taluks, and Ellichpur and Amraoti are the towns in which oil manufacturers most abound. At the latter town an oil press is worked by steam, the estimated value of the outturn being Rs. 32,000. Other castes than Telis rarely follow this occupation; although, as will be seen from Appendix B., exceptions are not unknown.

Sub-order 48: oil-millers, &c.

386. Of the workers and dealers in wood the first group is that of the wood and timber merchants. Nearly two-thirds of them are found in the large towns, and especially at Akola. They are Wanis (123), Musalmans (116), Kunbis (108), Bhois (73), Banjaras (64), Mahars (54), &c. Bamboos are sold by Banjaras, Korkus and Musalmans in the Wun and Ellichpur districts. Sandalwood is sold by the Tirumales. Of the sawyers the majority are Kunbis, although many castes follow this occupation, especially in the Akola district. The charcoal-burners are found for the most part in the Melghat: Gonds, Lajhars, Bhils and Musalmans follow this occupation; and the Lonaris, their old occupation being gone, have also adopted this means of livelihood. The wood-turners are nearly all Musalmans. The firewood sellers in this sub-order, like the grass sellers in the next, include women and children from all the poorer castes.

Sub-order 49: wood-workers and dealers in wood.

387. Of basket-makers and wicker-workers there are more in the Akola district than elsewhere: Khamgaon, Akot, Mangrul and Ellichpur are the favourite taluks of the former, as Akot and Jalgaon are of the latter class. The former make baskets for winnowing and other purposes, using the leaves of the bamboo, the date palm and the nirgud shrub: the latter make baskets and bins for storing grain, using withes of cotton and pulse (tur) plants. Both employments are the hereditary occupation of Mangs, and the former is also often put forward by vagrant castes as their ostensible means of livelihood. Among wicker-workers are 671 males and 154 females, Mangs; 356 males and 343 females, Kaikaris; beside a few Musalmans and Gonds. Among the basket-makers are 487 males and 1,122 females, Mangs; 255 males and 214 females, Buruds; and a few Mahars. Teak and bel leaves are sold by male and female Garaos: date palm leaves are sold by Musalmans. The paper-making of Berar is now a very feeble industry, but not quite extinct.

Sub-order 51: wicker-workers, basket-makers, &c.

388. In the fifteenth order, that of persons working or dealing in minerals, there are eleven sub-orders. But of these the sub-order of workers in zinc contains only one individual. The workers in water number only forty, 26 are well-sinkers, 10 are well-builders, and 4 are men who dive into wells to recover lost property: they are chiefly Kunbis and Mangs. The salt-dealers number 171 males and 49 females. Of these the majority are Wanis, Musalmans or Bhois. The copper-workers number only 308 males and 13 females; the majority of them are found in the Balapur and Ellichpur taluks, and belong to the Tambatkar and Sonar castes. The tin-workers are chiefly Musalmans, but include a number of Nath women, makers of tin bangles.

Workers in minerals.

389. The remaining sub-orders are of more importance. They contain the workers in (*a*) stone and clay, (*b*) earthenware, (*c*) glass, (*d*) gold, silver, and precious stones, (*e*) brass and other mixed metals, and (*f*) iron and steel. The workers in stone and clay contain the road-labourers and the earth-workers. The first class merges into the second, as the second merges into the building class. The presence of road-labourers depends to some extent on the locality of works in progress. On the census night they were found in large numbers in the Chikhli and Basim taluks: they belong to many different castes, the chief being the Mahars (875 M., 593 F.), Banjaras (M. 820, F. 57), Waddars (M. 517, F. 467), Kunbis (M. [illegible] F. 315), Musalmans (M. 298, F. 112), Gonds (M. 301, F. 59), Mangs ([illegible]0, F. 264), Malis, Rajputs, &c. Nearly all the railway ballast-coolies were [illegible]nerated at Murtazapur. The earth-workers include mere diggers of eart[illegible]d also the builders of mud walls. The latter generally belong to the Beldar caste, of whom 1,949 M. and 1,259 F. are included under this head. Other castes are generally earth-diggers: the chief are the Mahars (553 M., 161 F.), Kumbhars (286 M., 187 F.), Waddars (253 M., 279 F.), Kunbis (561 M., 209 F.), Musalmans, Telis and others. Stone-quarriers are found especially in the Mehkar, Yeotmal, Basim and Pusad taluks: they are generally Waddars (784 M., 353 F.), Gotephods (37 M., 34 F.), Beldars, Mahars, Kunbis, Gonds, &c. The lime-burners are generally Musalmans or Lonaris. Of the brick and tile-makers, who are most numerous in the Amraoti, Akot, Ellichpur and Daryapur taluks, the great majority are Kumbhars: but Bhois, Gaolis, Mahars, Lodhis, Kolis, Kunbis and Musalmans occasionally engage in this pursuit. About two-thirds of the scavengers belong to the Bhangi caste, the others are Mahars, Mangs and Musalmans. The two remaining occupations are the making and repair of chakkis or handmills, used in every household for grinding corn. Pardhis, (254 M., 40 F.), Musalmans (226 M., 11 F.), and Takankars (207 M., 35 F.) are thus employed, the latter caste deriving its name from the occupation. Pathrots (164 M., 98 F.), Gotephods (44 M., 15 F.), Kaikaris (89 M., 100 F.), Waddars (53 M., 102 F.), Gonds and others also occasionally adopt this trade.

Sub-order 53: workers in stone, clay.

390. Potters are especially numerous in the Amraoti taluk. They are nearly all Kumbhars. The trade is one in which there is very little competition by outside castes. The glass manufacture of Berar is restricted to the manufacture of glass bangles, chiefly in the taluks of Jalgaon, Ellichpur, Chikhli, Malkapur and Basim. The bangle-makers are generally Kasars or Musalmans, but sometimes Kachars and Wanis.

Sub-order 54,55: potters, and glass-workers.

391. The goldsmith's craft is one in which women are not allowed to participate. The sifters of goldsmith's dust are nearly all Musalmans: the dealers in gold and silver lace are Sonars and Kunbis: the sellers of precious stones are Rajputs, Musalmans, Joharis and Wanis. Of the workers in gold and silver, 6,239 are Sonars, 119 are Panchals (probably Panchal Sonars), 50 are Wanis and a few are Banjaras, Mahars, Rajputs and Musalmans. Goldsmiths are especially numerous in the towns of Amraoti, Akot and Ellichpur.

Sub-order 58: Goldsmiths.

392. Among the workers in mixed metals those who work and deal in brazen vessels are numerically most important. Their numbers are comparatively high in the Ellichpur and Khamgaon taluks. The majority are Kasars: but Otaris, Tambatkars and Wanis also work or deal in brass, as sometimes do Sonar women. The workers in bell-metal (Kanse) are known as Otaris, a name which simply means casters or moulders of metal. Musalmans also follow this trade. Toe-rings are generally made of bell-metal by Otaris: Kasars and Musalmans are also returned under this occupation.

Sub-order 62: braziers, &c.

393. Blacksmiths are especially numerous in the Chandur taluk. Although the majority are Lohars, the members of many castes work in iron. Details are given in Appendix B., and it will be noted that the competition, even in scanty numbers, of such castes as the Sutars, Wanis, Rajputs, Kunbis, &c., is a mark that, to a certain small extent, occupation is ceasing to be hereditary in this, as in various other previously mentioned castes.

Sub-order 63: blacksmiths.

394. The sixteenth order relates only to indefinite occupations. The first sub-order contains the general or daily labourers, a class of labourers who constitute the non-agricultural poor. Some of them however would be equally apt at field or other unskilled labour: the class slightly overlaps that of the field labourers. The second sub-order contains all cases in which the occupation was too vaguely described to be placed in its proper class and order.

Order 16: occupation inadequately defined.

395. The seventeenth order refers to those who have independent means. It is blank for Berar. Deshmukhs, deshpandias and others drawing pensions from Government have been entered in the first class (see Appendix E). There doubtless are many old persons who are practically independent: some of these are entered as having no occupation (VI. 18: 1): others still retain a nominal authority over their fields or business, although the work is done by others.

Order 17: persons of independent means.

396. The eighteenth or last order includes all persons of no stated occupation, and among these the greater number are the women and children who either do no work or are solely engaged upon household duties, and who were therefore entered by the enumerators (see para. 16, page 20,) as having no occupation. This class has already been mentioned and calls for no further notice. The remaining classes, coming under this sub-order are the (*a*) inmates of the jails and lunatic asylum, (*b*) prostitutes, (*c*) beggars, (*d*) pick-pockets and (*e*) tattoers.

Order 18: persons of no stated occupation, and other classes.

397. The inmates of the Amraoti Lunatic Asylum were 24 in number. The jail inmates number 1,384 men and 63 women, but of these 46 men and five women were under trial and 15 men were civil prisoners. The number of convicted criminals was therefore 1,323 men, or nearly one man in every thousand of the total male population, and 58 women or five in every hundred thousand of the total female population. The accompanying table (No. 120) shows that the "criminal age" in Berar is the second vicennial period of life; and this assertion may be made with the more confidence as an inspection of the enumerators' schedules shows that the majority of those entered in the age-period 40-49 are returned by the enumerators as forty years of age. From the twentieth to the fortieth year of life is clearly therefore the period of greatest criminal activity. The most criminal castes after the fiftieth year of life is past (see Table No. 121) appear

The criminal population.

Table No. 120—Showing by age-period the male convicted criminal population.

Age-period.	Number.
0—9 Years	1
10—14 „	4
15—19 „	39
20—29 „	576
30—39 „	435
40—49 „	176
50—59 „	63
60 and upwards ...	29
Total...	1323

to be the Musalman, Banjaras and Mangs. Some idea of the relative criminality of the different castes may be obtained by comparing the total number of criminals in each caste with the approximate number of men of the criminal age belonging to that caste. This has been done in table No. 122 for all castes of which, on the Census night, the number of convicted male criminals in jail was fifteen or over. The number of males of the criminal age is not known, but is assumed to bear the same proportion to the total male population of the caste as is given by the appropriate religion in Final Census Table No. VII. According to the table the Takankars, Bhils, Pardhis and Banjaras are the most criminal classes, Mangs and Musalmans coming next on the list. As however no distinction of crime, petty or heinous, is made in this list, an important factor in estimating the relative criminality of each caste is omitted. The approximate proportion of criminals is shown, but not the relative heinousness of the crimes committed.

Table No. 121—*Showing the castes of convicted male criminals above the age of forty.*

Caste.	Total.	40—49.	50—59.	60 and over.
Musalman	49	33	11	5
Kunbi	44	34	6	4
Banjara	33	21	9	3
Mahar	21	13	7	1
Mang	13	4	8	1
Bhil	11	10	1	...
Rajput	10	8	1	1
Brahman	8	3	2	3
Gond	8	5	2	1
Wani	7	6	1	...
Mali	7	5	2	...
Takankar	7	3	2	2
Pardhi	4	...	2	2
Gosawi	4	3	...	1
Korku	3	3	...	...
Bhamta	3	3	...	...
Sonar	3	2	...	1
Teli	3	2	...	1
Chambhar	3	1	2	...
Manggarodi	3	3	...	...
Rangari	2	1	1	...
Kaikari	2	2	...	...
Andh	2	2	...	...
Bhoi	2	...	2	...
Pardhan	2	1	..	1
Kalal	2	1	1	...
Koli	2	..	2	...
* Others	10	7	1	2
	266	176	63	29

* Includes one each of the following castes :—

Manbhao	Gaoli
Khangar	Khatik
Simpi	Gurao
Nath	Sikh
Pangol	Christian

Table No. 122—*Showing the number of convicted prisoners by caste.*

Caste or Tribe.	No of convicted criminals.	Approximate percentage on total No. of criminal age (20—39).	Caste or Tribe.	No. of convicted criminals.	Caste or Tribe.	No. of convicted criminals.
Musalman	245	·75	Khatri	14	Mahali	5
Kunbi	208	·15	Dhangar	12	Vidur	4
Banjara	147	1·38	Korku	12	Sikh	4
Mahar	144	·28	Sonar	10	Kolam	4
Mang	59	·76	Beldar	9	Pardhan	4
Brahman	38	·30	Bhamte	9	Kahar	3
Gond	35	·32	Koshti	9	Manggarodi	3
Rajput	34	·44	Bhoi	9	Sutar	3
Mali	32	·11	Chambhar	9	Baheliya	2
Wani	30	·27	Gopal	8	Bairagi	2
Bhil	25	3·65	Christian	7	Kasar	2
Takankar	22	3·88	Gosawi	7	Nath	2
Teli	19	·14	Kayat	7	Pasi	2
Gaoli	17	·94	Rangari	7	Patwi	2
Pardhi	16	1·60	Kaikari	6	Simpi	2
Koli	15	·29	Kalal	6	Tambatkar	2
Andh	15	·24	Warthi	6	Tamboli	2
			Khatik	5	Other castes : one each	17
			Gurao	5		

Of the 58 female convicts, 19 are Kunbis, 7 are Musalmans, 6 are Mangs, 3 are Gonds, 2 are Kolis, 2 are Mahars; and the Banjara, Beldar, Bhangi, Bhoi, Brahman, Chitrakathi, Dhangar, Hatgar, Gaoli, Koshti, Kumbhar, Mahali, Mali, Pardhi, Purbhaya, Waddar, Teli, Pardhan and Wani castes contribute one each.

The previous occupations of male convicts are given in the following table (No. 123):—

Table No. 123—*Showing the previous occupations of convicted male prisoners.*

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Number.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Number.	Serial No. of Sub-orders.	Occupation.	Number.
1	Officers of Provincial Government	19	22	Agriculturists	599	51	Workers in bamboo, cane, leaves &c.	54
2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government.	118	23	Horticulturists	2	53	Do. stone and clay	58
3	Army	11	24	Persons engaged about animals	10	54	Do. earthenware	1
5	Lawyers, and Law Stamp dealers	2		Class IV. Total	611	56	Do. salt	1
9	Musicians	12	34	Workers in houses and buildings	8	58	Do. gold, silver and precious stones	6
10	Actors	6	38	Workers in silk	2	59	Workers in copper	2
11	Teachers	1	39	Do. cotton and flax	52	60	Do. tin and quicksilver	5
	Class I. Total	169	40	Do. dress	18	62	Workers in brass and other mixed metals.	1
14	Attendants (Domestic Servants &c.)	28	41	Do. hemp and other fibrous materials	11		Class V. Total	290
	Class II. Total	28	42	Workers in animal food.	18	64	Labourers undefined.	25
15	Mercantile men	48	43	Workers in vegetable food	15	65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	4
16	Other general dealers	1	44	Workers in drinks and stimulants	16	66	Persons of no stated occupation	47
17 & 18	Carriers	70	45	Workers in grease, gut, lac, &c.	1		Class VI. Total	76
21	Messengers and Porters.	30	46	Workers in skins	1		Grand Total	1323
	Class III. Total	149	48	Do. gums and resins	6			
			49	Do. wood	14			

Table No. 124—*Showing the castes to which Prostitutes belong and in certain cases the approximate percentage which they form on the women of child-bearing age,* 15—39 *years.*

Caste or Tribe.	No.	Approximate p. c. on total No. of women of child bearing age (15—39.)	Caste or Tribe.	No.	Approximate p. c. on total No. of women of child bearing age (15—39.)	Caste or Tribe.	No.
Musalman	672	1·92	Mali	16	·04	Munarwar	5
Kunbi	211	·13	Rangari	14	·57	Gondhali	4
Kolhati	183	58·10	Simpi	12	·40	Sali	4
Kalawant	61	100·00	Kaikari	12	1·98	Bairagi	3
Wani	47	·39	Bhat	10	2·12	Bedar	3
Koshti	29	1·02	Koli	10	·17	Bhamte	3
Mahar	28	·05	Mahali	10	·16	Gosawi	3
Rajput	27	·38	Vidur	10	·43	Kumbhar	3
Gond	25	·19	Chitrakathi	9		Lohar	3
Teli	21	·14	Kalal	9		Sutar	3
Mang	19	·21	Gaoli	6		Warthi	3
Sonar	18	34	Gurao	6		Other castes one or two in each caste	36
Bhoi	17	·39	Pardhi	6			
Brahmen	16	·15	Dhangar	5			

398. Prostitutes.

Prostitutes are more numerous in the towns of Amraoti, Ellichpur and Khamgaon, and in the taluk of Akot, than in other towns or taluks. The number returned for the province was 1,582: the castes to which they belong, and the percentage which in the more marked

instances they form on the total number of women of child-bearing age (15—39 years), is shown in Table No. 124. This profession, to some extent, overlaps those of the musicians and dancers, and to a smaller extent those of the actors and female beggars. In each of these classes there are probably women who might with equal propriety have been returned in one of the others.

Beggars.

399. The beggars are a very large body and include many who, according to English notions, would more appropriately be otherwise described. Gifts received in return for services rendered, are looked upon as alms, and the recipient styles himself a beggar. The services rendered may vary from instruction in the Hindu scriptures to an acrobatic performance, and the recipient will still call himself a beggar. Devotees and ascetics frequently thus describe themselves. The 'Guru or venerable father,' who confers upon his spiritual child the 'benefit of sacred learning' receives alms which are really fees for instruction. For the young Brahman who passes the first portion of his life in accordance with ancient rule, the injunction is laid down: 'Let the student persist constantly in begging; his subsistence thus is held equal to fasting in religious merit.' So too for the devotee of mature years, a like provision occurs: 'At the time when the smoke of kitchen fires has ceased, when the pestle lies motionless, when the burning charcoal is extinguished, when people have eaten, and when dishes are removed late in the day, let the Sanyasi always beg food.' Hence the name of mendicant carries no disgrace with it: although, of course, the asker of alms for services rendered is socially distinct from him who asks an alms and makes no return. Beggars of the latter kind are, however, also numerous. The large number of beggars is evidence, not only that no stigma of shame rests on the occupation, but also that the generosity of the people responds to the call. The accompanying table shows that fakirs, mendicant Brahmans, Gosawis, Choka Melas among the Mahars, Naths, Kunbis and Manbhaos are the classes to which most beggars belong. The Gondhalis are performers of a religious ceremony or wake: the Mangs are Dakalwars; Thakurs and Bhats are genealogists; Sarodes are josis and magicians; Gopals are generally acrobats, the Pangol Gopals however being religious mendicants; the Gonds are bhumaks, or priests; the Chitrakathis are exhibitors of pictures; the Guraos are temple atttendants; the Banjara beggars are probably the Mangs or Dhalias of the caste; nearly all might with propriety have been returned under some other heading than that of mendicants. The Dangats (73 M., 22 F.), the Dandigans (92 M., 19 F.), the Waghes (14 M., 10 F.), the Wasudeos (38 M., 16 F.), the Pardhans (70 M., 31 F.), beggars who are not included in the annexed table, have also a religious character; the Sikhs (73 M.) are Udasis; the Kaikaris (46 M., 43 F.), the Kanjhars (28 M., 23 F.) and the Kolhatis (10 M., 14 F.) are wandering tribes of doubtful character, and some of their mendicants may be performers while others are criminals. The number of mendicants among the Moghes (98 M., 73 F.) is very large for so small a tribe. The two men and nine women returned as pick-pockets are all Bhamtes: the tattoer is a Gond.

Table No. 125—Showing all castes in which mendicants number upwards of two hundred.

Caste.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	7213	5473	1740
Brahman	7204	6722	482
Gosawi	3918	3506	412
Mahar	2764	1635	1129
Nath	2539	1790	749
Kunbi	2182	1522	660
Manbhao	1998	1251	747
Wani castes	1193	1003	190
Gondhali	1029	882	147
Mang	977	553	424
Bairagi	751	664	87
Thakur	732	619	113
Gond	602	323	279
Sarode	562	428	134
Bhat	448	348	100
Dhangar	418	257	161
Gopal	435	258	177
Chitrakathi	303	152	151
Mali	283	229	54
Gurao	267	200	67
Banjara	207	163	44

400. This completes the classified list of occupations. To some extent the arrangement upon the English system does not adopt itself readily to the entries made in the Census schedules. Two orders (IV. and XVII.) are altogether blank. To ensure a more satisfactory classification however greater

for detail in the occupation column of the schedules themselves would be necessary; and it is doubtful whether this is at present attainable. The number of wholly inadequate entries (those contained in sub-order VI. 16 : 2) is small; but beside these there are other entries, such as, earth-work, mendicancy, &c., which, as has already been shown, are open to a similar objection.

Town occupations.

401. The occupations of males, which more than others are peculiar to towns, are those of the priests, lawyers and doctors, domestic servants, mercantile men, persons engaged in storage, or as messengers and porters, workers in books, arms and chemicals, house builders, workers in silk and cotton, dealers in vegetable food, workers in lac, wood, salt, copper and tin. Appendix A. shows, for the male population of the towns of Berar, the ages of those belonging to each occupation (sub-order). Of boys under 10 years of age, nearly five per cent. earn their living; and of those employed at this early age, seventy per cent. are engaged in tending cattle and in other light agricultural pursuits. Others find employment as cutters of grass (V. 14 : 4), collectors of firewood (V. 14 : 2), cotton-ginners (V. 11 : 3), and as builders' assistants (V. 10 : 14). Of those whose age is from 10 to 14, nearly forty-five per cent. are productively employed; and of these again more than three-fifths are agriculturists. A large proportion of the collectors of grass and firewood belong to this age-period. This seems to be the time at which (see Table No. 126) the young barbers, tailors, shoemakers and washermen (V. II : 5) begin to earn a living. There is also a considerable sprinkling of boys of this age among house-builders (V. 10 : 14), domestic servants (II. 5 : 2), and workers in cotton (V. 11 : 3). Of youths (15 to 19 years of age) four-fifths are productively employed; but of these agriculture no longer claims so large a proportion. The figures seem to indicate that a large number of boys in the towns of Berar are sent by their parents to work in the fields, or to collect grass or firewood as a means of subsistence during their early years; and as they grow up to manhood and acquire strength for other better-paid employments, they abandon those which had hitherto served them as a *pis aller*. In three sub-orders mentioned containing the field labourers, the firewood-sellers, and the grass-cutters, more than one-fifth of the town male population employed are comprised of boys under fifteen or old men over 60 years of age; these employments being evidently taken up when strength is wanting, or has failed for others. In all the more important occupations, there is (see Table No. 126) a full proportion of youths who are in the fourth lustrum of life; although comparatively few are admitted as yet to posts under the municipal, local or village administration. Of men from 20 to 50 years of age, only eight per cent. are unemployed: of men between 50 and 60 years of age, scarcely nine per cent. are idle: of old men over 60 years of age, 16 per cent. have no occupation. Two-thirds, approximately, of

Table No. 126—Showing the chief occupations, followed by the male population of towns in Berar.

Sub-order.	Description of occupation.	Males thus employed.	Proportion per 10,000 of those in column 3 who are			
			Under 10 years of age.	From 10 to 14 years.	From 15 to 19 years.	Over 60 years of age.
IV. 8·1	Agriculturists	44,860	276	1,010	820	848
V. 11·3	Workers in cotton ...	7,960	107	484	789	964
III. 6·1	Mercantile men	5,007	14	214	767	807
V. 11·5	Workers in dress.....	4,581	107	655	757	858
II. 5·2	Domestic servants,&c.	4,225	64	528	980	535
V. 12·3	Workers in drinks and stimulants.....	3,037	40	372	836	965
I. 1·2	Village officers, &c. ...	2,876	14	177	379	525
V. 15·3	Workers in stone, clay	2,704	111	621	754	605
V. 12·2	„ vegetable food.	2,667	26	341	679	821
III. 7·6	Messengers and Porters	2,628	19	179	616	605
V. 14·2	Workers in wood	2,258	248	1,005	965	806
V. 14·4	„ bamboo	2,130	362	1,136	873	803
V. 10 14	„ houses and buildings	1,587	63	372	844	769

the industrial male population of the towns are men between the ages of twenty and fifty: one-seventh are below the former and one-fifth are above the latter age. In the absence, however, of adequate vital statistics, it would be unsafe either to affirm that these occupations are healthier than others, or to conjecture the influence which different occupations exercise upon the health of those following them. Among village officers and servants, among domestic servants, and among house-builders, the number of old men (over 60 years of age) is also comparatively small: for these occupations they have become incapacitated by age. The occupations for which they are most eligible, and in which their numbers are proportionately highest, are agriculture; working in cotton and in dress; dealing in animal food, and in drinks and stimulants; and working in gums and resins. They both hold land and do light field-labour: they work as weavers, barbers, shoemakers and washermen: musicians, teachers, carriers by rail and road, messengers and porters, men engaged about animals, and workers in brass and iron, begin to fall out from the ranks of their fellow-workers soon after the fiftieth year of life is past. Their occupations demand younger and stronger men.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIII.

Education.

Education among males.

402. From the accompanying statement, it will be seen that two males in every fifty can read and write and that one other is learning, the remaining forty-seven being wholly illiterate. Prior to the year 1866, the only schools in the province were the village or indigenous schools, institutions in which an ever-varying cluster of boys, coming and going, picked up crumbs of instruction in a most desultory manner, and in four cases out of five failed to learn either to read or to write. At the previous census no statistics were collected to show the state of education. There were, however, then in existence 224 Government schools, 15 of these being girls' schools, in which 9,327 pupils were receiving instruction; of the number of indigenous schools there is no record; but in the following year there were nearly 2,000 pupils to 90 schools; whereas there is

Table No. 127—*Comparing Berar with Bombay and the Central Provinces in respect of the education of males.*

Religion.	Number		Ratio per 10,000	
	Under instruction	Can read and write.	Under instruction	Can read and write.
Hindu	23,659	50,623	189	404
Aborigines	2	24	1	13
Musalman	2,760	3,859	284	397
Christian	78	424	1,010	5,492
Jain	821	2,749	764	2,557
Sikh	5	53	164	1,738
Parsi	22	92	1,401	5,860
Jew	.....	2	.....	6,667
Buddhist	.....	1	.....	10,000
Total Berar	27,347	57,827	198	419
„ Bombay	271,469	672,895	319	792
„ Central Provinces	76,849	157,023	132	269

Table No. 128—*Showing the number of Schools in* 1867.

Number of Schools in 1867.	
High Schools	2
Middle class do.	44
Lower class do.	163
Female do.	15
Total	224

Table No. 129—*Showing the number of Schools in* 1881.

Class of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars
High school, Government	2	54
Middle do. do.	5	196
Primary, Government	459	25,724
Primary, Private, Aided	134	2,856
Primary, do. Unaided	266	3,038
Special school, Government	1	71
Total	867	31,939

now one school to every 20 square miles, as the foregoing table shows. The number of boys' schools has therefore since the last census been more than doubled and the number of scholars has been more than trebled.

From Table No. 130, it will be seen that for boys the school-going age is from five to fourteen, but that the number of scholars in the fourth quinquennial period is still considerable: there are seventy-seven scholars who have

Table No. 130—*Showing the school-going age of scholars in Berar.*

Description of Institution.		5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	16 years.	17 years.	18 years.	19 years.	20 years.	21 years.	22 years.	23 years.	24 years.	26 years.	30 years.	36 years.	40 years.
Number attending Government High, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular schools	Males	1218	2540	3128	3096	2955	3032	2641	2562	1672	1117	694	422	224	140	73	62	10	4	...	...	2	1	1	1
	Females	57	84	73	55	26	25	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number attending the Berar Normal schools to be trained for village school-masterships		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	26	16	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number attending the Jail schools at Akola and Amraoti		...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	9	1	8	2	3	9	2	6	1	3	7	9	...

completed their twentieth year. Leaving these four-score elderly scholars out of account, a comparison with Final Census Table No. VII. shows that of boys above five and under twenty years of age among the Parsis and the Jains, one in every four attends a Government school, among Christians one in eight, among Muhammadans one in nine, among the Hindus one in every seventeen, and among Aborigines one in every 112. Among the 22,176 Hindu and Jain school boys attending Government schools, 21,040, or 95 per cent., belong to the castes mentioned in Table No. 131. Column 3 in that table gives the percentage which the number of school boys of each caste bears to the approximate* number of males in that caste of the school-going age (*i.e.* 5 to 14 years). Although Kunbi boys form nearly 28 per cent of the total number attending the Government High, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, still only one Kunbi boy in every 16 attends school; and for the other large agricultural castes, the Malis, and the Baris, and Tambolis, the same proportion holds good. The desire for education is of course greatest among the Brahmans, next to whom come the tailor caste, followed by the Rangaris; and the Kasars. Vidurs and Khatris also send a large proportion of their boys to school. The percentage for the Wanis is only 24, the low figure being accounted for, not by a lack of education among the trading castes, but by the fact that many of their children are educated at home. Of the large artisan castes, the Kasars and Sonars appear most to appreciate the advantages of education for their children, the percentage for Kasars being 31; for Sonars 27; for Sutars 10; for Lohars 9, and for Kumbhars 4. The two semi-religious castes of Jangams

Table No. 131—*Showing the number of Boys belonging to the more important Hindu and Jain castes who were attending Government Schools at the end of February* 1881.

Caste.	No. attending Government Schools.	Approximate percentage on the total No. of boys of school-going age.
Kunbi	6,129	6
Brahman	3,895	44
Wani	2,023	24
Mali	1,472	6
Teli	1,025	11
Sonar	889	27
Simpi	609	33
Rajput	604	11
Rangari	453	31
Koshti, Sali and Patwi	404	14
Sutar	391	10
Vidur	386	28
Mahar	317	1
Kalal	306	16
Kasar	281	31
Mahali (Hajam)	272	6
Gurao	224	20
Bari and Tamboli	191	6
Lohar	170	9
Gosawi	168	9
Dhangar	133	1
Koli	128	4
Warthi (Dhobi)	113	4
Kumbhar	113	4
Banjara	84	1
Bhat and Thakur	78	9
Khatri	72	28
Jangam	56	18
Manbhao	54	11

* *i.e.* supposing the proportion of males from 5 to 14 years of age to be the same for each caste.

and Guraos show a fair percentage, as do also the Kalals and the weaving castes. Among the large menial castes very few boys are sent to school—one boy in every hundred among the Mahars; the attendance being rather better for Chambars, but worse among the Mangs. The Kolis send three times as many boys to school in proportion to their numbers as do the Bhois; while the latter send four times as many as do the Gonds or Gaolis. Among aboriginal castes education is at a discount: the Korkus rank first, sending twice as many boys to school as do the Gonds and four times as many as the Andhs in proportion to their numbers.

Female education.

403. The marginally noted table shows that there are in Berar 789 females, or 6 in every 10,000, who can read and write, and 356 others, or 3 in every 10,000, who are under instruction. To one educated female there are seventy-three educated males: to one female under instruction there are seventy-seven males. Female education is more prevalent among Parsis than among Christians, more prevalent among Musalmans than among Jains, and more prevalent among Jains than among orthodox Hindus. At present female education is at a low ebb—"Girls can only be taught when their parents or guardians are convinced that it is good for them to learn, a stage of enlightenment still far distant to all but a very few in Berar."* In 1867 there were 15 girls' schools in the province: in the following year there were 23 schools with an average daily attendance of 426 pupils, which in the next year reached 482. The return given in the margin shows how the numbers have since then dwindled away: "the attempt to call girls' schools into existence in Berar must be said to have failed."* Of the eight Government schools, six are Marathi and two are Urdu. "The Marathi school at Deolgaon Raja is well spoken of, and that at Ellichpur is said to be doing excellently. The Urdu school at Malkapur is improving, but all the others show no sign of vitality." Besides these eight schools, four private schools with 111 pupils receive Government aid.

Table No. 132—*Showing the state of education among females.*

Religion.	Number		Ratio per 10,000	
	Under Instruction	Can read and write.	Under Instruction	Can read and write.
Hindu	221	445	2	4
Aborigines	.....	1	.....	.....
Musalman	85	117	9	13
Christian	38	182	675	3,233
Jain	6	7	6	8
Sikh	.....	1	.....	60
Parsi	6	36	706	4,235
Total	356	789	3	6

Table No. 133—*Showing the number of Girls attending school.*

Year.	Number of Schools.	Average daily attendance.
1868	23	426
1869	25	482
1870	27	431
1871	27	456
1872	25	457
1873	23	334
1874	24	481
1875	22	460
1876	16	435
1877	13	282
1878	12	257
1879	10	215
1880	8	198

The returns forwarded by the Director of Public Instruction show that the names of 333 girls were on the books of the Government schools at the end of February 1881. Of these, 85 were Musalmans and 3 were Sikhs, leaving 245 Hindu and Jain girls. To this number the Dhobi, Gujar, Kasth, Manbhao, Jogi, and Khatik castes contribute one a-piece; the Tambatkars, Hajams, Golaks, Sutars, Banjaras, Gaondis, Jingars, Kachars and Jangams contribute two each: while the Tailangas, Bhois, Guraos, Khatris, Rangaris and another caste† contribute three each; five girls are Malis by caste and five are Rajputs; while six belong to each of the castes Teli, Simpi, and Sonar. Of the 175 who remain, 53 are Brahman girls, while as many as 44 belong to the weaving castes, Koshtis, Patwis, and Salis. Of Kunbi girls only 33 attend

* Administration Reports, 1877-8-9. † Name doubtful.

school: the trading castes send 17, the Parbhus 11, the Vidurs 9, and the Lohars 8. A glance at Table No. 133 shows that the school-going age for the few girls who attend school is from the fifth to the eleventh year inclusive. Among Hindus generally 18·1 per cent. of the female population belongs to the age-period indicated: and if the same proportion be taken to hold good the percentage of girls attending a Government school will be one per cent. for Brahmans, two per cent for the weaving castes, and 45 per mille for Kunbis. There are, however, no returns showing the caste of either girls or boys in private schools or under private tuition, nor were the census returns so compiled as to show the state of education in each caste.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIV.

Statement showing the number of persons of unsound mind.

404. Insanity, like blindness, appears to be on the decrease in Berar.

Table No. 134—*Comparing Berar with other provinces in respect of the proportionate number of persons of unsound mind.*

Province, Presidency or Country.	Year of Census.	Proportion, one in every
England & Wales	1871	522
Bombay	1881	2122
Madras	1871	2222
Berar	1881	3212
Assam	1881	3216
Bengal.....	1871	3261
Central Provinces	1881	4812
N. W. Provinces...	1881	6949

Distribution by locality.

In 1867 the number of the insane recorded was 789, being 3·5 persons in every 10,000 of the population, or one in every 2,823. The number now returned is 832, being 3·1 per 10,000, or one in every 3,212 of the population. Remembering that this includes both imbeciles or idiots and the insane or lunatics, it will be seen from Table No. 134 that there is less unsoundness of mind in Berar than in Bombay or Madras. From Table No. 135 it will be seen that insanity is most prevalent in the Daryapur, Chikhli, Malkapur and Ellichpur taluks: in Basim, Mangrul, Khamgaon, and Morsi also the number of the insane is above the average. In the Amraoti, Akola, and Yeotmal districts generally the numbers are low.

Table No. 135—*Showing the percentage in each taluk of persons of unsound mind.*

Taluk.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti, A*	4·5	5·3	3·7
Amraoti, B	3·1	5·3	3·7
Chandur.....	2·5	2·9	2·1
Morsi	3·2	2·6	3·9
Murtazapur	2·5.	3·3	1·7
Akola	3·0	3·2	2·8
Akot	3·1	3·9	2·3
Balapur	2·1	2·7	1·6
Jalgaon	1·9	1·7	2·1
Khamgaon	3·5	3·8	3·3
Ellichpur.....	4 2	5·6	2·7
Daryapur	4·5	5·0	3·9
Melghat	3·0	4·5	1·5
Chikhli	4·4	5·2	3·7
Malkapur	4·0	4·7	3·2
Mehkar	1·7	2·1	1·2
Yeotmal	2·5	2·7	2·3
Darwha	1·9	2·0	1·7
Kelapur	2·3	2·2	2·3
Wun	2·2	·5	3·9
Basim	3·6	4·7	2·4
Mangrul	3·5	4·8	2·2
Pusad	2·5	3·3	1·3
Province.....	3·1	3·6	2·6

* A includes inmates of lunatic asylum.
B excludes inmates of lunatic asylum.

Causes of unsoundness of mind.

405. In England and Wales insanity seems to spread chiefly among the labouring classes, and to be attributable in great measure to intemperance and hereditary taint. In Berar the liquor drunk is distilled by a primitive process, which scarcely permits the formation of the higher alcohols; its effects again, though more immediate, wear off sooner and seem to have fewer deleterious results This probably explains the fact that although the hill tribes are more addicted to intemperance than the inhabitants of the plains, still the ratio of insanity amongst them is lower. Sudras as a rule drink, but are not intemperate: outcastes and the other low castes who form the bulk of the labouring and cooly population drink more freely and facilities for drinking are greater in the towns and large villages. Whether in consequence of this fact or not, it is at any rate in accordance with it that the proportion of the insane is

higher in the town population than for the province generally: 145 persons of unsound mind are found in the towns of Berar, or one in every 2,147 of the population. In Basim there are 10, in Balapur 11, and in Ellichpur 29 imbeciles or lunatics. If insanity were generally the result of hereditary taint, children of unsound mind would oftener be found in the same villages with adults of unsound mind, their parents or relatives: but of the fourteen villages in which idiot or lunatic children under five years of age are found, in four only were adults of unsound mind also enumerated. From the report (1881) of the Amraoti Lunatic Asylum it appears that lunacy is often traceable to the excessive use of intoxicating drugs, such as ganja, used chiefly by low caste men and religious devotees. Some cases are attributed to the chewing of opium or the smoking of madak. Uterine disorders and epilepsy are also assigned as frequent antecedents of insanity. Some cases of imbecility may arise here and there from "damp and unwholesome climate, crowded dwellings or other unhealthy conditions."

Distinction between idiots and lunatics.

406. No attempt was made to return imbeciles separately from lunatics, the Marathi word used in the enumerators' schedules being equally applicable to both: but a comparison of the Berar returns with those of England and Wales for the same age-periods shows that the majority of those returned as of unsound

Table No. 136—*Comparing* (*for persons of unsound mind*) *the Berar returns with those for England and Wales*

Age-period.	Berar (1881).		England and Wales (1871).					
			Imbeciles.		Lunatics.		Both.	
	Total.	Proportion.	Total.	Porportion.	Total.	Proportion	Total.	Proportion
Under 20 years	230	27·6	7875	26·7	1042	2·6	8917	12·9
Over 20 and under 60.	551	66·2	17435	59·2	30905	78·1	48340	70·0
60 years of age and over	51	6·1	4142	14·1	7620	18·3	11762	17·1
Total.....	832	100·0	29452	100·0	39567	100·0	69019	100·0

mind must be idiots or imbeciles rather than lunatics. The smaller proportion of those of an advanced age is due probably to the absence of that careful treatment which in England and Wales is bestowed on chronic, incurable and other aged lunatics.

Table No. 137—*Showing the proportionate number of persons of unsound mind at successive age-periods.*

Age-period.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.	
	M.	F.
1— 4 Years. ...	·3	·5
5— 9 „ ...	2·3	1·8
10—14 „ ...	3·0	2·3
15—19 „ ...	4·4	3·5
20—29 „ ...	5·5	2·5
30—39 „ ...	4·8	3·1
40—49 „ ...	4·7	5·1
50—59 „ ...	3·9	3·7
60 and over ...	3·6	2·8

Distribution by age.

407. From table No. 137 it will be seen that except during the first five years, and the fifth decade of life, the number of those of unsound mind, and the proportion to the general population are higher among males than among females, the excess being especially great during the second vicennial period. From the age of thirty onwards the numbers of men of unsound mind decrease more rapidly than the general male population: while, until the fiftieth year is reached, the reverse is the case with the females of unsound mind; the exemption from the household drudgery which usually falls to an old woman's lot rendering them perhaps more healthy than their *æquales*.

Table No. 138—*Showing the proportionate number of persons of unsound mind belonging to certain religions.*

Religion.	Proportion per 10,000		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	3·1	3·6	2·5
Muhammadan	4·2	5·1	3·2
Jain	3·0	1·9	4·3

408. Table No. 138 shows that unsoundness of mind is more common among Muhammadans of both sexes than among Hindus. The lower classes of Musalmans are often intemperate in their use of spirits and drugs.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XV.

Statement showing the number of the Blind.

409. At the Census of 1867 the number of blind persons returned for Berar was 8,473, a figure which was characterised by Sir A. C. Lyall as "rather incredible." The number now returned is 9,671: but the proportion to the total population is slightly lower, being 36·5 in every 10,000, or one in every 274; whereas in 1867 the ratio was 38·0 in every 10;000 or one in every 263 of the population. The number of females who are blind is larger than the number of males by 11·4 to 10. From the talukwar statement given in Table No. 139 it will be seen that the Buldana district, and the taluks of Morsi, Akot, Jalgaon, Daryapur, Wun and Basim are the most severely afflicted. An examination of the age-columns in Final Census form XV., shows that the number of the youthful blind (0—14 years of age) is greatest in those taluks in which the number of the blind of child-bearing age (15-39) is greatest; possibly the causes which produce blindness in the parent generation re-appear in their successors. In the Basim taluk, where there are more blind persons of 15 to 39 years of age, there are also more blind children, than in any other taluk; the Malkapur, Chikhli, Mehkar and Pusad taluks follow next in order, in one list as in the other: in the Mangrul, Kelapur, Wun and Melghat taluks there are fewer blind persons of child-bearing age, and here there are also fewer blind children than in other taluks (see Table No. 140). Up to the age of twenty, blindness is more common among males

Distribution.

Table No. 139—*Showing the prevalence of blindness in the various taluks.*

Taluk.	Proportion of blind to 10,000 of population.		
	Both-sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	31·6	28·2	35·2
Chandur	26·6	24·3	29·1
Morsi	38·5	36·8	40·2
Murtazapur	37·1	33·0	41·5
District	32·7	29·9	35·7
Akola	23·6	20·1	27·4
Akot	38·4	34·8	42·3
Balapur	35·7	32·5	39·3
Jalgaon	42·7	41·3	44·2
Khamgaon	36·4	33·2	39·9
District	34·9	31·8	38·2
Ellichpur	36·1	35·2	37·0
Daryapur	40·2	35·9	44·9
Melghat	19·9	18·0	22·0
District	35 5	33·1	38·1
Chikhli	45·3	43·8	47·4
Malkapur	44·5	43·4	45·7
Mehkar	38·9	37·5	40·4
District	43·1	41·6	44·7
Yeotmal	36·4	28·6	44·8
Darwha	25·5	22·5	28·6
Kelapur	37·6	30·4	45·1
Wun	38·1	26·3	50·4
District	33·3	26·5	40·4
Basim	48·1	41·6	55·2
Mangrul	36·2	33·2	39·5
Pusad	37·0	33·4	40·8
District	41·7	37·0	46·8
Province	36·5	33·1	40·2

than among females: during the third decade of life the proportions are nearly equal: but after that age, the proportion of blind women in each succeeding decade becomes more and more in excess of that of the blind men. This is exemplified clearly by Table No. 141, which shows the proportion which the blind of each sex bear to 10,000 of the population at each age-period. Blindness among adults is every where more common than among minors. Cataract is of course the chief cause; but another rather fruitful source is the unskilful treatment often undergone by those suffering from ulcers of the cornea caused by small-pox pustules. Blindness from this cause may reasonably be expected to abate with the spread of vaccination. About one-third of the population of Berar under twenty years of age have been vaccinated:* but perhaps some of the blindness in the Buldana taluks, and in Morsi and Akot, may be the indirect results of the disease which, to judge from the death-roll of its victims during the past twelve years, has raged in each of these taluks more widely than in the province generally.

Table No. 140—*Contrasting the numbers of blind children and blind adults in certain taluks.*

Taluk.	Distribution of blind persons.	
	0—14 Years.	15—39 Years.
Basim	247	155
Malkapur	202	110
Chikhli	190	109
Mehkar	179	99
Pusad	145	84
Amraoti	139	73
Chandur	138	79
Mangrul	67	54
Wun	63	28
Kelapur	50	33
Melghat	28	20

Table No. 141—*Distribution of the blind by age-periods.*

Age-period.	Proportion of blind to 10,000 of population at each age-period.	
	Males.	Females.
0— 4 Years	14·6	8·0
5— 9 „	19·1	14·5
10—14 „	21·1	16·2
15—19 „	29·5	17·1
20—29 „	22·8	19·7
30—39 „	24·3	32·2
40—49 „	32·9	54·3
50—59 „	55·9	98·6
60 and over	100·5	244·5

Causes of blindness.

410. The causes of blindness in infants, or in other words the diseases of the eye to which they are most liable, are—(1) purulent ophthalmia (ophthalmia neonatorum) known as 'country sore eyes,' generally caused by a venereal taint, as also are (2) corneitis and (3) serous iritis; (4) scrofulous ophthalmia, which is brought on by impure air, improper diet, and want of care; (5) superficial ulcers of the cornea, attacking generally young and delicate children; and (6) congenital soft cataract, associated with mental or bodily mal-development. Cases of blindness at this tender age are nearly twice as frequent among male as among female children: the Akola, Buldana and Basim districts suffer most. During the second quinquennial period there is a slight increase in the number of blind children, especially in the Amraoti and Buldana districts. In two taluks of the Akola district there is a decrease for this period; a point which, unless blindness was less severe five years ago, is significant of the weakened constitution which early or congenital blindness indicates. In the third lustrum there is a considerable decrease in the number of blind Hindu girls. In the next five years there is a decrease in the number of blind throughout the province, although the proportionate rate for both sexes rises. It is at this period that such causes as gonorrhœal ophthalmia, syphilitic iritis, and corneitis, and diseases of the choroid and the optic nerve commence to play havoc with the eyes. The decrease in the percentage of blind males on the total male population seen in the next age-period suggests that the mortality among blind men of this age must, unless blindness is on the increase, be

* Those vaccinated are children not over 6 years of age. From 1866-7 to 1880-1, the number vaccinated, none of whom can as yet be over 20 years of age, has been 568,616. Allowing a mortality of 25 per mille per annum there remain about 450,000 vaccinated out of a total populalation (under 20 years of age) of 1,188,316.

higher than the general rate of male mortality. From the age of thirty onwards the percentage of blind persons rapidly increases. Impure air and want of cleanliness cause purulent ophthalmia and granular lids, especially among women: atmospheric causes, such as glare and alternations of temperature, bringing on catarrhal ophthalmia, affect chiefly out-door workers: while unskilful treatment, as already mentioned, may induce blindness in cases of iritis or cataract or ulcers of the cornea. As age and debility increase, cases of hard senile cataract commence; and the earlier increase of blindness among women is probably due to their losing their vigour and becoming old and decrepit sooner than men. The proportion of blind among women of the fourth decade is 32·2, and among men ten years older is 32·9 in every 10,000: similarly, there is scarcely more blindness among men of the sixth, than among women of the fifth decade of life. Blindness among the aged prevails most in the taluks mentioned in Table No. 142. Of men over 60 years of age, one in every 62 is blind: in Malkapur and Akot the ratio is one in 48: in Jalgaon one in 35: in Chikhli, one in 34. Similarly among old women, one in every 41 is blind: in Basim and Malkapur the ratio is one in 37: in Morsi, one in 36: in Jalgaon one in 27.

Table No. 142—*Distribution of the aged blind in certain taluks.*

Taluk.	No. of persons blind.	
	40 years and upwards.	60 years and upwards
Malkapur	438	244
Akot	360	215
Basim	357	176
Ellichpur	356	220
Chikhli	344	190
Morsi	314	184
Daryapur	314	190
Jalgaon	312	165
Amraoti	304	169

Blindness in towns.

411. From the village tables it appears that blindness especially among males is less severe in the towns than in the province generally, probably owing to the presence of dispensaries in 20 of the 34 towns. During five years, 1876-80, admissions to dispensaries for diseases of the eye numbered 37,810, the yearly average per dispensary being highest in the Pusad, Chikhli, Mehkar, Murtazapur, Morsi, Ellichpur, and Wun taluks.

Distribution by religion.

412. The number of blind among the Musalmans is proportionately to their total number, about two-thirds of that found among Hindus, the difference being especially marked during the first five years of life. The figures for the former religion are however too small to admit of detailed comparison between them.

Table No. 143—*Contrasting the proportionate number of blind in Berar with those in adjoining districts.*

Province, &c.	Proportion.
Bombay Presidency	One in every 376
„ Deccan division	„ 346
„ Nasik district	„ 318
„ Khandesh district	„ 285
Berar	„ 274
C. P. Wardha district	„ 320
„ Nagpur district	„ 388
„ Whole area	„ 457

413. Whatever the causes, blindness is very frequent in Berar: and in those districts of Central Provinces and of the Bombay Presidency which adjoin this province (see Table No. 143) it is generally of more frequent occurrence than in districts more remote, and is nearly as common as in Berar itself. In the Panjab however blindness is more prevalent than in Berar: one person in every 196 is blind.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVI.

Statement showing the number of Deaf-Mutes.

Deaf-mutes in Berar.

414. The number of deaf-mutes now in Berar is 2,486 (1,442 males and 1,044 females), being nearly 9·3 persons in every 10,000, or one in every 1,075 of the population. The figures for

1867 are suspiciously low: 57 persons were returned as deaf and 220 as dumb. Berar still shows better than did Ireland or Madras at their last census, and better than Panjab at the recent census, although worse than Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. The proportion among males is one in 957: among females, one in every 1,238: there being 138 men to 100 women afflicted with deaf-mutism. The distribution by age, however, shows that other than congenital cases of deaf-mutism have been entered by the enumerators. The disparity in numbers between the sexes gradually decreases until the 30th year is reached, and is least in old age. It was remarked in the Census Report, 1871, for England and Wales that the numbers of the deaf and dumb returned for the early years of life were understated: in Berar the percentage so returned is even less (see margin), so that the remark may be applied with the more certitude. There is always in the case of a young child the difficulty of forecasting what may be merely a slow acquirement of the power of speech.

Table No. 144—*Showing the distributions of Deaf-mutism by Age-periods.*

Age-period.	Proportion per 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.
0—4 Years.	1·9	1·1
5—9 „	7·8	5·5
10—14 „	7·5	7·0
15—19 „	9·7	17·1
20—29 „	9·6	7·0
30—39 „	9·6	8·7
40—49 „	13·5	9·0
50—59 „	18·1	13·2
60—and over	32·9	29·1

Table No. 145—*Contrasting the Berar* (1881) *returns with those for England and Wales* (1871).

Age-period.	Berar.		England.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
0—4	59	2·4	444	3·9
5—19	575	23·1	4575	39·7
20—59	1360	54·7	5680	49·3
60 and over	492	19·8	819	7·1
Total	2486	100·	11518	100·

415. The infirmity appears to be least prevalent in the hilly taluks of Wun, Kelapur, Melghat, and in Murtazapur: while the proportion to the total population is highest in the taluks marginally noted.

Distribution by locality.

Table No. 146—*Showing the Taluks in which Deaf-mutes are most numerous.*

Taluk.	Proportion to 10,000 of the population.
Morsi	14·0
Daryapur	12·4
Ellichpur	12·3
Yeotmal	12·7
Mangrul	11·3
Chikhli	11·2

416. Fever, small-pox and cerebral affections are frequent causes of non-congenital mutism: malarious fevers are very prevalent in Berar, and small-pox is still a recurrent epidemic. Low physical health, immorality and consanguinity in the parents are the chief causes of congenital mutism. In the towns of Berar the number of deaf-mutes is only 280: the lower proportion, one in 1,104, may perhaps be ultimately attributable to the superior conservancy and medical advantages which the towns enjoy.

Causes of deaf-mutism

Table No. 147—*Showing the distribution of Deaf-mutes by religion.*

Religion.	One Deaf-mute in every		
	Person.	Male.	Female.
Hindu	1045	931	1203
Muhammadan	1210	1057	1431
Jain	2092	2088	1545

417. A larger proportion of deaf-mutes are returned among Hindus than among the followers of Muhammad or the worshippers of Parasnath (see Table No. 147).

Distribution by religion.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVII.

Statement showing the distribution of Lepers.

418. The number of lepers in Berar is very high, and the increased spread of black leprosy* since the last Census is very marked. There were then in Berar 1,432 lepers, or 6 in every 10,000 of the population: there are now 3,748, or 14 per 10,000: in other words, they have increased more than twice as fast as the ordinary population. Table No. 148 shows that the disease is more prevalent among males than among females, and more prevalent among Hindus than among the rest of the population. The taluks above the ghats are generally (see Table No. 149) less affected than those below the ghats: in the Yeotmal taluk nearly all the lepers enumerated were found in that half of the taluk which is below the ghats: Chikhli however is an exception to this rule. The four taluks of the Akola district, the two taluks of Buldana, and the Murtazapur taluk, in all of which the disease is worse than elsewhere, adjoin one another; in Malkapur lepers are found in 48 per cent. of the inhabited villages: in Chikhli in 44 per cent., in Khamgaon in 43, and in Balapur in 40 per cent. of the inhabited villages. In Anjangaon, Takli Jagir and Nandgaon, villages of the Amraoti taluk; in Jhari, Chandur taluk and in Morsi and Loni of the Morsi taluk: in Barsi Takli, of Akola taluk; in Akot, Akolkhed, Umre, Belkhed, Manchanpur, Mundgaon and Hiwarkhed of the Akot taluk; in Swasti, Balapur and Wadegaon of the Balapur taluk; in Sungaon and Pimpalgaon of Jalgaon taluk; in Pahurjhire, Shegaon and Sirasgaon of Khamgaon taluk; in Karajgaon, Pathrot and Sirasgaon of Ellichpur; in Bhalegaon, Narwel, Nandura, Atri and Kothali of Malkapur taluk; in Dewalgaon Raja of Chikhli taluk: *i. e.* in each of thirty-one villages or towns, were from ten to twenty lepers enumerated on the census night. In the places mentioned in Table No. 150 the numbers were twenty or over. 460 lepers were enume-

Distribution of the disease.

Table No. 148—*Distribution of Lepers by religion.*

Religion.	Proportion to 10,000 of population.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	14·6	22·3	6·3
Muhammadans	10·6	16·8	3·9
Jain	7·5	10·2	4·3
All Religions	14·0	21·5	6·0

Table No. 149—*Showing the distribution of Leprosy by taluks.*

Taluk.	Proportion of lepers per 10,000 of the population of each taluk.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	15·0	22·3	7·0
Chandur	12·5	19·4	5·2
Morsi	19·7	31·8	6·8
Murtazapur	20·1	32 8	6·4
Akola	12·4	19·2	5·1
Akot	18·3	28·2	7·6
Balapur	20·6	29 8	10·7
Jalgaon	16·6	23·9	9·0
Khamgaon	18·5	26·3	9·9
Ellichpur	12·8	21·4	3·6
Daryapur	16·0	26·2	5·1
Melghat	8·2	10·8	5·4
Chikhli	19·2	31·0	6·9
Malkapur	24·0	36·2	11·2
Mehkar	9·7	15·6	3·4
Yeotmal	13·5	19·5	7·1
Darwha	6·2	9·3	2·8
Kelapur	8·2	10 7	5·7
Wun	4·8	6·2	3·4
Badnera	6·5	9·9	2·8
Mangrul	9·6	16·5	2·2
Pusad	5·8	7·8	3·8
Province	14·0	21·5	6·0

Table No. 150—*Showing certain towns in which Lepers were congregated on the Census night.*

Town or Village.			No. of Lepers.		
Taluk.	No.	Name.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti	29	Amraoti	45	35	10
Morsi	269	Warud	36	30	6
"	288	Shendurjana	20	15	5
"	95	Jarur	23	21	2
Murtazapur	47	Karanja	28	20	8
Jalgaon	52	Jalgaon	31	22	9
Ellichpur	61	Ellichpur	32	27	5

* The instructions to enumerators were so explicit that cases of black leprosy only should be entered, that it is unlikely that many, if any cases of mere discolouration of the skin are included.

rated among the town population, or 14·9 per 10,000: so that, although many lepers are beggars, there is no marked tendency to flock to the towns, except perhaps in the Amráoti district.

Distribution by age-periods.

419. As already shown, there are about thirty-eight males to every ten female lepers. Leprosy is to some extent a nervous disease, and hence the greater susceptibility of the male sex with its greater nervous organism. Wherever the proportionate number of female lepers is above the average, there the total number of lepers is also above the average. Of the thirty-eight lepers under ten years of age, seven are cases in which the disease has already occurred in that house (in four cases the father and in one case the mother being mentioned as lepers). In twenty-two other cases there are other lepers in the same village. In the remaining nine cases, there is no other leper either in that house or in that village. One case is expressly described as merely incipient: probably this is the actual state of the disease in several instances among children. The native superstition as to the cause of the disease supports this supposition. The actual number of lepers in each sex increases until the fortieth year of life is passed: during the next twenty years, although there is no increase in numbers, the mortality among them does not appear to be so great as among the community generally: after the sixth decade, however, there is an ominous fall in the proportionate number of lepers suggesting that they then begin to die off rapidly. From fifteen to forty among men, and from fifteen to thirty among women appear to be the years when cases of leprosy increase most rapidy.

Table No. 151—*Showing the proportion of lepers to* 10,000 *of total population at each age-period.*

Age period.	Male.	Female.
0— 4 years	·4	·0
5— 9 „	1·2	·6
10—14 „	3·5	2·7
15—19 „	10·0	4·4
20—29 „	16·5	6·4
30—39 „	35·3	9·1
40—49 „	51·4	13·5
50—59 „	56·5	16·8
60 and over	41·1	9·3

Table No. 152—*Contrasting the number of Lepers in Berar with those in Bombay and the Central Provinces.*

Province, &c.	One leper to the number mentioned of the total population.
Bombay Presidency	One to every 1630
„ Deccan division	„ 921
„ Khandesh district	„ 708
Berar	„ 713
Wardha district	„ 770
Nagpur district	„ 821
Nagpur division	„ 1187
Central Provinces	„ 1792

Leprosy in Berar.

420. The local distribution of leprosy resembles that of blindness. In Khandesh district the proportionate number of lepers is higher even than in Berar: in the rest of the Deccan division it is lower than in Khandesh and Berar, and in the Bombay presidency generally it is much lower than in the Deccan division. The case is the same with the Central Provinces. In no district is the percentage of lepers so high as in Berar; but there is very little difference between the Wardha and Nagpur districts and this province. In these two districts there is proportionately more leprosy than in the rest of the Nagpur division further removed from Berar; and in the Nagpur division, the nearest division to Berar, there is more leprosy than in the Central Provinces generally.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVIII.

Statement showing the number of Towns and Villages.

Changes since last census.

421. Final Census Table No. XVIII. shows the number of villages and towns in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts arranged according to size. The contents of this table have been partially anticipated: it has been pointed out that the large

villages seem to have a greater popularity than the small villages on the one hand, or the towns on the other. The number of villages having a population below 200 is smaller now than in 1867 : in the number of villages having a population between 200 and 500 the increase has been proportionately small (5·1 per cent.) : villages of the next size have increased in number from 752 to 962, or by nearly 28 per cent.; while of villages having from one to two thousand inhabitants there are 356 now against 240 in 1867 ; in other words, there are 48·3 per cent more villages of this size now than there were at the last census. The number of villages having between two and three thousand inhabitants has increased by 38·5 per cent. The increase is still less, being only 23·3 per cent. for the next size, and falls still further in the case of the towns. There are thirty-four towns now: there were thirty in 1867.

Villages with less than two hundred inhabitants.

422. The smallest villages are more numerous in the ten hilly taluks than in the twelve taluks of the level country. In the former they composed in 1867 fifty-two per cent., and in the latter 43 per cent. of the total number of inhabited sites : they now form 43 per cent. of the total number of villages in the hilly taluks, and only 36 per cent. in the other ten taluks. The difference is therefore less marked now than in 1867. In Melghat five-sixths of the villages have less than 200 inhabitants: in Kelapur and Wun more than one-half are of this size. In the province generally about two-fifths (39·8 per cent.) of the whole number of inhabited villages have less than 200 inhabitants.

Villages with population of 201 to 500.

423. About one-third (33·7 per cent.) of the villages of Berar possess a population above 200 but under 500 ; villages of this size are proportionately most numerous in the districts of Basim, Buldana and Wun.

Other villages with population under one thousand.

424. One village in every six (17·2 per cent.) has a population of 500 to 1,000. Villages of this size are proportionately numerous in Chandur and Morsi, Balapur and Khamgaon ; Chikhli and Malkapur.

Large villages and towns.

425. Of the villages and towns in Berar 515, or 9·2 per cent. of the total number have populations exceeding one thousand souls. Only 164, or less than one-third the number, are situate in the ten hilly taluks. The proportionate number of such towns is especially high in the Amraoti and Akola districts. Table No. 24 shows that in each of the seven taluks more than one-half the entire population is concentrated in these large villages and towns : while in Amraoti 60 per cent., and in Ellichpur 62 per cent. of the taluk population were enumerated at such places.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES Nos. XIX & XX.

Towns.

Composition of the town population.

426. These tables concern the towns of Berar : the first shows the variation of population since 1867 : the second gives further details as to the present inhabitants. At the last census the number of towns returned for Berar was thirty. Three of those places have now less than 5,000 inhabitants, and are therefore omitted from the present list ; while five others, which then had less, now have more than 5,000 inhabitants, and are therefore included. In two instances two or more village sites are either intermixed, or so close to one another as to form only one collection of houses. These have been added to the present list, making thirty-four towns in all, an apparent increase of four, but a real increase of only two. Final Census Table No. XIX. shows the fluctuation in population. The total urban population

shows an increase of 22,646, or only 7·90 per cent., while the net increase of the village population is 422,373, or 21·75 per cent.* In the Akola district indeed the town population has increased by 27·8 per cent. and in Basim by 14·5 per cent.: in Ellichpur the increase has been very slight (1·0 per cent.): in the Amraoti district there has been a decrease of 4·8 per cent. and in Buldana the town population has fallen to 6·0 per cent. below the former figures. In Wun there are no towns. In the town population the Hindu element is much weaker than in the village population. Musalmans and Jains, on the other hand, are much more numerous. In the province generally there are only 702 Muhammadans to 10,000 of the population: in the towns the proportion rises to 2,025, or more than one-fifth of the entire number. One-third of the Musalmans of Berar are found in the towns: their numbers are especially high in Balapur, Malkapur, Paratwada, Akola, Patur, Ellichpur and Kholapur. Of the Jains also, who in the province generally form only 75 in every ten thousand of the population, the proportion in the town population rises to 183 in ten thousand. Four-fifths of the Parsis live in the towns, chiefly at Badnera, Akola, and Khamgaon. A town has been defined simply with regard to its population. Every place having more than five thousand inhabitants has been included in the list. Table No. 153 shows the distribution of the male population into its agricultural and non-agricultural elements, and if the definition of a town turned on the importance of the latter element, it is clear that many places in the list should be regarded rather as overgrown villages than as towns. From the total male population are deducted the unproductive members; those whom age or in-

Table No. 153—Showing the distribution of the male population in the Towns of Berar.

Town.	Total male population.	Unproductive.		Productive male population.			Percentage on Col. 5 of	
		Non-workers.	Beggars.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Col. 6.	Col. 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amraoti.....	12859	3309	652	8898	1032	7866	11·6	88·4
Kholapur	3261	904	84	2273	826	1447	36·3	63·7
Badnera	3291	960	76	2255	1254	1001	55·6	44·4
Mangrul	3163	855	97	2211	1556	655	70·4	29·6
Talegaon	2862	860	77	1925	1496	429	77·7	22·3
Morsi.....	2822	824	69	1929	1125	804	58·3	41·7
Ner Pinglai ...	3574	900	105	2569	1834	735	71·4	28·6
Shendurjana ..	4242	1172	105	2965	2079	886	70·1	29·9
Warud	3314	980	71	2263	1412	851	62·4	37·6
Karanja.....	5631	1716	208	3707	1157	2550	31·2	68·8
Akola.....	8834	2811	360	5663	750	4913	13·2	86·8
Barsi Takli ...	2697	865	82	1750	1167	583	66·7	33·3
Akot	8278	2580	283	5415	2329	3086	43·0	57·0
Hiwarkhed ...	3723	1142	78	2503	1808	695	72·2	27·8
Balapur.....	5542	2016	193	3333	899	2434	27·0	73·0
Patur.....	4171	1189	140	2842	1120	1722	39·4	60·6
Wadegaon ...	3064	1085	114	1865	1440	425	77·2	22·8
Jalgaon.....	5267	1601	153	3513	2125	1388	60·5	39·5
Jamod	2635	752	40	1843	1411	432	76·6	23·4
Sonala	2601	715	52	1834	1501	333	81·8	18·2
Khamgaon ...	6718	1886	292	4540	855	3685	18·8	81·2
Shegaon	5753	1747	164	3842	2109	1733	54·9	45·1
Ellichpur	13316	4122	594	8630	2738	5892	31·7	68·3
Karajgaon.....	3771	1024	99	2648	1822	826	68·8	31·2
Paratwada ...	5155	1484	160	3511	258	3253	7·3	92·7
Pathrot	2828	813	66	1949	1352	597	69·4	30·6
Srasgaon	2757	766	33	1958	1504	454	76·8	23·2
Anjangaon ...	5060	1509	103	3448	1176	2272	34·1	65·9
Dewalgaon ...	3467	1072	174	2221	321	1900	14·5	85·5
Malkapur	4108	1461	165	2482	1052	1430	42·4	57·6
Nandura	3488	1017	133	2338	1264	1074	54·1	45·9
Basim	6015	1871	273	3871	1096	2775	28·3	71·7
Pusad	2641	791	108	1742	748	994	42·9	57·1
Umarkhed ...	3020	853	159	2017	998	1019	49·5	50·5
Total...	159967	47652	5562	106753	45614	61139	42·7	57·3

* See Table No. 24: the total increase of the town population cannot be obtained from Final Census Table XIX., as col. 4 does not give the necessary information.

firmity renders incapable of work, and who were entered in the schedules as of no occupation; and those who subsist by begging. Col. 3 therefore contains the mass of those very young, and the very old. Col. 4 contains the mendicants. The remainder, given in Col. 5, are the productively employed. These are sub-divded according as their occupation belongs to the agricultural (IV.) class (col. 6), or to some other class (col. 7).

427. In the Amraoti district the decrease in the oppidan population has been greatest in the jagir town of Balgaon belonging to the firm of Puran Mal, "the mighty money-lender of Hyderabad," and in Pusle, the uttermost town in the Morsi taluk. *Amraoti* itself, notwithstanding a considerable floating population, has not increased one per cent. since 1867. In part this is due to Belpur and Mahajanpur, two suburbs of the town, being now beyond the Municipal limits. But allowing for this, writes the Deputy Commissioner, "I was hardly prepared for the figures which the census disclosed. The reason, I gather from those who knew Amraoti formerly, is that a great deal of trade has left the town. The falling of in the Town Fund assessment has been very great, and though no proper comparison can be made owing to difference of rates in those days, still I believe there is no doubt that the banking business of Amraoti has passed away." Although the diffusion of trade has deprived Amraoti of its former solitary importance, it is still commercially the first town in Berar. Its non-agricultural male population is larger than that of any other town: the numbers assessed, and the total amount paid, to the Town Fund assessment, a tax on all non-agricultural incomes of Rs. 200 per annum and upwards, is greater than in any other town. It is universally known as a cotton mart. The number of native bankers (sahukars) is greater than in any other town: as also is the number of grain-chandlers, native grocers, tailors, carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carriers. In the number of small cotton traders it falls below Khamgaon and Ellichpur; in the number of cloth-sellers it falls below Patur, where a large number of these traders were assembled at the annual fair; in the number of earth-workers it falls below Akola and Ellichpur: but the numbers of each of these trades, and also the numbers of those who sell grass and firewood, are high. The number of mendicants too in this city is very high. *Karanja*, the next largest town in the district, has lost seven per cent. of its population since 1867. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner was recently removed thence to Murtazapur. One-fortieth of its population come from the Bombay Presidency: the same number come from the Central Provinces; and about half of that number from the N. W. P.; almost one-twentieth are immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions. It has still a large non-agricultural population, only exceeded by that of seven other towns. In the number of its native bankers it ranks next to Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Khamgaon: in its dyeing trade it falls below Ellichpur and slightly below Nandura: it has a considerable number of weavers and grocers, and more male grass-cutters than any other town in Berar. *Warud* and *Shendurjana* in the Morsi taluk, towns near Pusle, have lost 6·5 and 2·1 per cent. respectively. In *Morsi* itself there has been a slight increase (4·9 per cent.): as also at the silk-weaving town of *Kholapur* (4·6 per cent.), where however the male silk weaving population at present falls below that of Ellichpur, Anjangaon, and Dewalgaon Raja. At *Mangrul* and *Talegaon*, towns in the south of the Chandur taluk, and doing a cotton trade with the neighbouring parts of the Darwha and Yeotmal taluks, there has been an increase of 13·8 and 31·2 per cent. respectively in the population. *Ner Pinglai*, a town in the south of Morsi taluk, six miles from the metalled road to Amraoti, and twice that distance from the large bazar at Ashti in the Central Provinces, has increased in numbers by 22·5 per cent; its population is now 6,644, of whom however 982 were a floating population

Towns in the Amraoti District.

attracted chiefly by the bazar on the night of the census. The uncommercial character of the towns in the Morsi taluk may be inferred from the fact that in Ner Pinglai 89·5 per cent. of the male population are Beraris, and 9·1 per cent. are from the Central Provinces: in Morsi 78·8 per cent are Beraris and 15·7 per cent from the Central Provinces: in Shendurjana 97·1 per cent. of the males were born in the Province and 2·9 per cent. in the Central Provinces: in Warud 91·6 per cent. are Beraris and 6·9 per cent. are from the Central Provinces. The significance of these figures can only be appreciated by comparison with the birth-place returns for the commercial towns (see Table No. 154) and by noting the proportions of the male population in the latter hailing from Bombay, Rajputana and Central India, and other parts. *Badnera*, notwithstanding its railway station, has decreased in numbers from 6,876, its population in 1867, to 6,460. The premises, once occupied by the Mofussil Cotton Company, have recently been taken by a Parsee firm, who, it is said, intend not only to press cotton, but to extend their operations to manufacture. The local supply of the raw article and the propinquity of the Wardha coal-fields, are undoubtedly in their favour. The present population of Badnera, as indeed of all other towns in the Amraoti district, except Amraoti, Kholapur and Karanja, is chiefly agricultural; at Mangrul and Shendurjana the agricultural male population outnumbers the non-agricultural by 24 to 10; at Ner Pinglai, by 25 to 10; and at Talegaon by 35 to 10.

Table No. 154—*Showing the birth-place of the male population for the four chief towns.*

Percentage of in all population born in	Amraoti.	Akola.	Khamgaon.	Shegaon.
Berar	67·4	61·0	60·7	79·1
Central Provinces	9·5	3·1	1·3	·5
Nizam's Dominions	5·2	11·5	11·5	5·1
Bombay	4·8	12·6	12·8	9·2
Rajputana and Central India	4·3	3·2	8·9	4·3
Other parts	8·7	8·5	4·8	1·8

Towns in the Akola district.

428. Akola is the only district in which the increase in the urban population has been general. *Balapur* is the only town which has decreased in numbers; although the increase at *Barsi Takli* is small ('8 per cent.) and that at *Patur Shekh Babu* is rather apparent than real, as it includes 1,226 persons who were assembled at the annual fair. In the Jalgaon taluk *Jamod* and *Sonala* have each increased, the former 24 and the latter 19·3 per cent. in population, and they now rank as towns; *Jalgaon* itself has added 18·6 per cent. to its population since 1867. At *Akot* the increment has been 15·2 per cent. and at *Hiwarkhed* 9·8 per cent. At *Wadegaon*, which is now connected by a metalled road with Patur and Balapur, the increase has been 12·2 per cent. *Akola* itself has increased 13·7 per cent. The largest increase of urban population throughout the province, has, however occurred at the flourishing cotton marts *Khamgaon* and *Shegaon*: of the 46·2 per cent. increase in the former town and 48·7 per cent. in the latter, many are immigrants attracted by trade. The importance of Shegaon, as a trading centre, has increased greatly of late, although partly at the expense of Khamgaon and Balapur. In 1867 it was simply a large agricultural village; since then, owing to its position on the railway, it has become a local centre of trade, and its importance is still increasing in this respect. In Khamgaon the increase is "due to the development of the cotton trade, and the erection of steam cotton-pressing factories, which have attracted many labourers to the place. There can be little doubt, however, that the increase of population was even greater some years ago. Having known Khamgaon well for the last thirteen years, I* can say with confidence that it was at the height of its prosperity from 1870 to 1874, when during the cotton season, the population was certainly

* Report from the Vice-President, Khamgaon Municipality.

greater than it is now. Since 1874 the Shegaon and Akola markets have become better known, and Khamgaon has ceased to be, what practically it was before, the sole cotton market of any importance in this part of Berar. It now divides the cotton crop with Akola and Shegaon, and although still receiving the largest share, its trade has considerably decreased." Khamgaon, like Amraoti, possesses a branch of the Bombay Bank: the number of native bankers also closely approximates that enumerated at Amraoti and Ellichpur. Native traders in cotton are more numerous than in any other town, and in the number of its grain-chandlers and its cartmen it is second only to Amraoti. Akola is not a town of great commercial importance, although an attempt has recently been made to improve its position as a cotton mart. Of house-builders, including masons and earth-workers, it has a larger number than any other town except Amraoti. Wood merchants also are numerous in this town. In Akot 83·1 per cent. of the male population are Beraris, 4·9 per cent. come from Bombay, 2·1 from Rajputana and Central India, and 5·1 from other parts. Besides a considerable cotton trade Akot is exceeded only by Amraoti and Ellichpur in the number of its carpenters and goldsmiths, and only by these towns and by Akola in the number of its earth-workers. In the remaining eight towns, however, outsiders are comparatively scarce: in Hiwarkhed, Barsi Takli and Wadegaon 95 per cent. of the people are Beraris: in Balapur 93 per cent.: in Patur 92 per cent: in Jamod 91 per cent.: in Jalgaon 89 per cent., and Sonala 87 per cent. Barsi Takli, Hiwarkhed, Wadegaon, Jalgaon, Jamod and Sonala are, however, overgrown villages rather than towns. At Jalgaon the males employed in agriculture out-number those otherwise employed by three to two. At Barsi Takli the agricultural male population is double the non-agricultural; at Sonala it more than quadruples it: at the other three towns it is more than treble. At Shegaon also, notwithstanding the recent growth of trade, the agricultural male population out-numbers the non-agricultural: the reason probably is that Shegaon is the largest revenue village in the province. Here, as at Khamgaon, there is a large trade in firewood, the comparatively denuded state of the surrounding country rendering it impossible for the inhabitants of either town to supply themselves with brushwood, &c., for fuel, thus necessitating a regular supply through a specially employed agency. Balapur was once noted for its paper-making, an industry which, like the carpet-making at Akot, has nearly died out: there are a considerable number of weavers in the town, to which, as to Ellichpur and Paratwada, large meat-eating populations have attracted a considerable number of butchers. At Patur the cloth sellers are, owing to the annual fair, more numerous than elsewhere, and native grocers are plentiful.

Towns in the Ellichpur district.

429. The Ellichpur district would show a decrease in its town population, were it not for the rapid growth of the village of *Pathrot*, where the increase of numbers has been forty per cent. At *Karajgaon* the population has remained almost stationary: the other towns have decreased in number; *Ellichpur* by 3·8 per cent., *Sirasgaon* by 3·4 per cent., *Anjangaon* by 13·6 per cent., and *Paratwada* by 16·2 per cent. At Paratwada, the military cantonment of Berar, the agricultural element is very weak, and the number of persons born outside Berar (47 per cent.) is larger than in any other town: 24·2 per cent. were born in the Nizam's Dominions, 10·7 per cent. in the N. W. Provinces, 3·7 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency: 3·5 per cent. in the Central Provinces, and 4·7 per cent. in Central India and other parts. In the neighbouring city of Ellichpur, the number of outsiders is comparatively small, 2,318; being only 8·7 per cent. Of these 1,165 come from the Central Provinces, 382 from Central India and Rajputana, 265 from the N. W. P., 245 from Bombay and 223 from the Nizam's Dominions. Pathrot, Karajgaon and Sirasgaon are peopled almost entirely by Beraris and immigrants from the Central Provinces; the latter being especially numerous in Pathrot, where

their numbers form 18 per cent. of the entire population, and have raised the village to the status of a town. Ellichpur, which was the Mughlai capital of Berar, has a non-agricultural population second in strength to that of Amraoti alone, it has about the same number of native bankers, petty cotton traders, and goldsmiths; but fewer grain-chandlers, tailors and blacksmiths, though here also the numbers are considerable: it has more dyers, weavers, and oilmongers than any other town in the province. Anjangaon also has a larger weaving population. At Karajgaon the number of men cutting firewood is larger than in any other town.

Towns in the Buldana district.

430. The towns in the Buldana district are *Malkapur*, *Nandura* and *Dewalgaon Raja*. Nandura and Malkapur are on the line of rail; the former, which is on the road from Jalgaon to Khamgaon, and which is the abode of a large number of dyers, has increased more rapidly than the latter. Malkapur, however, where nearly ten per cent. of the people are immigrants from the Bombay side, is less exclusively agricultural. Dewalgaon Raja, in the furthest corner of Chikhli taluk, has lost 24·4 per cent. of its population since 1867, notwithstanding that its annual fair is still the largest in Berar. "Fairs," wrote Sir A. C. Lyall in 1870, "are already losing their importance and commercial utility, by the rapid opening out of communication." This statement could not be more remarkably confirmed than by Final Census Table No. XIX., which shows that on the one hand Dewalgaon Raja has decreased, and that Khamgaon and Shegaon, on the other hand, have increased more rapidly than any other towns in the province. The population of Dewalgaon Raja, sixteen per cent. of whom are immigrants from the Nizam's Dominions, are largely non-agricultural: the number of weavers is larger than in any other town, save Ellichpur and Anjangaon: goldsmiths also are numerous.*

Towns in the Basim district.

431. In the Basim district, the decrease of population in Mangrul has reduced it from the rank of a town: an increase of 34·2 per cent. in *Basim* and of 44·3 per cent in *Pusad*, and a slight increase in *Umarkhed*, have however raised the total town population of the district by 14·5 per cent.: much of this increase is due to immigration. Of the people found in Basim itself, five-sixths are Beraris: 1,094 or 9·5 per cent. came from the Nizam's Dominions, and 561 or 4·8 per cent. came from Bombay, while 99 came from Rajputana. In Pusad 26 per cent. of the population are from outside Berar, 19·4 or nearly one-fifth of the town, having been born beyond the Payn Ganga, and 4·5 per cent having come from the Bombay Presidency. From Central India and Rajputana 82 immigrants were enumerated. In Umarkhed the number of outsiders is smaller than in Pusad, being 19·6 per cent; 15·5 per cent. from the Nizam's Dominions, and 1·9 per cent. from the Central Provinces. In all three towns the non-agricultural male population is in excess of the agricultural. At Basim itself, the town being on the high road from Akola and Khamgaon to Hingoli, there are a large number of carriers. The carrying trade along the road is very considerable. In the cotton season, about 500 carts come every day to Akola alone: others branch off at Patur for the Khamgaon market. Grocers, weavers and cloth-sellers are rather numerous at Basim: and the last-named traders, also, at Pusad and Umarkhed.

Density of population in towns.

432. The last two columns in Final Census Table No. XX. show the density of the population in the various towns. The total area occupied by the town sites of Berar is 9,672 acres or rather more than fifteen square miles: there are four thousand houses to every square mile or 6·25 to an acre. In England and Wales the number of houses to a square mile is 713, or rather less than an acre to a house. The large areas of the civil head-quarter stations, of the military

* Lieutenant-Colonel Laughton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, writes:—"In the towns, trade is very much fluctuating: and its preponderance is towards decrease, though it may be said to be increasing on the whole in the district."

and civil lines at Paratwada, and of the railway lines at Badnera and Shegaon, cause the Berar towns to appear less densely populated than they really are. Kholapur and Jamod, the towns in which, after those already mentioned, the population is less dense than elsewhere, are places which were formerly of some importance, but which declined for a time, and now seem to be reviving. Kholapur was looted in 1809: Jamod, which within the last ninety years has been looted by Pindaris and by Scindia's and the Bhonsla's troops, has lost much of its importance since the time when it ceased to be a frontier town, partitioned between, and having officers, Naibs, of the Nizam and the Bhonsla. Like Kholapur, it has a large town site, now covered in part with ruins. In Ellichpur also, the former capital of the province, ruins, some above ground and others partially or wholly buried in unsightly mounds, are numerous, and the town site is accordingly large: the town is said at one time to have contained 40,000 houses; the number at present occupied is 6,113. The town site of Barsi Takli is also comparatively large, and includes the ground occupied by an ancient hedge of prickly-pear, evidently planted for defensive purposes. Pusad is another town which, ten years ago showed signs of great decay, but which has since increased by 44·3 per cent. without (as compared with other Berar towns) greatly over-crowding its population. Umarkhed has a town site of 94 acres; its population has increased very slightly since 1867. The density in Balapur and Karanja is 67 persons per acre: both places are gradually decreasing in importance, and hence in density also; the former from the rise of Khamgaon and Shegaon, and the latter from the railway having deprived it of the value of its position on the old postal line between Nagpur and Poona. In Dewalgaon Raja, also, the density per acre is less now than in 1867. Anjangaon Surji has eight and Jalgaon twelve khels; and each khel having once had its own basti, the towns, although their component sites are now to some extent contiguous or intermixed, are still probably somewhat less compact and densely populated than would otherwise be the case. Jalgaon has become more and Anjangaon less densely populated since 1867. In the town sites of Amraoti and Basim, the inclusion of the civil lines reduces the average density of population. The town population is more densely packed in Akola than in any other district except Buldana: the increase in population at Hiwarkhed, Wadegaon and Sonala results in each case in a density of more than 100 persons to the acre. In the Amraoti district three towns, Mangrul, Warud and Shendurjana show a density of more than 100 persons to the acre: the latter two have decreased in population since 1867, but Shendurjana is still the most densely populated town in the province.

OLD CENSUS TABLE No. IV.

Statement of population, with reference to land and land revenue.

433. This table gives a statement of the population with reference to the land and the land revenue.

Agricultural population.

The total agricultural population is calculated from the census returns, upon the supposition that a family is agricultural the head of which is entered as an agriculturist. The relationship of each member of the household to its head was however not shown in the census schedules, so that it was impossible to distinguish between actual members of the family and others living with them; in this way a small excess population may have been added. Where, on the other hand, the head of the house was absent, the whole family would be omitted: in this way there would be a deficit, which the number of the floating population would in some instances render considerable. The employment of women in ginning or spinning cotton, or in pounding grain, would also, in the cases of those whose husbands were agriculturists, tend to reduce the number of the total agricultural population. The amount of unavoidable

error thus introduced into columns 3 and 20 is however probably small. From the latter column it will be seen that 68·447 per cent. of the population are agriculturists. The percentage is smallest in Ellichpur, a taluk in which (see Table No. 113) working agriculturists are proportionately fewer, and working industrialists are proportionately more numerous than in any other taluk. In this taluk also the Hindu element is weaker than in any other, and the town population is very large. Any large increase in the agricultural population of this taluk was indeed not to be expected, as the margin of land available for cultivation was small. There are only four taluks in which the area under cultivation has since 1867 increased less than in Ellichpur: it is one of the most fertile taluks of the province, so that it was naturally among the first to get its full quota of agriculturists. But although the causes named were sufficient to prevent any great increase in the agricultural population, no such checks existed to the increase of the non-agricultural element. The agricultural wealth of the taluk naturally attracts mercantile men, and its cotton crop provides an industry for workers in cotton and dress. At the same time the non-agricultural element being everywhere weaker in numbers than the agricultural, the total increase of numbers in this taluk is comparatively small. The agricultural element is stronger in the Chandur, Jalgaon, Mangrul and Darwha taluks than elsewhere. In Chandur the chief castes are the Kunbis, Mahars, Malis, Telis and Gonds: all of these (see pp. 120, 121 of the census tables) are largely engaged in agriculture. The area under cultivation has more than doubled since 1867: the rate of revenue per acre of occupied land is only Rs. 0-13-0: and although the land is not equal in quality to the earlier occupied land in more fertile taluks, the number of "immigrants" from other districts enumerated in Chandur was higher than in any other taluk. With Darwha and Mangrul the case is similar: the increase of cultivation has been large, and the revenue assessment per acre occupied is low (Rs. 0-8-3 and Rs. 0-7-8 respectively): the bulk of the population are Kunbis, Mahars, Banjaras, Andhs, Malis and Dhangars in the former taluk, and Kunbis, Mahars, Banjaras and Malis in the latter. In each of these four taluks, Chandur, Jalgaon, Darwha, and Mangrul, the number of the male population belonging to the professional, the domestic, the commercial, and the industrial classes are lower than in the province generally (see Table No. 113). Jalgaon, like Ellichpur, is a very fertile taluk: the full extent of cultivation possible was long ago nearly reached, and there has consequently been a very small increase in the cultivated area since 1867. The agricultural element then was therefore probably even stronger than at present. In this taluk, as in Akot, the number of outsiders enumerated was comparatively small; and the character of the population would appear not to have undergone much change since the last census. The chief castes are the Kunbis, Malis, Mahars and Baris. The birth-rate is very high (see supplemental census table), so that much of the increment of numbers since 1867 must be due to the natural increase of the population. This increase being in the main agricultural would tend to maintain the relative proportion of agriculturists, notwithstanding a slight influx of the commercial or industrial class.

In the province generally the agricultural element will be strongest where agricultural castes are more numerous. Of castes numbering ten thousand and over, the most exclusively agricultural are the Malis, Kunbis, Wanjaris, Andhs, Kolis and Dhangars (see Table No. 92). The total agricultural population is 1,829,379: the total non-agricultural population is therefore 843,294. Class IV. contains the agricultural working population, numbering 1,176,185. The rest of the population, with the exception of the 1,057,997 who have no occupation, may be set down as non-agricultural workers*:

* This allotment is not strictly accurate: it counts as non-agriculturists the whole of Order 16, in which the occupations are inadequately described; and also that part of Order 18 in which the occupations are unproductive.

their number is 438,491. Among agriculturists therefore, 64·29 per cent. work for their living: in other words, about half the female sex and the whole of the adult males are actively engaged in field work. Among the non-agriculturists the percentage of workers is only 52, the difference being due to the less frequent employment of women in non-agricultural pursuits.

Classification of land.

434. The total area of the province is classed as paying or not paying government revenue, details being given for land which is, can be, or cannot be cultivated. The amount of the payments are shown in column 16. Land of which the grazing rights are sold annually is classed as paying Government revenue, and the amounts thus realised are separately shown in column 28. The total payment to Government for occupied land is Rs. 6,323,619.

Uncultivable land.

435. Of uncultivable land, part pays revenue in the shape of grazing dues: the uncultivable parts of occupied fields, known as pot-kharab, also pay revenue. That which does not pay revenue includes areas such as village sites, tanks, rivers, &c., and uncultivable land the grazing on which is not sold.

Cultivable land.

436. Cultivable land is shown in cols. 5, 9 and 13. Of this land part is available for cultivation; and of the part so available, some is actually occupied, but kept under grass by the landholder; 915 square miles are thus held: while other land is that which although available for cultivation has not been as yet taken up. The area of this latter portion, commonly known as culturable waste, generally grows yearly less: in 1880-81 it was 1257·1 square miles. But beside the cultivable land available for cultivation, these columns also include certain cultivable land which is not thus available. Details are given in columns 29—37. In every taluk except Melghat certain cultivable areas are returned as being set aside for village purposes, for free grazing, or as included in babul plantations. Uncultivable land assigned for the first two purposes is not separately shown. District reserved forests occur in the Wun district, and in five taluks of Akola and Amraoti: they are managed by the Deputy Commissioners in whose districts they are situate. The State forests are managed directly by the Forest Department. The largest is the Melghat State forest. The Ghatbori forest occupies portions of the Balapur, Basim, and Mehkar taluks; but its total area is less than that of the Kelapur forest. The ramnas are large downs or pasture lands reserved for grass.

Cultivated land.

437. Of the cultivated area, that shown in column 6 pays Government revenue if it is ordinary khalsa land, or pays a quit rent if it is inam or jagir. The land shown in column 10 (as also some of that shown in columns 8 and 9) is held by jagirdars or inamdars, who pay no rent. The total area shown in cols. 6, 10, and 14 is 10,431 square miles, or nearly 59 per cent. of the whole province. Of the area cultivated two-thirds are sown with cotton and millet (jawari); the former crop covering 2,744 square miles and the latter covering 4,063 square miles in 1880-81. They are cultivated in every taluk; although the area under jawari (greater millet) is greater in Chandur, Akola and Darwha than elsewhere (being nearly 275 square miles in each taluk), and the area under cotton was greatest in Darwha, where during the past five years the cultivation of this crop has increased more than in any other taluk. The year 1880 was however, owing to the lateness of the rains, very unfavourable for cotton. The crop third in importance is wheat, grown as a spring crop, especially in the Mehkar, Amraoti and Daryapur taluks: in Akot also the area under this crop has increased greatly during the past five years. Of oils, gingelly is especially grown in Darwha, Kelapur and Chandur, and castor seed in the Wun district, as autumn crops: while linseed is largely sown in the Wun, Amraoti, Chandur and Yeotmal taluks, and kardi (safflower seed) in the Chikhli and Mehkar taluks, as spring crops. Gram was grown in every district, especially in Akola, Buldana and Basim: bajri (lesser millet) was raised almost exclusively in Khamgaon,

Chikhli and Malkapur: of tur (pigeon pea) the bulk comes from Amraoti (especially the Chandur taluk) and from Wun: while of lac (common vetchling) the bulk is grown in the Akola and Basim districts. Of crops covering 10 square miles and upwards of cultivated land, the list is given in Table No. 155. The average produce per acre sown with cotton in 1880-81 was 83 lbs., valued at Rs. 17-5; the rate of revenue paid to Government varying from Rs. 0-9-3 per acre in Wun to Rs. 1-10-3 per acre in the Ellichpur district. The average produce per acre of land sown with wheat was 452 lbs., valued at Rs. 9-6-0; the average rate per acre of land suited for this crop varying from Rs. 0-11-11 in Wun to Rs. 1-10-10 per acre in the Ellichpur district. The average produce per acre of land sown with oil-seed was 204 lbs., valued at Rs. 6-6-0; the average rate per acre varying from 7 annas in Wun to Rs. 1-8-2 in Akola district. The average produce per acre of land sown with jawari was 322 lbs., valued at Rs. 4-2-0; the average revenue per acre of land suited for this crop varied from Rs 0-8-8 in Wun to Rs. 1-10-4 in the Ellichpur district. To the land revenue must be added the cost of cultivation, superintendence, &c., and from the value of the crop must be deducted the cost of carriage to market, or the loss incurred by selling it to a middle man on the spot. From para. 440 however it will be seen that the land revenue is sufficiently low to admit of the land being sub-let at a large profit.

Table No. 155—*Showing the area under the chief crops grown, in* 1880-81.

Rain crops (Kharif).	Sq. mile.	Spring crops (Rabi).	Sq. mile.
Millet (Jawari)	4062·5	Wheat	1163·9
Cotton	2743·7	Linseed	463·8
Pigeon pea (Tur)	330·5	Gram	405·6
Spiked millet (Bajri)	274·2	Lac	190·9
Sesamum (Til)	155·2	Safflower (Kardi)	95·2
Kurki	85·4	Lentils (Masur)	61·5
Kuthal	64·4	Pease (Watana)	47·3
Rice	51·3	Til	10·9
Chillies	45·4	Other crops	13·4
Tobacco	31·2	Total Rabi	2452·5
Black gram (Urad)	22·2	Miscellaneous crops—	
Green gram (Mung)	14·6	Al	10·0
Hemp	13·0	Vegetables	14·6
Castor	12·9	Other crops	25·5
Other crops	14·6	Total Miscellaneous	50·2
Total Kharif	7928·3	Total area under crops	10431·0

438. Column 16 shows the amount of land revenue paid to the Government. Columns 22 and 23 give the average incidence of revenue per acre. But the inclusion of certain land as cultivable which is not available for cultivation (see para. 436), and the exclusion from the cultivated area of land which, although occupied, is not cultivated, are factors which to a certain extent detract from the value of the figures given in columns 22 and 23. Column 27 is calculated for that land only which is occupied by cultivators, whether cultivated or fallow. This however includes jagirs and inams. The average rate per acre which the Government takes from its tenants will be found by comparing the area of the land held from Government on the ordinary occupancy tenure with the fixed payment of land revenue made on account of such land. This statement (Table No. 156) will therefore exclude all jagir and inam lands together with

Land revenue.

Table No. 156—*Showing the rate of the land revenue demand in each district.*

District.	Total occupied area.* (acres.)	Area of inams and jagirs.†	Occupied area paying ordinary land revenue (col. 2 minus col. 3).	Land revenue minus quit rents of inams, &c. ‡	Average rate per occupied acre of revenue paying land.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Amraoti	1489117	32538	1456579	1573640	1 1 3
Akola	1464898	62062	1402836	1773159	1 4 3
Ellichpur§	561926	20697	541229	883948	1 10 2
Melghat	69742	25688	44054	32774	0 11 11
Buldana	1386192	84310	1301882	945082	0 11 7
Wun	1139343	128129	1011214	500970	0 7 11
Basim	1150001	105500	1044591	587068	0 9 0
Total	7261309	458924	6802385	6296641	0 14 10

* Col. 16, Statement A, Commissioner's Revenue-Administration Report, 1880-81.
† *Cf.* Statement H. Commissioner's Revenue- do. do.
‡ *Cf.* Col. 19, Statement A, and last column, Statement H., do. do.
§ Excluding Melghat.

the quit-rents paid by them. From column 6 it will be seen that land in the plain taluks of the Ellichpur district is rated higher than elsewhere.

Local cesses or provincial rates.

439. Upon every full rupee of revenue paid by each field, $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas are levied as cesses: upon fractional parts of a rupee no cess is levied. One-fifth of the amount thus levied forms the school cess, from which in 1880-81 Rs. 80,032 were contributed towards a total Government expenditure of Rs. 224,496 on educational establishments in Berar. The remaining four-fifths form a cess for the pay of village watchmen. Inamdars, whether paying quit-rent or not, pay cess on the entire assessment of each field in the same manner as Khalsa tenants: but to jagirdars, izaradars or other holders of estates or villages, the rules regarding cesses do not apply. In the Akola district moreover the rate at which the second (or jaglia) cess is collected varies from village to village, a uniform rate not having as yet been introduced.

Rent of land.

440. For rent as distinguished from revenue no returns are kept. The system of settlement being rayatwari, each occupant of land registered on the Government returns stands to the Government in nearly the same relation as a zamindar in the N. W. Provinces, the patel being the lumberdar. Each registered occupant is at liberty to sublet his land, but any such arrangement is private, and finds no place in the revenue records. Columns 19 and 25 of this statement are therefore blank. But the following extract from the Commissioner's Revenue Administration Report for 1880-81 gives some information on this point:—

"Enquiries were instituted during the year with a view to obtain further information regarding the amount at which land is leased for money. The result is as under:—

District.	Taluk.	No. of fields rented.	Area.	Assessment.	Rental.	Assessment rate.	Rental per acre.	Government demand per cent to rack rent.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Amraoti.	Amraoti	255	3892	5884	25315	1 8 2	6 8 1	23·2
	Morsi	213	2883	3817	7966	1 5 2	2 12 2	48·1
	Chandur	244	3816	3932	8559	1 0 5	2 3 10	45·8
Akola	Akola	353	5622	8949	20743	1 9 5	3 11 0	43·14
	Akot	473	4978	8955	29604	1 12 9	5 15 2	30·24
	Balapur	298	4750	5575	13229	1 2 9	2 12 6	42·14
	Khamgaon	208	2711	2491	7973	0 14 8	2 15 5	31·24
	Jalgaon	267	3001	3980	11580	1 5 2	2 13 8	34·37
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur	462	5050	8125	16185	1 9 9	3 3 3	50 2
	Daryapur	485	6860	11350	62148	1 10 5	9 0 11	18·2
	Melghat	223	2382	1146	1671	0 6 4	0 11 2	68·5
Buldana.	Chikhli	210	4320	2607	4768	0 9 10	1 1 7	54·6
	Malkapur	452	5481	6809	15100	1 3 10	2 12 11	44·2
	Mehkar	298	6197	4727	8620	0 12 2	1 6 3	54·8
Wun.	Yeotmal	226	4509	2209	3899	0 7 9	0 13 10	56 6
	Wun	426	7142	4134	7185	0 9 3	1 0 1	57·5
	Darwha	79	1498	853	1185	0 9 1	0 12 7	71·9
	Kelapur	211	4508	1709	3591	0 5 11	0 12 6	47·5

The results in Amraoti taluk are said by the Deputy Commissioner to be very curious. The rents run from Rs. 10 for 18 acres to Rs. 1,050 for 31 acres and 36 guntas. In the other two taluks the rent is under Rs. 3 an acre. The Deputy Commissioner has been able to obtain the information from only three of his taluks. In the Akola district the differences are very considerable, and the Deputy Commissioner reports that equal differences may be found between villages in the same taluk, and adds that the assessment made by the Survey must be very often wrong.

In the Ellichpur district the inquiry was made in 50 villages of taluks Ellichpur and Daryapur, and in 28 villages of Melghat. The rent per acre paid in Daryapur taluk is highest in the province, being Rs. 9-0-11, and the Government demand only equals 18·2 per cent. of the rack rent. In the Buldana district the enquiry extended over 140 villages, and the result shows that fields sub-let were let on an average for double the government fixed rental.

In the Wun district the information was collected from 212 villages. The rate at which the land was privately leased was much the same as when alienated by the Collector in execution of decrees of Civil Courts."

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

441. The following paragraphs are appended in compliance with para. 2 of Circular 687 G. G. from the Government of India* requiring a 'brief note of the physical condition and the climate of the country, and of such facts in its history as bear on the material progress of the people, especially past famines, the wage rates, and the productive power of the soil.'

Contents of the remaining paragraphs.

442. The physical condition of Berar is thus described:—

Physical condition of the province.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts are composed entirely of the valley lying between the Satpura range of mountains in the north and the Ajanta range in the south. The mass of hill country which walls in Berar on the north is called the Gawalgarh range, from the fort of that name, which stands on one of the highest mountain buttresses that directly overlook the plain. The length of the range is about 160 English miles, and the average breadth from 20 to 25 miles. These hills take their rise at the confluence of the Purna and Tapti rivers, and running nearly East and by North, terminate at a short distance beyond the source of the Tapti and Wardha. On the Southward side they rise abruptly from the extensive plain of Berar, the average height of which is 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and tower above it to the height of two and three thousand feet. The descent to the bed of the Tapti is equally rapid, although the Northern is less elevated than the Southern side of the range. The outline of the land is generally flat, but much broken by ravines and by groups of flattened summits and isolated conoidal frusta. The summits and the flat land are generally remarkably destitute of trees, but thickly covered by long grass. In Melghat the crest of the Satpura attains an average elevation of 3,400 feet above the sea. The highest summit, Bairat, is 3,989 feet. The main height of the lower hills bordering upon the Tapti is about 1650 feet. Setting aside the Melghat mountain tract, there are two distinct sections, the Paynghat or lowland country, bounded on the North by the Gawalgarh hills and on the South by the outer scraps of the Ajanta range, and the Balaghat or upland country above the Ajanta ridge sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead to it. The Paynghat valley contains all the best land; it is full of that deep rich black alluvial soil called *regar*, of inexhausted fertility, and it undulates just enough to maintain a natural system of drainage.†

Climate.

The climate of Berar probably differs very little from that of the Deccan generally, except that in the Paynghat valley the hot weather may be exceptionally severe. It sets in early, for the freshness of the short cold season vanishes with the crops, when the ground has been laid bare by carrying the harvest; but the heat does not much increase until the end of March. From the 1st of May until the rains set in about the middle of June, the sun is very powerful, and we have by day severe heat, but without the scorching winds of Upper India. The nights are comparatively cool throughout, probably because the direct rays of the sun have their effect counteracted by the retentiveness of moisture peculiar to the black soil, and by the evaporation which is always going on. During the rains the air is moist and cool. In the Balaghat country, above the Ajanta hills, the thermometer always stands much lower‡ (see also para 28).

---

* The points noted in the first paragraph of this letter are as follows, the reference in italics being to the paragraphs of the report in which they are mentioned:—

(*a*) Density of the population (*see paras.* 36 *to* 39).
(*b*) Movement of the population (*see paras.* 28, 41, 42, 331 *to* 342).
(*c*) Distribution of the population.
  (1) By sex (*see paras.* 121, 122).
  (2) By age (*see paras.* 138 *to* 154).
  (3) By civil condition (*see paras.* 124 *to* 137).
  (4) As urban or rural (*see paras.* 426 *to* 432).
  (5) By birth-place (*see paras.* 330 *to* 342).
  (6) By language, nationality, or race (*see paras.* 321 *to* 329).
  (7) By caste or tribe (*see paras.* 155 *to* 320).
  (8) By occupation (*see paras.* 343 *to* 401).
(*d*) The causes contributing to the development of insanity, congenital blindness, deaf-mutism or idiotcy, according as these causes are found in the climate, the customs or the physical condition of the people, or are to be looked for elsewhere (*see paras.* 404 *to* 417).

† See Administration Report, 1879-80, Appendix.

‡ See Berar Gazetteer, p. 40.

443. The rainfall in Berar, as will be seen from Table No. 157, usually approaches, and occasionally exceeds thirty inches. The rainfall for 1877 to 1880, is given with more detail in Table No. 158. Berar has in the past enjoyed an almost entire immunity from famine, a fact which is strikingly illustrated by the maps which accompany Part I. of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission. Old men indeed mention a famine, probably that of 1832-3, as having occurred when they were children. There had been a famine thirty years earlier, in 1803. There is also the tradition of a still earlier and severer famine, probably that of 1784, after which the good Queen Ahalya Bai sent a pair of oxen to each cultivator. But of recent years the province has never experienced any-

Rainfall: years of scarcity.

Table No. 157—*Showing the rainfall from* 1869 *to* 1876.

Year.	Inches.
1866	17·29
1867	37·97
1868	18·58
1869	33·6
1870	37·80
1871	19·12
1872	38·35
1873	28·71
1874	29·98
1875	28·89
1876	24·80

Table No. 158—*Showing the rainfall from* 1877—1880.

Places at which observations are taken.	Rainfall in inches, 1877.				Rainfall in inches, 1878.				Rainfall in inches, 1879.				Rainfall in inches, 1880.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.
Amraoti (Civil station)	6·49	16·90	6·13	29·52	1·49	36·81	4·37	42·67	3·27	28·24	2·61	34·12	0·36	13·30	2·74	16·40
Akola do.	4·66	15·53	4·13	24·32	1·1	35·22	6·84	43·7	1·15	23·50	1·26	25·91	0·56	14·12	4·72	19·40
Ellichpur (Chikhalda)	4·14	30·11	9·17	43·45	2·18	66·88	8·62	77·68	0·93	33·3	4·83	38·79	0·37	35·03	5 41	40·81
Buldana (Civil Station)	0·39	20·7	4·47	24·93	0·81	34·78	6·45	42·4	2·1	37·32	2·42	41·75	0·13	25·14	3·90	29·17
Wun (Yeotmal)	4·10	22·46	4·05	30·61	2·50	32·0	2·7	36·57	6·32	36·34	1·25	43·91	0·28	24·67	3·80	28·75
Basim (Civil Station)	4·51	20·94	4·57	30·2	2·26	50·54	3·31	56·11	5·45	38·55	3·73	43·73	0·23	20·94	7·42	28·59

thing worse than temporary scarcity. In May 1868 famine was apprehended in Wun: the jawari crop sown in the previous year had suffered. Relief measures were set on foot, and 93,786 quarters of grain were sent into the district and sold at a loss. The distress however ceased to appear soon after the commencement of measures undertaken in relief. Again in 1871 the rainfall was scanty, and led to much hardship. The whole of one crop, and a large portion of another, was lost. The mortality among plough-cattle was excessive, especially in the Buldana district; and the people were in great straits for drinking water. But no means of relief were found necessary, and only 6·8 per cent. of the land revenue demand of the province remained unrealised at the end of the year. The arrears were collected in 1872-73. In August 1877, when the rise of prices had already caused some suffering, and when no rain had as yet fallen, a great calamity seemed imminent. Rain however fell: and the distress among the poorer classes in that year was due to the rise of prices caused by the great outside demand, and not to any causes arising within the province itself. In 1880 again the rains were so late and scanty that 'up to August there were apprehensions of scarcity in several parts of the province. All anxiety was however removed by the later showers in September.' So scanty a rainfall therefore as 19·12 inches in 1871, or 16·40 inches at Amraoti and 19·40 inches at Akola in 1880, although it produced temporary distress, did not cause famine. The black soil in the plain taluks, where the rainfall is generally scantier than on the uplands, has a sponge-like property of holding moisture in suspension, and does not need or benefit by a very heavy fall. The distribution of the rain in different months is almost as important as its quantity.

The chief prospective danger lies in a possible failure of rain between June and September sufficient to prevent the sowing of the kharif crops. This would affect the holders of land, most of whom would however be able to tide over one such season. It would affect still more the landless field-labourers. Their number is about six hundred thousand. Of agricultural

labourers indeed, 351,782 males and 384,594 females are entered in the Census schedules. But it is a common practice for some members in the family of a poorer cultivator to work away from home when their own lands can spare their services. In this way the number of agricultural labourers is unduly increased. The number of land proprietors and of farmers (see p. 151 of the Census tables) is 261,141 : and as not more than one member in each family would be thus described, this figure probably represents a corresponding number of families, *i. e.* 1,305,705 persons. The total agricultural population being 1,829,379, the actually landless labourers will only number 523,674, or at the most about six hundred thousand. These are the people who would be the first to suffer from the loss of field-work attendant on a failure of the rains. On the other hand, there would be no immigration of labourers such as usually occurs at harvest-time. And if the diminution of field-work were not sufficient to reduce by more than one-half the total wage-fund distributed, the danger would not be generally excessive ; as the lowest wage-rate which has ever obtained in the province (see para. 450) has been sufficient to enable a family of ordinary size to buy double the grain it actually needed.

Material progress of the people.

444. Berar is an agricultural province : 68 per cent. of its people belong to the agricultural population ; the commerce of the province and its chief industry are mainly concerned with or dependent on the products of the soil. An account of the material progress of the people is therefore very little more than a history of the progress of agriculture in the province.

History of the tenure by cultivation occupancy in Berar.

445. The change effected by the fixity of land-tenure, and the consequent improvement in the status of the cultivators cannot be better described than in the following extracts from the Berar Gazetteer, pp. 90—97:—

The land tenures of Berar have sprung, here as elsewhere, from its system of government, and especially of finance. The Muhammadan conquerors never distributed the land of the Deccan into feuds, although they assigned certain portions on service tenure ; they dealt directly with the cultivators, and drew from them a heavy land-tax. The supreme administration was despotic and greedy, but on the whole the king was a better landlord than any of his subjects would have been, and the ryots of Berar were far better off than the serfs or the villeins of mediæval Europe under their feudal masters. Successive governments seem to have been always, in Berar, strong enough to prevent the interception of this land tax by middlemen. The Patels and Deshmukhs, who were employed to manage the collections in villages and parganas, never got beyond hereditary office, nor transmuted themselves into proprietors of the land. So when the English received charge of Berar in 1853 we found the village communities, with their staff of servants and their hereditary patel, cultivating the lands which from time immemorial have belonged to each township, upon no other tenure than that which usually permitted a man to keep possession of his fields so long as he paid to Government the customary rent. Some such general principle of reciprocal convenience must have always prevailed, land being still more plentiful than cultivators ; but of course it has varied in many particulars according to social changes and the state of the country at different periods. If we can rely upon the information collected in 1820 by Mountstuart Elphinstone from the first revenue officers sent into Khandesh after its cession to British Government, the credit of settling the land tax upon a recognition of private property in the land belongs first to Malik Ambar. Akbar's minister fixed a standard assessment, but Akbar, it is said, held all land to belong to the State. Whereas Malik Ambar is stated to have confirmed his ryots in formal possession of specific fields ; and it is even alleged that the joint ownership of its lands by a village community or township was first declared and acted upon by him. Malik Ambar's settlement was made over the greater part of Berar, and in the adjoining parganas of Khandesh. The Collector of Khandesh reports (in June 1819) that *mirasi* land is saleable at the pleasure of its owner only in that portion of the district which belonged to Malik Ambar's dominions. But the proprietor's titles granted by Malik Ambar cannot long have outlasted the wear and tear of the disorders which followed his death. We may suppose where the tenants managed to keep land for any long time in one family they acquired a sort of property adverse to all except the Government ; that where the land changed often by the diverse accidents of an unsettled age, in such cases occupancy never hardened into proprietary right. Good land would have been carefully preserved, bad land would be often thrown up ; failure of crops or the exactions of farmers would sever many holdings ; and all rights ceased with continuity of possession. When mis-government became chronic, and the country was incessantly exposed to be wasted by famine, war, or fiscal extortion, the tenant's hold on any one piece of land would be more precarious and ephemeral. But perhaps it may be said that in theory the general basis and limit of property in the land was cultivating occupancy undisturbed, except by violence or injustice, so long as the traditional standing rates of assessment were paid upon the fields taken up. It is easy to see that various rights and prescriptions might, under favouring circumstances, arise out of this sort of holding. Several terms, as *mirasi*, *mundkari*, &c., are known to distinguish the class of occupants in Berar whose possession of their land is or was long established and by descent, but their precise privileges

have never been closely defined. The essence of these holdings seems to have been the privilege of paying a fixed sum without regard to cultivated area, and the right to trees. The property was also admitted usually to be heritable and transferable Then certain advantageous tenures were created by expedients used to revive cultivation in deserted tracts; long leases were given at a rent mounting upwards very gradually year by year, or a whole ruined village was made over by what is called *palampat*, which fixes the rental of the entire estate without taking account of the spread of cultivation.

These, however, are now special instances. Under the Marathas and the Nizams the mass of cultivators held their fields on a yearly lease, which was made out for them by the patel at the beginning of each season; the land was acknowledged to belong to the State, and as a general rule no absolute right to hold any particular field, except by yearly permission of the officials, was urged or allowed. A man could not always give up or transfer his holding without official authorization. From the time when Berar fell under two masters, the Nizam and the Marathas, all durable rights, say the Berar people, were gradually broken down. Where the Marathas had established themselves solidly and incontestably, they consulted the interests of their revenue in their treatment of the rent-payers, but upon the debatable lands they had no reason to be considerate. Two necessitous governments rendered hungry and unsparing by long wars, competed with each other for the land tax; and when in 1803 one ruler was driven out, there ensued the usual evils which follow the cessation of protracted hostilities. The country was exhausted and the population scanty. That very year came a severe famine, remembered fifty years afterwards when we took charge of the province; and the revenue collections were made over to farmers general, who advanced the supplies of cash that could not at once be extracted from the soil. Yearly leases and unscrupulous rack-renting came more into fashion than ever; a man who had carefully farmed and prepared his fields saw them sold to the highest bidder; whole taluks and parganas were let and sub-let to speculators for sums far above the ancient standard assessment. Under these fiscal conditions the exactions of revenue must have wrung nearly all value out of property in land. The mirasdar suffered heavily; he was rated at higher rents than the tenants-at-will, apparently because more could be got out of him; he would cling to his ancestral field even at a dead loss, whereas the lease holder would throw up if he were left no profits. In bad seasons the mirasdar broke down under this unequal burden, or he took advances from the revenue farmer, and only got out of debt by giving up his independent holding, just as the Egyptians "sold every man his field" to Pharaoh because the famine prevailed over them. At present the term *mirasi* is not commonly used in Berar, and most of the cultivators seem even to have forgotten its meaning. In the western parganas of Berar the final extinction of mirasdars is dated by oral tradition from a period popularly known as *Mokham Singh ki gardi*. This Mokham was a rapacious scoundrel of a talukdar; who has left his mark on the land, for several villages have not yet recovered from his treatment of them in 1810-11.

During the ministry of Raja Chandu Lal (1820—1840) the land revenue of certain tracts was regularly put to auction at Hyderabad for the highest bid. It is related of that famous minister that he did not even respect these auction sales, as it was usual to do, but disposed of the same contracts simultaneously to several different buyers. Then came the opportunity of the pargana officers: he who secured them on his side kept the farm; or sometimes these officers solved the complication equitably by putting all purchasers on a kind of roster, whereby each got his turn at the collections. While this roster was known to be full, even Raja Chandu Lal could not persuade a fresh set of contractors to deal with him.

The least recent holdings which now exist are said to be of lands attached to towns, which were better protected and more able to keep their own than the open villages. Yet the cultivating communities in a large township have still preserved distinctions of family or tribe corresponding with internal divisions of the land, which indicate its previous history. These distinctions may date from the original settlement of the village, or from its latest revival, or from some period of usurpation or revolution which brought in foreigners. The leading families still represent *Dimats* and *Khels*, bodies which may be separate as branches of the same family stock, or as of different caste and race. They claim certain ancestral privileges and rights; they furnish the hereditary patel to their sub-division, and the land is occasionally still marked off in shares cultivated exclusively by the members of each khel. Some of these headmen have been known formerly to contract with the tax collectors for the revenue due from the land of their khel, and here they must have touched nearly the status of small zamindars or pattidars in Upper India. The period during which this province was governed solely by the Nizam, from the departure of the Marathas to the entry of the British, was an era of severe mal-administration.

The English Government has placed the tenure of land in Berar on a stable foundation. After some hesitation (for a settlement on the North-West Provinces model was first actually ordered) the Bombay system of survey and settlement according to fields was adopted. The whole country is surveyed, marked off into plots and assessed at rates which hold good for thirty years. Subject to certain restrictions, the occupant is absolute proprietor of his holdings; may sell, let, or mortgage it, or any part of it, cultivate it or leave it waste, so long as he pays his assessment, which is fixed for the term of the settlement (usually thirty years), and may then be revised only on general principles; that is, the assessment of an entire district or village may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements.

Thus in fifteen years the Berar cultivator passed from all the evils of rack-renting, personal insecurity, and uncertain ownership of land, to a safe property and a fixed assessment. Yet we should remember that this contrast between the two administrations, which cannot now fail to strike the generation which remembers the assignment of 1853, would not have much impressed the foregoing generation if the country had been transferred thirty years earlier. The Berar cultivator is lucky in that he came under British management at a time when our Government had sown its wild oats, and reaped the fruits thereof; when we had drained the slough of fiscal blunders and blind carelessness in which our

collectors had been floundering, and had placed them on the firm and fertile ground of method and moderation. It would be dangerous to assert that the agriculturist under the rigid, irresistible, unconscious mal-administration of the early English school was even so well off as under the conscious haphazard misrule of the Native Government, which was kept elastic by the possibility of evasion or revolt. This rigid irresistibility is probably the prime cause of our mismanaging (as we constantly do) the land revenue of a new province during the first years of our administration. Even in 1853, when the Nizam's talukdars had in North Berar made over to us a squeezed orange, we began by attempting to collect the extraordinary rates to which the land revenue demand had been run up by our predecessors, whence it may be guessed that the agriculturists did not at once discover the blessings of British rule.

On the other hand there are some reasons why cession to the British should have been more popular in Berar than it usually is found at first to be. Peaceful cultivating communities, living at a dead level of humble equality under strong tax collectors, got none of those compensations which indemnified the Rajput clansmen of Oudh for chronic anarchy and complete public insecurity. Rough independence, the ups and downs of stirring life, a skirmish over each revenue instalment, faction fights for land affording a good working title to the survivor—all these consolations were unknown to the Berar Kunbi, nor would they have been to his taste had they been within his power. He had as much land as he wanted without quarrelling with any one; all that he desired was secure possession of the fruits of his labour and a certain State demand. The classes which lost by the assignment of Berar to British administrators were those who had hitherto made their profit out of native administration—the talukdars, the farmers of any kind of revenue, and the hereditary pargana officials.

State of the province in 1867.

446. When the last census was taken, Sir R. Temple was Resident at Hyderabad. The state of the province at that time is thus described*:—

The management of these districts by the Nizam's officers had been worse than the contemporary administration of the adjoining Nagpur territory, which was during a long minority under British regency, and continued to be well governed until it lapsed. Consequently, a stream of emigrants had flowed toward the Nagpur country across the Wardha from Berar. "And thus" (writes Sir R. Temple in 1867,) "the condition of Berar when the province was assigned to British management, though weakly, and needing restorative measures, was not beyond the hope of speedy recovery. And fortunately the means of restoration were at hand; for the soil was famed far and wide among the peasantry for its fertility; and its repute, always high, was further enhanced by the fact of so much of it having remained fallow of late years—a circumstance which was supposed to ensure a rich return to those who reclaimed the waste and raised the first crops on virgin culture. The neighbouring districts were full of families who had emigrated thither from Berar, and who with the usual attachment of the people to their original patrimony, were anxious to return on any suitable opportunity. Thus hundreds of families and thousands of individuals immigrated back into Berar. Many villages in the Nagpur country lost many of their hands in this way, and were sometimes put to serious straits. Some apprehension was even caused to the Nagpur officials. But of course the natural course of things had its way, and Eastern Berar became replenished. This was only one mode out of several, which it would be tedious to detail, whereby the cultivation of Berar was restored and augmented.

But there shortly supervened the consequences of the American War, which indeed stimulated many parts of India, but which (if the metaphor is admissible) positively electrified Berar. Before this, cotton had been one out of many staples. It now became the prevailing, absorbing, predominating product. Much of other sorts of culture was displaced to make room for it. The people imported quantities of food-grain from the Nagpur country, in order that they might have the more land whereon to raise the remunerative cotton crop. The staple, too, is one that requires much manual toil in weeding, picking, ginning, packing and the like. Hence there arose a great and urgent demand for rural labour, which of course operated to raise the standard of wages. A great exportation of cotton to Bombay was soon established. The importation of foreign produce was far from proportionate; consequently much of the return for this cotton consisted of cash and bullion. This circumstance, making money cheap, tended to raise the prices of all things. Another effect was that the labouring and producing classes, especially the agriculturists, were rapidly enriched.

At the very same time, the construction of railway works throughout the whole length of the province was at its full swing, not only causing the employment of all labour, skilled and unskilled, that could be got on the spot, but also introducing a large foreign element, which settled temporarily at least in the province. Thus the value of labour, and the rates of prices generally, were still further enhanced. In other parts of India the operation of these or similar causes has been perceptible, but in many parts it has been partial only; in others its force may have been detracted from by other influences. But in Berar it was universal, extending from one end of the province to the other; and there was nothing whatever to counteract its force. It is this sort of universality which constitutes, perhaps, the peculiarity of the process in these districts.

This state of things has rendered the people generally prosperous, progressive and contented. Some classes do unfortunately suffer therefrom. This, though perhaps it may be mitigated, cannot altogether be helped. Those who suffer will naturally complain, but that the accession to provincial prosperity has been vast and rapid is unquestionable. The most sanguine anticipations of the growth of the province in importance have been more than realized, and there is everything in favour of its further increase."

Progress since 1867.

447. It remains to report the continued progress since 1867. This has in part been done in paras. 28 to 42. Further details are here added:—

* Berar Gazetteer, pp. 136,7.

The area occcupied by cultivators in 1867 was only 7580·5 square miles: in 1880-81 it was 11,346 square miles: in other words, it had increased by nearly fifty (49·7) per cent. The land revenue has increased from Rs. 4,443,799 to Rs. 6,323,619, or by 42·3 per cent. in the same period. Farm stock has also increased (see Table No. 159), although not in so large a proportion as the cultivated area. The number of cattle imported during the last four years is shown in Table No. 160. Sheep and goats have increased in number from 358,940 in 1874-5 to 391,248 in 1880-81: the number of carts has increased during the same period from 84,315 to 103,222. The area occupied per head of the agricultural population has increased from 3·70 acres in 1867 to 3·97 acres in 1880-81.

Table No. 159—*Showing the increase in farm stock since* 1869-70.

Year.	Cows and Bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Ploughs.
1869-70	1203325	295630	.....
1874- 5	1332812	.....	97941
1875- 6	1410135	.....	107402
1876- 7	1393971	.....	112097
1877- 8	1385874	.....	115190
1878- 9	1434008	294778	117106
1879-80	1455402	290666	144735*
1880- 1	1457950	298838	119316

* The figure for the Buldana district is probably wrong: it gives an increase of 27998 ploughs in this year and a decrease of 26813 in the year following.

Table No. 160—*Showing the imports and exports of cattle from* 1877-8 *to* 1880-81.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Excess of Import over Export.
1877- 8	9600	7246	2364
1878- 9	4196	951	3245
1879-80	2429	1236	1193
1880- 1	1106	532	574

448. The preceding figures certainly indicate the welfare of the classes who own or cultivate land. These are those returned (see p. 151 of the Census Tables) as land proprietors, farmers, farmers' sons, &c., and tenant cultivators: they number in all 433,573 (or 37 per cent. of the agricultural class) exclusive of those members of their families who are unemployed. The good wages enjoyed by the landless field labourers in ordinary years are evidenced by the fact that they are sufficient to attract outsiders into the province at harvest time. Of the material welfare of the province generally, the signs are apparent to all who know it. Industries are numerous, though petty: they meet the wants of the masses rather than the luxuries of a few. Weaving is the chief industry. The outturn of the looms of the province is not known. One weaver however can easily turn out two cloths in a week: so that the whole number of weavers returned in the Census schedules could more than provide one new cloth biennially to the whole population. But the supply is supplemented by the import of piece goods, the export being very slight. The total value of imports in 1879-80 was Rs. 5,122,470; and in 1880-1 was Rs. 6,617,308. These goods are imported for sale; so that the merchants who imported the goods evidently supposed that every family in Berar had, on the average, from ten to twelve rupees to spend every year on imported cloths in addition to the amount spent on cloths of home manufacture. The prices of cloths have decreased slightly with the introduction of Manchester goods. A man's dupatta, or long cloth worn over the shoulder, sells for Rs. 0-12; a woman's sari of ordinary quality costs Rs. 1-12.

Further indications of increased material welfare of Berar.

Piece goods.

Table No. 161—*Showing the weight (in maunds) of piece goods imported by rail.*

Year.	Piece-goods (maunds).		
	European.	Indian.	Total.
1869-70	48818	2131	50951
1870- 1	38778	813	39591
1871- 2	37542	1695	39237
1872- 3	32651	4220	36871
1873- 4	37231	10568	47799
1874- 5	47865	6247	54112
1875- 6	41526	10591	52117
1876- 7	44734	10768	55502
1877- 8	56723	11084	67807
1878- 9	47044	12410	60054
1879-80	32383	27728	60111
1880- 1	42937	25366	68303

Salt is another necessary of life, the supply of which is imported almost entirely by rail. The imports show a steady in-

Salt.

crease from 241,497 maunds in 1869-70 to 392,485 maunds in 1876-7. The imports since that year are shown in Table No. 162: the wholesale price has decreased from 18 to 20½ lbs. per anna. Each family in a year consumes about 53* lbs. of salt costing less than four annas.

Table No. 162—*Showing the weight and value of salt imported by rail from* 1877-8 *to* 1880-1.

Year.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	No. of maunds per rupee.
1877- 8	371189	1311567	3·5334
1878- 9	355734	1512590	4·2520
1879-80	328719	1315391	4·0010
1880- 1	342781	1370778	3·9990

Metal manufactures.

The most important necessary of life after food and clothing is the metal substitute for crockery. Cooking pots and pans are for the most part brought from Nasik: there are no mines in Berar, so that the raw material, for such small manufactures in iron, copper, &c., as do exist, has to come from outside. The figures for imports are liable, however, to fluctuation from the occasional import of heavy machinery for cotton presses. No such disturbing cause has affected the figures for the last two years, which stand thus (see Table No. 163). It should be mentioned, however, that the total weight of imports of metals and manufactures is lower in 1880-81 than in any preceding year. When to the average value of the imports are added the cost of carriage, the profit of the importer, and the cost in some instances of manufacture, it will be evident that the amount spent annually on imported metal ware is certainly not less than three rupees per family.

Table No. 163—*Showing the weight (maunds) and value (rupees) of metals and manufactures of metals imported.*

Description.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
Brass and Copper.....	10,483	518,435	6,830	331,190
Iron	52,035	416,826	49,196	393,536
Other Metals.....	1,539	13,612	1,013	25,339
Total.....	63,857	948,873	57,039	750,065

Luxuries: spirits and drugs.

Turning from the necessaries of life to its simpler luxuries, it will be found that the demand for them is sufficient to create in many instances a considerable import by rail. The imports of rice and silk are of this nature. Of tobacco the province produces enough for its own consumption and for export. Sugar 'is nowhere manufactured in the province, although gur is made in sufficient quantities for its wants.' The import of refined sugar in 1878-79 was 42,676 maunds, valued at Rs. 514,121; in 1879-80 the import was 55,532 maunds, valued at Rs. 833,070; in 1880-81 it was 50,886 maunds, valued at Rs. 763,992. The opium imported in 1880-81 was 354 maunds 3 seers: the usual retail price is eight annas per tola (two-fifths of an ounce); so that although many families do not use the drug, the average expenditure per family throughout the province on opium is one rupee per annum. The amount of the revenue from excise gives further proof of the general ability to expend money on luxuries. In Table No. 164 the fluctuations are shown: since 1875-76 the revenue thus obtained has gradually risen, and has now reached Rs. 1,288,029. When to this amount are added the cost of manufacture and sale,

Table No. 164—*Showing the revenue from excise for* 1870–71 *to* 1880-1.

Year.	Amount.
	Rs.
1870-71	1,366,589
1871-72	1,236,025
1872-73	1,194,844
1873-74	1,012,727
1874-75	962,386
1875-76	785,850
1876-77	843,744
1877-78	964,904
1878-79	1,100,052
1879-80	1,153,983
1880-81	1,288,029

* *I. e.*, about half an ounce per individual per diem.

and the profits made by the contractors and their sub-lessees, it is evident that each family must be able to expend a considerable sum, not less than Rs. 3 per annum on spirits and drugs. The poorer classes buy liquor of the lowest quality, which is sold at 1½ or 2 annas a bottle, and for distilling which probably not more than half a seer of moha is required.

Taxation.

The incidence of taxation may also be noticed. Tables Nos. 165 and 166 show the amount of the Government revenue thus derived in different years. The word taxation* is used in its strict sense. Land revenue is not included, being no more taxation, properly so called, than is the rent paid by a tenant to a private landlord. Details for the years 1870-71 to 1876-77 are not given as, in the figures available, the provincial rates, known as the School and Jaglia cesses, which are taxes paid by cultivators, are not separately shown. The Road Fund has also been excluded, as the greater part of it is merely one per cent. of the land revenue set aside for use on roads, while the insignificant tax paid on rent-free lands is not separately shown. This latter amount being very small, the omission is practically immaterial.

Table No. 165—*Showing the amount of taxation proper for three years named.*

Head of Taxation.	1853-54	1860-61	1869-70
Abkari	90,349	298,933	1,145,139
Salt Wells	19,281	32,628	6,500
Frontier and Transit Duties	195,357	.....	.....
Sayer or Town Duties	71,144	.....	.....
Stamps	.....	37,622	459,470
Customs (Salt)	.....	.....	277,795
Watchman's Cess	.....	.....	191,033
Education Cess	.....	.....	54,277
Local Funds	.....	148,901	401,866
Total	876,131	518,084	2,576,080

Table No. 166—*Showing the amount of taxation proper from* 1877-78 *to* 1880-81.

Head of Taxation.	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81
Excise on spirits and drugs	988,684	1,080,182	1,153,983	1,288,029*
Salt (duty on imported)	55,417	.....	.....	.....
Stamps and Registration	514,192	472,515	546,451	569,001
Provincial Rates	431,549	423,217	448,096	447,982†
Town Fund	204,923	207,538	206,411	167,467
Bazar Cess	103,175	101,933	99,045	87,311
Municipal Fund	74,245	96,431	82,298	74,332
Total	2,372,125	2,381,216	2,536,284	2,634,122

* Includes duty levied on opium.

† This sum, taken from the Administration Report for 1880-81, differs from the sum returned by Deputy Commissioners as given at p. 201 of the Census Tables.

Taxation has increased very slightly since the last census. The incidence per head of the population has indeed decreased from Rs. 1-2-6 to Rs. 0-15-9. Nearly one-half of the whole amount is now raised from consumers of spirits or drugs. Those who do not use spirits or drugs contribute only (*a*) if agriculturists, to the provincial rates and to part of the bazar cess and of the duty on stamps and registration; (*b*) if non-agriculturists, they pay the town and municipal† funds and part of the bazar cess and the duty on stamps and registration. In other words, agriculturists who do not drink or smoke pay six annas nine pies each per annum as provincial taxes, or Rs. 2-2-0 per family; while non-agriculturists, who are equally abstemious, pay ten annas ten pies each per annum, or Rs. 3-6-0 per family. In 1869 the incidence of this part of the taxation was heavier, being close on ten annas per head of the total population, agricultural and non-agricultural. If the bazar cess, which is of the nature of payment for accommodation rendered, be excluded, the comparison will be still more favourable to 1880.

Summing up therefore it may be said that the people of Berar are able (see para. 454) to draw from the province itself an ample food supply in jawari and wheat. They are able in addition to the clothing they themselves

* Cp. Stracheys' Finances and Public Works of India, pp. 13-20.

† A few agriculturists residing within municipal limits pay a small amount to this fund.

manufacture, to expend from ten to twelve rupees per family on imported piece-goods: they are able to spend a considerable sum on luxuries: they are called on to pay as provincial taxes only Rs. 2-2-0 per family of five per annum if agriculturists, and Rs. 3-6-0 per family if non-agriculturists.

Productive power of the soil.

449. The productive power of the land may be estimated with reference to the principal crops sown. These are cotton, millet, wheat, oil-seed and gram. In mentioning the productive power of the land under jawari, the question of the wage-rate will also be noticed.

Cotton.

The value of a maund of clean cotton in 1853-54* was Rs. 8-4-4 in East Berar, and Rs. 5-10-10 in West Berar: in 1859-60 the values had risen to Rs. 9-3-2 and Rs. 10-7-9. Ten years afterward the prices were Rs. 24-10-9 in East Berar and Rs. 31-10-3 in West Berar. With the rise in price the area under cotton naturally increased. It has still further increased since the last census was taken. In 1867-68 the area thus cultivated was 1,254,552 acres, in 1874-75 it had risen to 1,944,971 acres. Since that year the increase (see Table No. 167) has not been so

Table No. 167—*Showing the area (in acres) under Cotton, Jawari, Wheat and Gram from* 1874-75 *to* 1880-81.

COTTON.

Year.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Total.
1874-75	507090	527833	213092	273063	245016	178878	1944971
1875-76	527360	573181	230098	313665	245100	210530	2099934
1876-77	481629	541266	228046	281646	271050	221169	2024806
1877-78	509959	521993	233867	275028	286770	250656	2078273
1878-79	550442	553152	244421	292751	333107	234016	2207889
1879-80	487918	543166	233083	302543	296005	238558	2101273
1880-81	434903	342498	214516	267260	261386	235383	1755946
Average	499900	514727	228160	286565	276919	224170	2030442

JAWARI.

1874-75	539729	490971	210655	355813	387405	293126	2277699
1875-76	481941	442486	191614	342283	376559	300589	2135472
1876-77	480469	455895	190785	333234	483471	307824	2251678
1877-78	556806	526373	216421	383157	502478	359577	2604812
1878-79	527797	504231	210008	390710	467137	343569	2443452
1879-80	572601	523613	229046	415227	484080	383711	2608278
1880-81	575390	535453	207234	399644	496618	385691	2600030
Average.....	533533	497003	207968	374295	465392	339155	2417345

WHEAT.

1874-75	121701	56946	44976	137935	16989	110243	488790
1875-76	121249	69759	42163	132473	35051	101470	502165
1876-77	129877	54445	41096	146167	63941	101705	537831
1877-78	119932	54109	40371	134003	87759	138282	524456
1878-79	133738	65829	51588	155944	54029	151128	612256
1879-80	138896	101673	53791	143580	48771	175317	662028
1880-81	129388	134415	65389	183380	53044	179254	744870
Average	127826	78739	48368	147640	44226	136771	581771

GRAM.

1874-75	22548	25497	15797	44400	5863	60186	174291
1875-76	24294	24285	15978	36525	20161	84658	205901
1876-77	22461	28598	13613	44124	18926	87407	215129
1877-78	19743	24861	15528	38767	14013	49275	162187
1878-79	16269	24698	13422	32302	22544	49409	158644
1879-80	19246	29731	10814	37926	19588	56947	174252
1880-81	27225	79690	24761	62414	23730	41774	259594
Average.....	21684	33909	15702	42351	17832	61379	192857

* The figures hereafter quoted are taken from the Berar Gazetteer, pp. 87-89, 263-72, and from the Administration and Trade Reports for the years mentioned.

rapid. The decrease in 1880-81 was however exceptional, being due to the lateness of the monsoon. The average produce per acre is reported to vary greatly from year to year. An estimate of the value of the crop can be formed by noticing the amount exported. This is about four-fifths of the entire crop, although the proportion varies: the remainder is reserved for home manufacture. Setting the cost of carriage, pressing, &c., against the value of the remainder, it is clear that an average cotton crop in Berar, although it occupies scarcely one-third of the whole cultivated area, is fully worth three times the land revenue demand of the province.

Table No. 168—*Showing the weight and value of raw cotton exported.*

Year.	Weight (Maunds).	Value (Rupees).
1877-78	1,699,739	23,549,460
1878-79	1,146,681	19,481,784
1879-80	1,004,398	20,078,099
1880-81	1,020,059	16,313,329
Average ...	1,217,719	19,855,668

Jawari crop: and Wage-rate.

450. Of more importance than cotton to the labouring classes is the jawari (or great millet) crop. Jawari is the ordinary food of the native peasantry: and on the rate of wages obtainable, and the price of jawari, their welfare depends.

Table No. 169—*Showing the price of Jawari and the wages of labour.*

Year.	Price of Jawari per maund.	Wages of labour.		Equivalent in lbs. of Jawari of	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Col. 3.	Col. 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1853-54	0 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859-60	0 13 6	0 7 3	0 2 6	44·190	15·238
1864-65	2 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1865-66	2 11 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866-67	1 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
1867-68	1 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1868-69	2 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869-70	2 0 0	0 14 6	0 5 0	37·286	12·857
1870-71	1 7 7	0 13 1	0 4 4	45·650	15·119
1871-72	2 11 11	0 12 3	0 4 9	22·953	8·900
1872-73	1 10 3	0 12 9	0 3 9	39·967	11·755
1873-74	1 3 10	0 11 9	0 3 8	48·749	15·213
1874-75	0 14 0	0 10 6	0 3 6	61·714	20·571
1875-76	0 13 10	0 10 6	0 3 3	62·457	19·332
1876-77	1 14 6	0 10 4	0 3 4	27·878	8·993
1877-78	2 8 0	0 12 6	0 3 0	24·686	6·171
1878-79	2 10 8	0 11 0	0 3 6	21·214	6·750
1879-80	2 6 8	0 12 3	0 3 6	20·353	7·529
1880-81	1 1 1	0 12 0	0 3 0	57·800	14·450

In an ordinary year there is some field-work to be done in nearly every month. In April and May women are engaged in pulling up stalks of cotton, &c., which have been left in the ground, and men are employed to hoe the field with the heavy hoe (or wakhar). The field is then fit to receive the seed, and requires, from the time the rain falls, to be kept clear of weeds. A cotton field is usually thoroughly weeded twice, and a jawari field three times. The weeders are women and children: their pay is about 1½ annas a day. Cotton is sown at the end of June, and jawari a fortnight later. The usual rate of wages to men thus employed is three or four annas a day. The spring crops, wheat, linseed, &c., are sown about Michaelmas: the sowing in this case is a more difficult operation, and labourers generally receive six or seven annas per diem. When the crops begin to ripen, watchers are employed to scare away the birds: boys earn a living thus during the day-time in fields near the village: in fields at a distance, or for night-watching, men are employed. From the month of November harvest operations commence, and field-work is plentiful until March. Cotton is picked by women and children, who are paid in kind: generally there are three pickings to a field; occasionally there are as many as six. In harvesting jawari men are employed to tie together the heads of the plants and to cut their stalks, which are then left to ripen for three or four days: women are then sent in to cut off the heads; and men are again employed to bind and stack the karbi. Wages are paid in kind: the amount varies, more grain being given when it is cheap than when it is dear: the average money value of the wage is

three annas per man, and two annas per woman. The wages for harvesting the spring crops are paid in the same way. From June therefore to February are the busy months in the agricultural year: throughout these nine months field workers 'find employment in helping husbandmen to weed, watch, reap and harvest their crops.' The ordinary wages of unskilled labour can during these months be earned without difficulty. In the remaining three months of the year, from the beginning of March to the end of May, labour in the fields is scarcer, and is supplemented by grass-cutting, firewood gathering and odd jobs of daily labour. Marriage ceremonies are frequent during this season, so that the period of greatest liberality thus coincides with the time when work is scarcest. In this manner an unskilled labourer can throughout the year generally count upon an income of three annas a day if a man, or two annas if a woman: a family of five, with three working members, would certainly earn on the average six annas a day. The wage-rate for recent years is shown in Table No. 169. It remains to enquire whether this money-wage will always purchase sufficient food for sustenance. The conclusion drawn by the Indian Famine Commisison "from a careful examination of the evidence of authorities in all parts of India is that on an average a ration of about 1½ lbs. per diem of the meal or flour of the coarser grain of the country suffices for an ordinary adult working male. A female requires a little less than a male, a child about twelve years of age about half the allowance for an adult male, and a non-working child below six or seven abut half as much as a working child." In a family of five, three (see para. No. 343) work for their living, so that, allowing half wages only to two of the three workers, the full earnings of an ordinary family will, at any time during the past ten years, have been sufficient to purchase 12·34 lbs. of jawari or more, whereas the food actually necessary for their support would not have exceeded half this amount. Prices may possibly, although it is not likely; rise higher than in 1877-8. "Never perhaps within the memory of the present generation have prices of food-grains been higher than in 1877-8. Berar has suffered—as for instance in 1871—from severe local failure of crops; but the effect of this was as nothing compared with the demand, made effectual by railways, for grain in the south and west of India." It is improbable therefore, so far as prices merely are concerned, that the province can be more severely tried than in 1877. But on the other hand local scarcity may create distress by curtailing the demand for labour and the ordinary distribution of wages. A scanty rainfall not only diminishes the area under cultivation, but also diminishes the demand for labour in the area which is cultivated. Less weeding is required, for there are fewer weeds in a dry year: fewer labourers are needed at harvest time, as the crops are scantier: the cultivators themselves and their families undertake the largest possible proportion of work in order to save the increased expense of labour which higher prices and scantier crops entail.

The area under jawari rose from 1,812,693 acres in 1869-70 to 2,277,699 acres in 1874-5, and since that year the area has still further increased (see Table No. 167). The out-turn per acre in 1878-9 is given as only 196 lbs., in the remaining years it varied from 305 to 367 lbs., the mean figure for the seven years is 317 lbs. This estimate is too low, as the crops on good land sometimes yield three or four times this out-turn. At para. 13 of the Trade Report for 1879-80, a year in which the jawari crop was below par, the Commissioner, after discussing the rates of out-turn given, estimates the average produce per acre at 420 lbs. For the adjoining district of Khandesh the figure given is 480 lbs.* In 1881 minute instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Berar, for conducting the experiments intended to ascertain the out-turn per acre of various crops. The results are given in

* See Khandesh Gazetteer, p. 148.

Table No. 170. Great accuracy was observed in the experiments: but allowance

Table No. 170—*Showing the out-turn of certain crops per acre as determined by experiments made in* 1881-2.

Taluk.	Rain Crops (Kharif).				Spring Crops (Rabi).		Remarks.
	Cotton.	Jawari.	Oil-seeds.		Wheat.	Gram.	
			Gingelly.	Linseed.			
Amraoti	230	300	226	.....	226	247	
Chandur	179	673	146	.....	646	329	
Morsi	323	453	288	.....	405	269	
Murtazapur*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* The returns for Murtazapur are stated to be untrustworthy.
Akola	227	303	268	313	509	195	
Akot	224	359	74	292	351	379	
Balapur	245	718	284	337	457	344	
Jalgaon	245	965	82	216	.....	.....	
Khamgaon	284	525	85	304	231	360	
Ellichpur	237	1148	154	282	494	381	
Daryapur	272	553	280	350	508	424	
Melghat	154	154	247	165	82	103	
Chikhli	198	360	99	40	179	132	
Malkapur	244	667	263	266	308	350	
Mehkar	189	269	165	189	235	411	
Yeotmal	.....	479	66	167	216	282	
Darwha	208	638	257	257	592	411	
Kelapur	.....	372	284	360	469	401	
Wun	39	282	84	152	595	309	
Basim	82	144	.....	134	411	666	
Mangrul	84	420	.....	.....	403	368	
Pusad	60	442	.....	165	493	391	
Mean for 1881-2	197†	484†	186	235	390	338	† The year was above the average for cotton, although not for jawari.
Mean average for seven years, 1874-1880	67	317	250		260	217	
Average rate adopted	.....	420	210		280	280	

must be made for the fact that for some crops the year was a good, *i.e.*, above an average, year. The average out-turn of jawari in 1881-2 was 484 lbs. per acre. If the ordinary out-turn be taken at 420 lbs. per acre, this, which is certainly a moderate estimate, will give 450,000 tons as an average jawari crop.

Wheat crop.

451. The cultivation of wheat has increased of late years. The area under this cereal in 1869-70 was 478,438 acres; in 1874-5 it was 488,790 acres; in 1880-1 it was 744,870 acres (see Table No. 167). The average out-turn per acre is not less than 280 lbs; so that an average wheat crop is 72,500 tons. Wheat-flour is used by the wealthier classes in preference to jawari: many immigrants, especially those from the North-West Provinces, use wheat-flour. Except during the three years 1874-5 to 1876-7, and again in 1880-1, the imports of wheat have, from the year 1869-70 onwards, regularly exceeded the exports. The ability to make a large export (10,824 tons) in 1880-1 was consequent on a bumper crop, estimated at about 150,000 tons. The imports of rice also always exceed the exports. Rice is however comparatively an insignificant crop. But with 'other grains,' the chief of which is millet, the exports have regularly, except during the three years 1871-2 to 1873-4, exceeded the imports. The inference is that the province produces generally less rice and wheat, but more millet, than it needs for its own consumption.

Gram.

452. The area under gram fell from 212,393 acres in 1869-70 to 174,291 acres in 1874-5, and has (see Table No. 167) fluctuated greatly since then. The average area cultivated during the past seven years has been 192,857 acres. The average out-turn per acre during the first three years is given as 212 lbs., during the fourth year, 1877-8,

a very bad season both for wheat and gram, it is returned as only 75 lbs., while of the last three years the average is 270 lbs. The carefully conducted experiments of 1881-2 give 338 lbs. per acre as the average out-turn. Taking 280 lbs. as the ordinary out-turn of an acre sown with gram, an average crop will slightly exceed 24,000 tons.

453. The oil-seeds for which statistics are separately given in the Administration reports are gingelly, linseed, kardi and castor. The area under these crops has increased (see Table No. 171), although the variations from year to year are considerable. An average crop slighty exceeds 36,000 tons. From the year 1873-74 onward the export trade in oil-seeds has exceeded the import. The weight exported in that year was 80,313 maunds: by 1876-7 it had risen to 423,282 maunds: during the next three years the exports fell, probably by reason of the great increase in the exports of grain: but in 1880-81 the exports of oil-seeds rose again to linseed 404,384 maunds, value Rs. 1,416,177; gingelly 53,680 maunds, value Rs. 214,512; other oil-seeds, 4,592 maunds, value Rs. 15,450; total, 462,656 maunds (16,996 tons), value Rs. 1,646,139. Linseed is a very paying crop, and the demand causing the export is said to be still on the increase.

Oil-seeds.

Table No. 171—*Showing the area under Oil-seeds.*

Year.	Area (in acres) under				
	Gingelly.	Linseed.	Kardi.	Castor.	Total.
1869-70	134567	61394	57192	2605	255758
1874-75	155224	94274	41279	13721	304498
1875-76	161811	178731	48556	5626	394724
1876-77	132987	303862	61010	11253	509112
1877-78	155382	216692	58195	10494	440963
1878-79	188040	166031	50399	12408	417878
1879-80	120581	158537	62081	9757	350956
1880-81	99347	296851	60900	8279	465377

454. Other crops are mentioned at para. 437, but are less important. Jawari and wheat are the two great food crops of the province; cotton and linseed are the most important crops exported. An average jawari crop is 450,000 tons; an average wheat crop is 72,500 tons; the annual food supply therefore from these two crops alone averages 522,500 tons. Of other edible grains (gram, lac, bajri, masur, tur, rice, urad, &c.) the total yield rather exceeds that of the wheat crop, so that the total annual out-turn of edible grains may be taken as not less than 600,000 tons. The requirements of the province may be calculated by the aid of the census figures: thus—

Estimate of the annual food supply and the annual requirements of the province.

899,125 adult males.....at 1½ lbs.	per diem	= 1,348,688 lbs.	per diem.
822,790 ,, females...at 1¼ lbs.	,,	= 1,028,488 lbs.	,,
556,210 children from five to twelve years of age, at ¾ lbs.	,,	= 417,158 lbs.	,,
394,548 children under five years of age .....at ⅜ lbs.	,,	= 147,956 lbs.	,,
Total—2,672,673 persons consuming	,,	2,942,290 lbs.	,,

This gives an annual requirement of 479,764, or approximately 480,000 tons. If to this be added ten per cent. of the out-turn as the amount required to meet demands on account of seed grain, wastage, &c., the average annual surplus will be 60,000 tons available for export, for reserve, or for consumption in excess of requirements.

Conclusion.

455. The provincial forms for British-born subjects need no notice. They refer only to such British subjects as were born in Great Britain and Ireland, and are published for the information of the Registrar, London.

Summing up, the more important points mentioned in the preceding pages are the following. The Census in Berar was taken without difficulty,

chiefly; but not entirely, by unpaid agency; the people generally were apathetic; and the results given by the census schedules are as nearly accurate as the present state of education in the province will allow. Those results show that since 1867 there has been an increase of twenty per cent. in the population. This increase is partly the result of the natural growth of the population, and is partly due to immigration. Of the immigrants some were driven into the province by the famine of 1876-78, some have been attracted by the agricultural advantages of the province, coming into it on the east, south and west, and a few have been attracted by trade or industry. The general prosperity of Berar is attested by the large proportion which married and widowed persons form of the total population: being well-to-do the people can marry early, and the proportion of unmarried persons is therefore small. The age statistics show that there are more girls than boys under the age of one, two, three, four and five years: presumably the number of female births exceeds the number of male births: and judging by the returns of infants under one year of age, the same may presumably be said of the Central Provinces, of Burmah, of Coorg, of six divisions (Allahabad, Benares, Kumaon, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Rae Bareli) in the North-West Provinces, and of one district (Bannu) in the Panjab.* The chief castes in Berar are the Kunbis, Malis and Mahars: the chief occupations are agriculture, and various forms of working or dealing in cotton. Leprosy has greatly increased since 1867; and blindness, although it has not increased, is still very prevalent. These two afflictions similarly affect the neigbouring districts of Bombay and the Central Provinces. The town population has remained nearly stationary: the towns of Khamgaon and Shegaon have however increased greatly in numbers. The cotton crop of the province ordinarily pays the land revenue demand three times over; of the food grains, four-fifths of an ordinary crop are sufficient to meet the requirements of the province. Although Berar has suffered occasionally from local scarcity, it has for half a century at least been free from actual famine.

---

* The returns from other provinces have not been received as yet.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. I.

General Statement of Area and Population.

TALUK.	Total Area in Square Miles.	Number of Houses.			Occupied.			Unoccupied.			Population. Of both Sexes.			Males.			Females.			Number per Square Mile of.					Number of Persons per occupied house.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Towns & Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Persons.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Houses.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	2	3a	3b	3c	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	6a	6b	6c	7a	7b	7c	8a	8b	8c	9	10a	10b	10c	11	12a	12b	12c
Amraoti District.																											
Amraoti	672	3	245	248	7423	21,936	29,359	1495	1146	2641	36,462	126,994	163,456	19,411	65,922	85,333	17,051	61,072	78,123	243·23	·004	·36	·37	47·63	4·91	5·79	5·5[illegible]
Chandur	855	2	296	298	2092	28,453	30,545	153	1829	1984	11,628	159,983	171,611	6025	82,788	88,813	5603	77,195	82,798	200·71	·002	·35	·35	38·04	5·56	5·62	5·62
Morsi	622	4	208	212	4738	17,918	22,656	169	572	741	27,344	102,344	129,688	13,952	52,611	66,563	13,392	49,733	63,125	208·50	·006	·33	·34	37·61	5·77	5·71	5·72
Murtazapur	610	1	256	257	2150	17,480	19,630	317	862	1179	10,923	99,650	110,573	5631	51,711	57,342	5292	47,939	53,231	181·26	·002	·42	·42	34·11	5·08	5·70	5·62
Total	*2759*	*10*	*1005*	*1015*	*16,403*	*85,787*	*102,190*	*2136*	*4409*	*6545*	*86,757*	*488,971*	*575,328*	*45,019*	*253,032*	*298,051*	*41,338*	*235,939*	*277,277*	*208·52*	*·004*	*·30*	*·37*	*39·41*	*5·20*	*5·79*	*5·63*
Akola District.																											
Akola	739	2	283	285	4415	19,217	23,632	997	1356	2353	21,991	117,430	139,421	11,531	61,029	72,560	10,460	56,401	66,861	188·66	·003	·38	·39	35·16	4·98	6·11	5·9[illegible]
Akot	518	2	219	221	4198	19,234	23,432	364	1506	1870	23,437	120,816	144,253	12,001	62,754	74,755	11,436	58,062	69,498	278·48	·004	·42	·43	48·84	5·58	6·28	6·16
Balapur	570	3	165	168	4284	13,249	17,533	765	1427	2193	24,559	82,641	107,200	12,777	42,962	55,739	11,782	39,679	51,461	188·07	·005	·29	·29	34·63	5·73	6·23	6·11
Jalgaon	392	3	162	165	4225	15,203	19,428	396	1068	1464	20,780	84,959	105,739	10,503	43,931	54,434	10,277	41,028	51,305	269·74	·008	·41	·42	53·29	4·92	5·59	5·44
Khamgaon	441	2	129	131	4773	12,709	17,482	887	890	1777	23,469	72,710	96,179	12,471	38,087	50,558	10,998	34,623	45,621	218·09	·005	·29	·30	43·67	4·92	5·72	5·50
Total	*2660*	*12*	*958*	*970*	*21,895*	*79,612*	*101,507*	*3409*	*6247*	*9656*	*114,236*	*478,556*	*592,792*	*59,283*	*248,763*	*308,046*	*54,953*	*229,793*	*284,746*	*222·85*	*·005*	*·36*	*·36*	*41·79*	*5·32*	*6·01*	*5·84*
Ellichpur District.																											
Ellichpur	469	5	208	213	11,936	15,133	27,069	1434	783	2217	54,182	93,859	148,041	27,857	48,657	76,514	26,325	45,202	71,527	315·65	·011	·44	·45	62·44	4·53	6·20	5·47
Darjapur	505	1	206	207	2114	20,997	23,111	513	829	1342	9842	113,267	123,109	5060	58,799	63,859	4782	54,468	59,250	243·78	·002	·41	·41	48·42	4·65	5·39	5·33
Melghat	1649	...	313	313	...	7911	7911	...	386	386	...	42,655	42,655	...	22,217	22,217	...	20,438	20,438	25·86	...	·19	·19	5·03	...	5·39	5·39
Total	*2623*	*6*	*727*	*733*	*14,050*	*44,041*	*58,091*	*1947*	*1998*	*3945*	*64,024*	*249,781*	*313,805*	*32,917*	*129,673*	*162,590*	*31,107*	*120,108*	*151,215*	*119·63*	*·002*	*·28*	*·28*	*23·65*	*4·55*	*5·67*	*5·40*
Buldana District.																											
Chikhli	1009	1	272	273	1339	20,717	22,056	330	1174	1504	7025	132,986	140,011	3467	68,128	71,595	3558	64,858	68,416	138·76	·001	·27	·27	23·34	5·24	6·42	6·35
Malkapur	790	2	297	299	2882	29,029	31,911	550	2459	3009	14,895	153,613	168,508	7596	78,882	86,478	7299	74,731	82,030	213·30	·003	·38	·38	44·20	5·17	5·29	5·28
Mehkar	1005	...	315	315	...	20,275	20,275	...	895	895	...	131,244	131,244	...	67,170	67,170	...	64,074	64,074	130·59	...	·31	·31	21·06	...	6·47	6·47
Total	*2804*	*3*	*884*	*887*	*4221*	*70,021*	*74,242*	*880*	*4528*	*5408*	*21,920*	*417,843*	*439,763*	*11,063*	*214,180*	*225,243*	*10,857*	*203,663*	*214,520*	*156·83*	*·001*	*·32*	*·32*	*28·40*	*5·19*	*5·97*	*5·93*
Wun District.																											
Yeotmal	909	...	276	276	...	19,690	19,690	...	1265	1265	...	107,846	107,846	..	55,877	55,877	...	51,969	51,969	118·64	...	·30	·30	23·05	...	5·48	5·48
Darwha	1062	...	323	323	...	23,808	23,808	...	1571	1571	...	132,788	132,788	..	68,468	68,468	..	64,320	64,320	125·03	...	·30	·30	23·89	...	5·58	5·58
Kelapur	1079	...	275	275	...	14,737	14,737	...	936	936	...	78,814	78,81[illegible]	...	40,194	40,194	...	38,620	38,620	73·04	...	·25	·25	14·52	...	5·35	5·35
Wun	857	..	265	265	...	13,350	13,350	...	679	679	...	72,651	72	...	36,952	36,952	...	35,702	35,702	84·77	...	·31	·31	16·37	...	5·44	5·44
Total	*3907*	...	*1139*	*1139*	...	*71,585*	*71,585*	...	*4451*	*4451*	...	*392,102*	[illegible]	...	*201,491*	*201,491*	...	*190,611*	*190,611*	*100·35*	..	*·29*	*·29*	*19·46*	...	*5·48*	*5·48*
Basim District.																											
Basim	1051	1	321	322	2027	23,016	25,043	348	856	1204	11,576	146,[illegible]		6015	75,550	81,565	5561	70,564	76,125	150·03	·001	·31	·31	24·97	5·71	6·35	6·39
Mangrul	634	...	208	208	...	13,268	13,268	...	836	836	..	[illegible]42		...	39,426	39,426	...	36,716	36,716	120·09	...	·33	·33	22·24	...	5·74	5·74
Pusad	1273	2	309	311	1857	18,244	20,101	161	1150	1311	11,006	[illegible],051		5670	58,410	64,080	5336	55,035	60,971	98·23	·002	·24	·24	16·85	5·93	6·25	6·22
Total	*2958*	*3*	*838*	*841*	*3884*	*54,528*	*58,412*	*509*	*2842*	*3351*	*22,58[illegible]*		*58,883*	*11,685*	*173,386*	*185,071*	*10,897*	*162,915*	*173,812*	*121·32*	*·001*	*·28*	*·28*	*20·88*	*5·81*	*6·17*	*6·14*
Grand Total	17,711	34	5551	5585	60,453	405,574	466,027	8881	24,475	33,356	309,115	[illegible]	5,672,673	159,967	1,220,5[illegible]	1,380,492	149,152	1,143,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]1	150·90	·002	31	·32	28·20	5·11	5·83	5·74

NOTE.—Railway passengers (included above).

District.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. II.

Statement showing the variations in the Population.

TALUK.	Total Population of both Sexes.				Males.				Females.				Percentage of variation Increase (+) or Decrease(—)		
	1867	1881	Increase.	Decrease.	1867	1881	Increase.	Decrease.	1867	1881	Increase.	Decrease.	Of both Sexes.	Of Males.	Of Females.
1	2	3	4	4b	5	6	7a	7b	8	9	10a	10b	11a	11b	11c
Amraoti District.															
Amraoti	139,646	163,456	23,810	...	73,623	85,333	11,710	...	66,023	78,123	12,100	...	17·05	15·91	18·33
Chandur	127,642	171,611	43,969	...	66,828	88,813	21,985	...	60,814	82,798	21,984	...	34·45	32·90	36·15
Morsi	129,385	129,688	303	...	66,431	66,563	132	...	62,954	63,125	171	...	·23	·19	·27
Murtazapur	104,658	110,573	5915	...	54,393	57,342	2949	...	50,265	53,231	2966	...	5·65	5·42	5·90
Total	*501,331*	*575,328*	*73,997*	...	*261,275*	*298,051*	*36,776*	...	*240,056*	*277,277*	*37,221*	...	*14·76*	*14·08*	*15·51*
Akola District.															
Akola	109,658	139,421	29,763	...	56,666	72,560	15,894	...	52,992	66,861	13,869	...	27·14	28·05	26·17
Akot	122,654	144,253	21,599	...	62,979	74,755	11,776	...	59,675	69,498	9823	...	17·61	18·70	16·46
Balapur	88,509	107,200	18,691	...	45,355	55,739	10,384	...	43,154	51,461	8307	...	21·12	22·89	19·25
Jaigaon	89,110	105,739	22,629	...	42,641	54,434	11,793	...	40,469	51,305	10,836	...	27·23	27·66	26·78
Pabalgaon	76,726	96,179	19,45[illegible]	...	40,741	50,558	9817	...	35,985	45,621	9636	...	25·35	24·1	26·78
Total	*480,657*		*[illegible]135*	...	*248,382*	*308,046*	*50,664*	...	*232,275*	*284,746*	*52,471*	...	*23·33*	*24·02*	*22·59*
Ellichpur District.															
Ellichpur		148,041	12,488	...	69,417	76,514	7097	...	66,136	71,527	5391	...	9·21	10·22	8·15
Daryapur	[illegible]	123,109	20,306	...	53,114	63,859	10,745	...	49,089	59,253	9501	...	19·75	20·23	19·24
Melghat	40,666	42,655	1989	...	21,101	22,217	1116	...	19,565	20,438	873	...	4·89	5·29	4·46
Total	*279,022*	*313,805*	*34,783*	...	*143,632*	*162,590*	*18,958*	...	*135,390*	*151,215*	*15,825*	...	*12·47*	*13·19*	*11·69*
Buldana District.															
Chikhli	115,811	140,011	24,200	...	59,888	71,595	11,707	...	55,923	68,416	12,493	...	20·90	19·55	22·34
Malkapur	145,015	168,508	23,493	...	75,270	86,478	11,208	...	69,745	82,030	12,285	...	16·20	14·89	17·61
Mehkar	105,483	131,244	25,761	...	54,431	67,170	12,739	...	51,052	64,074	13,022	...	24·42	23·40	25·51
Total	*366,309*	*439,763*	*73,454*	...	*189,589*	*225,243*	*35,654*	...	*176,720*	*214,520*	*37,800*	...	*20·05*	*18·81*	*21·39*
Wun District.															
Yeotmal	88,550	107,846	19,296	...	45,619	55,877	10,258	...	42,931	51,969	9038	...	21·79	22·49	21·05
Darwha	95,699	132,788	37,089	...	49,402	68,468	19,066	...	46,297	64,320	18,023	...	38·76	38·59	38·93
Kelapur	72,341	78,814	6,473	...	37,462	40,194	2732	...	34,879	38,620	3741	...	8·95	7·29	10·73
Wun	67,099	72,654	5555	...	33,307	36,952	3645	...	33,792	35,702	1910	...	8·28	10·94	5·65
Total	*323,689*	*392,102*	*68,413*	...	*165,790*	*201,491*	*35,701*	...	*157,899*	*190,611*	*32,712*	...	*21·14*	*21·53*	*20·72*
Basim District.															
Basim	121,129	157,690	36,561	...	62,457	81,565	19,108	...	58,672	76,125	17,453	...	30·18	30·59	29·74
Mangrul	64,249	76,142	11,893	...	33,552	39,426	5874	...	30,697	36,716	6019	...	18·51	17·51	19·61
Pusad	91,268	125,051	33,783	...	47,505	64,080	16,575	...	43,763	60,971	17,208	...	37·01	34·89	39·32
Total	*276,646*	*358,883*	*82,237*	...	*143,514*	*185,071*	*41,557*	...	*133,132*	*173,812*	*40,080*	...	*29·73*	*28·96*	*30·56*
Grand Total	2,227,654	2,672,673	445,019	...	1,152,182	1,380,492	228,310	...	1,075,472	1,292,181	216,709	...	19·98	19 82	20·15

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III.

Statement of the distribution of the Population according to Religion.

TALUK.	Hindus.			Sikhs.			Muhammadans.			Christians.			Buddhists.			Jains.			Jews.			Parsis.			Aborigines.		
	Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes	Males.	Females	Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes	Males	Females.	Both Sexes	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amraoti District.																											
Amraoti	144.454	75,295	69,159	41	26	15	16 824	8811	8013	356	199	157	...	...	...	1677	940	737	...	...	...	77	48	29	27	14	13
Chandur	162.487	84,048	78,439	37	21	16	7482	3883	3599	2	1	1	...	...	...	1600	857	743	...	...	...	3	3	...	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	121,262	62,243	59,019	25	17	8	7180	3821	3659	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	482	439	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....	....
Murtazapur	99.264	51,458	47,806	16	10	6	9532	4843	4489	8	6	2	1	1	...	1929	1007	922	...	...	...	23	17	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	*527,467*	*273,044*	*254,423*	*119*	*74*	*45*	*41,118*	*21,358*	*19,760*	*366*	*206*	*160*	*1*	*1*	...	*6127*	*3286*	*2841*	...	...	...	*103*	*68*	*35*	*27*	*14*	*13*
Akola District.																											
Akola	127,078	66,169	60,909	19	14	5	11,140	5722	5418	226	139	87	...	...	...	904	483	421	...	...	...	43	28	15	11	5	6
Akot	130,623	67,785	62,887	13	11	2	12.896	6636	6260	17	12	5	...	...	...	654	332	322	...	...	...	7	6	1	44	23	21
Balapur	94.538	49.163	45,375	11	7	4	11,364	5846	5518	8	6	2	...	...	...	1277	716	561	...	...	...	2	1	1	.....	.....	... .
Jalgaon	98.071	50,444	47,627	40	23	17	7521	3901	3620	...	...	..	...	...	...	100	62	38	...	...	...	7	4	3	.....	.....	.... .
Khamgaon	88,759	46,607	42,152	10	5	5	6416	3384	3032	137	83	54	...	...	...	801	444	357	3	2	1	49	31	18	4	2	2
Total	*539,068*	*280,118*	*258,950*	*93*	*60*	*33*	*49,337*	*25,489*	*23,843*	*388*	*240*	*148*	...	...	...	*3736*	*2037*	*1609*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*108*	*70*	*38*	*59*	*30*	*29*
Ellichpur District.																											
Ellichpur	127.751	66,169	61,582	9	6	3	19.304	9809	9495	192	104	88	...	...	...	785	426	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	113,131	58,617	54,514	16	14	2	9473	4956	4517	..	...	...	...	...	...	488	271	217	...	...	...	1	1	...	... ..	.....	.....
Melghat	41,118	21,296	19,822	2	2	...	1532	908	614	5	5	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	*282,000*	*146,082*	*135,918*	*27*	*22*	*5*	*30,209*	*15,673*	*14,626*	*197*	*109*	*88*	...	...	...	*1280*	*702*	*578*	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																											
Chikhli	128,182	65,483	62,699	59	32	27	10 697	5306	4991	139	80	59	...	...	...	1325	686	639	...	...	...	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	154.036	79,018	75,018	19	12	7	15.316	6823	6493	9	8	1	...	...	...	1119	614	505	...	...	...	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Mekhar	123,467	63,162	60,305	72	31	41	6442	3283	3159	2	2	...	...	...	...	1254	689	565	...	...	...	7	3	4	.....	.....	... ..
Total	*405,685*	*207,663*	*198,022*	*150*	*75*	*75*	*30,055*	*15,412*	*14,643*	*150*	*90*	*60*	...	...	...	*3698*	*1989*	*1709*	...	...	...	*25*	*14*	*11*	.....	.....	.... .
Wun District.																											
Yeotmal	102,304	52,879	49,425	9	6	3	4749	2572	2177	124	68	56	...	...	...	657	350	307	...	...	...	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	124.084	63,816	60,268	19	12	7	7804	4136	3668	1	1	...	...	...	...	880	503	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	53,181	27,299	25,882	56	29	27	2402	1232	1170	1	1	...	...	...	...	168	84	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,006	11,549	11,457
Wun	56,218	28,717	27,501	1	1	...	2076	1034	1042	1	1	...	...	...	...	112	60	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,246	7139	7107
Total	*335,787*	*172,711*	*163,076*	*85*	*48*	*37*	*17,031*	*8974*	*8057*	*127*	*71*	*56*	...	...	...	*1817*	*997*	*820*	...	...	...	*3*	*2*	*1*	*37,252*	*18,688*	*18,564*
Basim District.																											
Basim	147.857	76,397	71,460	18	10	8	7891	4152	3739	93	46	47	...	...	...	1830	959	871	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	71.276	36,937	34,339	23	11	12	4156	2123	2033	2	2	...	...	...	...	685	353	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.. ..
Pusad	116,514	59,589	56,925	10	5	5	7668	4049	3619	12	8	4	...	...	...	847	429	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	*335,647*	*172,923*	*162,724*	*51*	*26*	*25*	*19,715*	*10,324*	*9391*	*107*	*56*	*51*	...	...	...	*3362*	*1741*	*1621*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	2,425,654	1,252,541	1,173,113	535	305	230	187,350	97,230	90,325	1435	772	663	1	1	...	20,630	10,752	9,878	3	2	1	242	157	85	37,308	18,732	18,606

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III.

Appendix A. Muhammadan Sects.

TALUK.	Sunni.			Shiah.			Wahabi.			Others.			Total.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.															
Amraoti	16,581	8699	7882	199	89	110	3	3	...	41	20	21	16,824	8811	8013
Chandur	7450	3866	3584	29	15	14	...	...	...	3	2	1	7482	3883	3599
Morsi	7404	3779	3625	65	36	29	9	4	5	2	2	...	7480	3821	3659
Murtazapur	9259	4798	4461	73	45	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	9332	4843	4489
Total	*40,694*	*21,142*	*19,552*	*366*	*185*	*181*	*12*	*7*	*5*	*46*	*24*	*22*	*41,118*	*21,358*	*19,760*
Akola District.															
Akola	11,079	5679	5400	58	40	18	3	3	...	...	...	...	11,140	5722	5418
Akot	12,823	6595	6228	70	40	30	1	1	...	2	...	2	12,896	6636	6260
Basim	11,227	5769	5458	135	76	59	...	...	...	2	1	1	11,364	5846	5518
Jalgaon	7415	3837	3578	106	64	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	7521	3901	3620
Khamgaon	6126	3222	2904	208	123	85	2	1	1	80	38	42	6416	3384	3032
Total	*48,670*	*25,102*	*23,568*	*577*	*343*	*234*	*6*	*5*	*1*	*84*	*30*	*45*	*49,337*	*25,480*	*23,848*
Ellichpur District.															
Ellichpur	18,728	9530	9198	250	125	125	1	...	1	325	154	171	19,304	9809	9495
Daryapur	9451	4940	4511	22	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9473	4956	4517
Melghat	1505	894	611	16	13	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1522	908	614
Total	*20,684*	*15,364*	*14,320*	*288*	*154*	*134*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*325*	*154*	*171*	*30,299*	*15,673*	*14,626*
Buldana District.															
Chikhli	10,292	5302	4990	2	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	10,297	5306	4991
Malkapur	13,270	6804	6466	46	19	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,316	6823	6493
Mehkar	6431	3279	3152	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6442	3283	3159
Total	*29,993*	*15,385*	*14,608*	*59*	*25*	*34*	*3*	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	*30,055*	*15,412*	*14,643*
Wun District.															
Yeotmal	4737	2567	2170	3	3	...	9	2	7	...	...	...	4749	2572	2177
Darwha	7795	4130	3665	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7804	4136	3668
Kelapur	2397	1229	1168	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	2402	1232	1170
Wun	2068	1031	1037	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2076	1034	1042
Total	*16,997*	*8957*	*8040*	*20*	*12*	*8*	*14*	*5*	*9*	...	...	...	*17,031*	*8974*	*8057*
Basim District.															
Basim	7861	4131	3730	30	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7891	4152	3739
Mangrul	4150	2119	2031	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4156	2123	2033
Pusad	7637	4034	3603	14	6	8	2	1	1	15	8	7	7668	4049	3619
Total	*19,648*	*10,284*	*9364*	*50*	*31*	*19*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*15*	*8*	*7*	*19,715*	*10,324*	*9391*
Grand Total	185,686	96,234	89,452	1360	750	610	39	21	18	470	225	245	187,555	97,230	90,325

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. III.

Appendix B. Christian Sects.

RACE AND SECT.		Amraoti.			Akola.			Ellichpur.			Buldana			Wun.			Basim.			Total.
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Episcopalian	British born	20	14	6	24	12	12	12	7	5	2	2	...	7	5	2	8	6	2	73
	Other British	22	10	12	21	17	4	19	13	6	4	3	1	8	3	5	9	6	3	83
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Eurasians	102	47	55	60	39	21	23	6	17	21	13	8	48	24	24	29	20	9	283
	Natives	16	7	9	35	26	9	7	5	2	72	43	29	6	2	4	7	4	3	143
	Total	*160*	*78*	*82*	*140*	*94*	*46*	*61*	*31*	*30*	*99*	*61*	*38*	*70*	*35*	*35*	*53*	*36*	*17*	*583*
Roman Catholic	British born	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Other British	3	2	1	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	10
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Eurasians	85	55	30	94	52	42	15	10	5	20	10	10	10	5	5	10	5	5	234
	Natives	84	49	35	96	58	38	103	62	41	23	13	10	47	31	16	19	6	13	372
	Total	*173*	*107*	*66*	*198*	*116*	*82*	*119*	*73*	*46*	*43*	*23*	*20*	*57*	*36*	*21*	*30*	*12*	*18*	*620*
Presbyterian	British born	5	3	2	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Other British	3	2	1	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Eurasians	5	3	2	7	5	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Natives	13	8	5	18	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
	Total	*26*	*16*	*10*	*41*	*24*	*17*	*1*	*1*	...	*3*	*1*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*71*
Wesleyan	British born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other British	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*
Methodist	British born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
	Natives	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*3*	*1*	*5*
Congregationalist	British born	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Other British	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Eurasians	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Total	*2*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*8*	*1*	*7*	*4*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*18*
Lutheran	British born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Eurasians	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1*	*1*	...	*4*	*3*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5*
Undenominational Union	British born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
	Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	..	*10*	*10*
Mission Church	British born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5	16
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*3*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*5*	*5*	*18*
Fatalist	British born	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Rationalist	British born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Other British	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
Total	British born	29	20	9	38	22	16	12	7	5	3	3	...	7	5	2	8	6	2	97
	Other British	30	15	15	32	23	9	21	15	6	4	3	1	8	3	5	10	7	3	105
	Other Europeans or Americans	1	1	...	4	4	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	12
	Eurasians	192	105	87	165	99	66	38	16	22	45	25	20	58	29	29	44	28	16	542
	Natives	114	65	49	149	92	57	122	69	53	98	59	39	53	33	20	43	15	28	579
	Grand Total	366	206	160	388	240	148	197	109	88	150	90	60	127	71	56	107	56	51	1335

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. IV.

Statement showing the relative proportions of the Sexes and of the main Religious Divisions of the Population.

District.	Average No. per 10,000 of the total Population.											Average No. of Males per 10,000 of each Religion.*								
	Of Males.	Of Females.	Of Hindus.	Of Mahomedans.	Of Christians.	Of Jains.	Of Parsis.	Of Sikhs.	Of Buddhists.	Of Jews.	Of Aboriginals.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.*	Jains.*	Parsis.*	Sikhs.*	Buddhists.*	Jews.*	Aboriginals.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Amraoti	5181	4819	9168	715	6	106	2	2	...	...	...	5177	5194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	5197	4803	9094	832	7	63	2	2	...	...	...	5196	5166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	5181	4819	8986	966	6	41	...	1	...	...	...	5180	5173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana	5122	4878	9225	683	3	84	1	3	...	...	...	5119	5128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	5139	4861	8564	434	3	46	...	2	...	...	950	5143	5269	...	...	...	...	...	...	5017
Basim	5157	4843	9353	549	3	94	...	1	...	...	...	5152	5237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	5165	4835	9276	702	5	75	...	2	...	...	140	5164	5184	...	5371	...	...	...	...	5017

* Not shown for districts where the religion is followed by fewer than ten thousand persons.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. V.

Statement showing the Civil Condition of the Population.

TALUK.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.						
Amraoti	32,984	19,870	47,539	44,644	4810	13,609
Chandur	34,899	21,756	48,903	47,629	5011	13,413
Morsi	26,098	16,484	36,699	36,225	3766	10,416
Murtazapur	21,177	12,800	32,587	31,357	3578	9074
Total	*115,158*	*70,910*	*165,728*	*159,855*	*17,165*	*46,512*
Akola District.						
Akola	27,060	16,024	41,228	40,101	4272	10 736
Akot	26,478	16,428	43,917	41,718	4360	11,352
Balapur	20,456	12,322	32,115	31,115	3168	8024
Jalgaon	19,618	11,897	31,987	31,471	2829	7937
Khamgaon	17,133	10,149	30,731	28,860	2694	6612
Total	*110,745*	*66,820*	*170,978*	*173,265*	*17,323*	*44,661*
Ellichpur District.						
Ellichpur	29,561	17,819	42,054	40,490	4869	13,218
Daryapur	22,813	14,056	37,370	35,370	3676	9824
Melghat	11,376	8921	10,102	9723	739	1794
Total	*63,780*	*40,796*	*89,526*	*85,583*	*9284*	*24,836*
Buldana District.						
Chikhli	28,603	18,033	39,834	39,641	3158	10,742
Malkapur	31,766	20,136	50,533	50,212	4179	11,682
Mehkar	26,526	16,801	37,556	37,938	3088	9335
Total	*86,895*	*54,970*	*127,923*	*127,791*	*10,425*	*31,759*
Wun District.						
Yeotmal	23,126	15,571	30,135	29,018	2616	7380
Darwha	27,915	18,375	36,784	36,437	3769	9508
Kelapur	16,656	11,668	22,012	21,480	1526	5522
Wun	13,428	8792	22,021	21,922	1503	4988
Total	*81,125*	*54,406*	*110,952*	*108,807*	*9414*	*27,398*
Basim District.						
Basim	30,913	19,125	46,009	45,195	4643	11,805
Mangrul	15,078	9454	21,802	21,585	2546	5677
Pusad	27,149	17,619	33,662	33,809	3269	9543
Total	*73,140*	*46,198*	*101,473*	*100,589*	*10,458*	*27,025*
Grand Total	**530,843**	**334,100**	**775,580**	**755,890**	**74,069**	**202,191**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI. (ALL RELIGIONS).

Showing Civil Condition, Age and Religion of the Population.

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——..		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	19,072	17,518	6561	1615	2477	283	1698	147	1167	101	1102	139	496	64	228	30	193	28	32,984	19,870
Chandur	22,043	19,665	6603	1650	2393	186	1560	70	929	62	738	57	316	41	176	17	141	8	34,899	21,756
Morsi	15,793	14,391	5378	1523	1941	237	1202	97	732	65	577	95	230	39	132	24	113	13	26,098	16,484
Murtazapur	13,692	11,671	3770	798	1298	92	883	67	612	52	503	52	200	34	124	18	95	21	21,177	12,809
Total	*70,600*	*63,240*	*22,312*	*5586*	*8109*	*748*	*5343*	*381*	*3440*	*280*	*2920*	*343*	*1232*	*178*	*660*	*84*	*542*	*70*	*115,158*	*70,919*
Akola District.																				
Akola	17,826	14,688	4747	903	1524	113	1088	82	797	67	619	87	248	45	113	22	98	17	27,060	16,024
Akot	17,612	15,160	4365	794	1383	131	1011	68	734	60	757	95	298	55	183	30	135	35	26,478	16,428
Balapur	13,921	11,180	3515	788	1070	98	679	69	479	46	413	72	164	37	126	17	89	15	20,456	12,323
Jalgaon	13,843	11,162	3137	489	831	70	580	59	416	30	416	41	200	19	118	15	77	12	19,618	11,897
Khamgaon	11,758	8842	2669	606	780	142	544	122	445	107	526	164	212	71	120	50	79	45	17,133	10,149
Total	*74,960*	*61,032*	*18,433*	*3580*	*5588*	*554*	*3902*	*400*	*2871*	*310*	*2731*	*459*	*1122*	*227*	*660*	*134*	*478*	*124*	*110,745*	*66,820*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	17,377	15,446	5972	1682	2204	232	1519	132	950	94	878	112	356	66	175	35	160	20	29,591	17,819
Daryapur	14,959	12,823	4274	877	1247	105	757	71	570	57	565	57	203	25	135	26	103	15	22,813	14,056
Melghat	7261	7044	2028	1399	821	292	543	90	338	32	250	43	84	9	30	7	21	5	11,376	8921
Total	*39,597*	*35,313*	*12,274*	*3958*	*4272*	*629*	*2819*	*293*	*1858*	*183*	*1693*	*212*	*643*	*100*	*340*	*68*	*284*	*40*	*63,780*	*40,796*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	18,840	16,528	6223	1119	1726	128	714	77	479	47	365	68	148	35	56	15	52	16	28,603	18,033
Malkapur	22,834	18,821	5655	862	1325	136	665	69	486	69	418	91	181	51	112	16	90	21	31,766	20,136
Mehkar	17,764	15,203	5316	1171	1411	166	776	69	512	65	436	73	159	32	87	13	65	9	26,526	16,801
Total	*59,438*	*50,552*	*17,194*	*3152*	*4462*	*430*	*2155*	*215*	*1477*	*181*	*1219*	*232*	*488*	*118*	*255*	*44*	*207*	*46*	*86,895*	*54,970*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	14,859	13,598	4499	1564	1440	209	936	74	576	39	473	43	178	28	90	18	75	3	23,126	15,571
Darwha	18,238	16,261	5030	1606	1626	203	1081	101	774	65	641	67	240	43	154	16	131	13	27,915	18,375
Kelapur	11,303	10,226	2807	1002	1182	214	555	71	315	40	265	60	120	33	58	15	51	7	16,656	11,668
Wun	10,042	7929	2091	643	530	81	323	43	156	24	162	23	66	31	29	9	29	9	13,428	8792
Total	*54,442*	*48,014*	*14,427*	*4815*	*4778*	*707*	*2895*	*289*	*1821*	*168*	*1541*	*193*	*604*	*130*	*331*	*58*	*286*	*32*	*81,125*	*54,406*
Basim District.																				
Basim	21,140	17,178	5586	1307	1471	202	907	129	699	91	631	115	264	66	127	20	88	17	30,913	19,125
Mangrul	10,419	8529	2606	691	685	105	512	41	359	39	279	30	133	9	56	6	59	4	15,078	9454
Pusad	18,681	15,743	4781	1288	1310	177	807	113	632	81	538	114	204	54	97	27	99	22	27,149	17,619
Total	*50,240*	*41,450*	*12,973*	*3286*	*3466*	*484*	*2226*	*283*	*1690*	*211*	*1448*	*259*	*601*	*129*	*280*	*53*	*246*	*43*	*73,140*	*46,198*
Grand Total	349,277	299,601	97,613	24 377	30,675	3552	19340	1861	13,127	1333	11,552	1698	4690	882	2526	441	2043	355	530,843	334,100

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. V.

Showing Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (All Religions).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	479	2877	1957	5188	2903	5393	4909	7508	7153	6872	13,003	9175	8045	4823	5082	2028	4008	780	47,539	44,644
Chandur	575	3646	2375	5775	3089	5646	4956	7628	7194	7469	13,186	9916	8470	4958	5152	1931	3906	660	48,903	47,629
Morsi	397	2569	1586	4077	2209	3955	3601	5906	5363	5732	10,035	7802	6445	4038	4130	1619	2933	527	36,699	36,225
Murtazapur	507	3031	1950	3792	2223	3666	3302	4961	4926	4794	8777	6296	5147	3113	3230	1295	2525	469	32,587	31,357
Total	*1958*	*12,123*	*7868*	*18,832*	*10,424*	*18,660*	*16,768*	*26,003*	*24,636*	*24,867*	*45,001*	*33,189*	*28,107*	*16,932*	*17,594*	*6873*	*13,372*	*2436*	*165,728*	*159,855*
Akola District.																				
Akola	556	4260	2403	4982	2812	4533	4074	6154	6243	5865	11,171	7889	6738	4184	4117	1694	3114	540	41,228	40,101
Akot	695	4278	2947	5040	3180	4575	4345	6383	6470	6090	11,390	8357	7105	4587	4503	1866	3282	592	43,917	41,718
Balapur	721	3880	2548	3911	2371	3498	3094	4708	4814	4496	8157	5847	4897	3090	3093	1267	2420	418	32,115	31,115
Jalgaon	613	3785	2701	4134	2448	3388	3157	4429	4626	4528	8118	6370	5094	3112	3127	1281	2103	449	31,987	31,471
Khamgaon	719	3738	2887	3871	2558	3254	2902	4065	4493	4146	7596	5418	4643	2766	2830	1178	2103	424	30,731	28,860
Total	*3304*	*19,941*	*13,486*	*21,938*	*13,369*	*19,248*	*17,572*	*25,689*	*26,646*	*25,120*	*46,432*	*33,881*	*28,477*	*17,739*	*17,670*	*7286*	*13,022*	*2423*	*179,078*	*173,265*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	363	2544	1964	4715	2580	4501	4137	6554	5916	5979	11,063	8639	7488	4734	4734	2095	3804	729	42,054	40,490
Daryapur	466	3040	2327	4505	2686	4148	3,95	5191	5422	5090	9445	7102	6184	3989	3960	1721	3085	584	37,370	35,370
Melghat	63	98	165	495	447	1380	1075	1839	1675	1918	3100	2356	2080	997	808	436	689	204	10,102	9723
Total	*897*	*5682*	*4456*	*9715*	*5713*	*10,029*	*9007*	*13,584*	*13,013*	*12,987*	*23,608*	*18,097*	*15,752*	*9720*	*9502*	*4252*	*7578*	*1517*	*89,526*	*85,583*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	580	3914	2477	5790	3078	4848	3990	5979	6613	5913	10,536	7792	6352	3686	3735	1317	2473	402	39,834	39,641
Malkapur	727	5730	4010	7197	4178	5725	5056	7027	7572	6859	12,302	9490	7748	5157	5056	2224	3884	893	50,533	50,212
Mehkar	873	4382	2935	5630	2732	4356	3709	5705	5912	5447	9776	7226	5709	3436	3481	1333	2429	423	37,556	37,938
Total	*2180*	*14,026*	*9422*	*18,617*	*9988*	*14,929*	*12,755*	*18,711*	*20,097*	*18,219*	*32,614*	*24,508*	*19,809*	*12,279*	*12,272*	*4874*	*8786*	*1628*	*127,923*	*127,791*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	348	1902	1430	3191	1707	3105	2852	4554	4251	4819	8211	6516	5896	3213	3239	1248	2401	470	30,135	29,018
Darwha	732	3595	2332	4198	2273	3902	3296	5437	5154	5714	9972	7726	6340	3769	3762	1520	2933	576	36,784	36,437
Kelapur	403	1975	1363	2285	1591	2477	2151	3235	3032	3226	5319	4612	3800	2258	2237	952	1616	410	22,012	21,430
Wun	1178	3277	2341	2719	1687	2211	2067	2793	2721	2915	4916	4301	3567	2346	2025	950	1519	410	22,021	21,922
Total	*2661*	*10,749*	*7436*	*12,393*	*7258*	*11,695*	*10,366*	*16,019*	*15,158*	*16,674*	*28,918*	*23,155*	*19,403*	*11,586*	*11,263*	*4670*	*8469*	*1866*	*110,952*	*108,807*
Basim District.																				
Basim	1210	5205	3722	6437	3378	4894	4615	6469	7165	6889	11,743	8635	6990	4269	4329	1807	2857	590	46,009	45,195
Mangrul	495	2512	1632	2717	1463	2223	2019	2923	3074	3309	5635	4304	3448	2216	2202	1000	1779	381	21,802	21,585
Pusad	876	3862	2506	4375	2463	3881	3214	5188	5432	5057	8543	6600	5544	3165	3102	1223	2163	438	33,662	33,809
Total	*2581*	*11,579*	*7930*	*13,529*	*7109*	*10,998*	*9848*	*14,580*	*15,671*	*15,255*	*25,920*	*19,539*	*15,982*	*9670*	*9633*	*4030*	*6799*	*1409*	*101,473*	*100,589*
Grand Total	13,581	74,100	50,618	95,024	53,861	85,499	76,316	114,586	115,221	113,122	202,493	152,369	127,530	77,936	77,934	31,985	58,026	11,279	775,580	755,890

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Statement showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (All Religions).

TALUK.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30—.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	10	54	27	151	56	135	130	288	325	551	864	1835	993	2817	965	3337	1490	4441	4910	13,859
Chandur	19	55	61	118	74	123	156	269	305	486	930	1808	1011	2815	989	3215	1466	4524	5021	13,815
Morsi	17	48	58	93	63	119	123	206	237	377	707	1309	682	2209	760	2638	1109	3417	3465	10,017
Murtazapur	19	67	77	119	77	93	118	179	277	349	712	1238	664	1899	664	2134	960	2996	5533	9,474
Total	65	224	223	481	270	470	527	942	1144	1703	3233	6190	3350	9740	3378	11,324	4965	15,378	17,935	47,165
Akola District.																				
Akola	29	98	104	152	88	125	156	242	321	387	884	1372	743	2312	774	2733	1173	3315	4272	10,736
Akot	14	58	76	126	67	97	151	219	324	387	797	1326	788	2274	822	2859	1311	3976	4563	11,522
Balapur	16	80	93	107	87	73	105	154	261	279	551	958	578	1662	575	1961	902	2750	3168	8074
Jalgaon	16	61	56	103	53	76	86	115	193	249	557	929	507	1741	616	2176	746	2487	2829	7,937
Khamgaon	26	81	76	110	75	91	91	143	249	225	508	797	483	1495	455	1668	731	2003	2694	6,613
Total	101	378	405	598	369	462	589	873	1348	1527	3297	5382	3099	9484	3242	11,427	4873	14,530	17,523	44,961
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	17	56	59	113	55	128	159	313	297	522	931	1660	883	2612	953	3180	1515	4635	4369	13,218
Daryapur	24	41	51	106	55	92	131	210	248	375	637	1158	707	1991	749	2418	1094	3433	3636	9,524
Melghat	.....	2	8	5	11	21	32	42	70	72	152	207	161	429	113	388	191	628	759	1794
Total	41	99	118	224	121	241	322	564	595	969	1721	3025	1754	5032	1815	5986	2800	8696	9284	24,536
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	24	88	89	174	78	141	99	251	245	483	560	1486	602	2390	583	2567	878	3162	3158	10,712
Malkapur	22	69	78	136	77	120	117	214	258	376	722	1364	715	2462	845	2880	1345	4051	4179	11,652
Mehkar	47	126	136	200	104	118	119	239	303	419	568	1354	574	2058	546	2198	741	2623	3088	9328
Total	93	283	303	510	259	379	335	704	806	1278	1850	4204	1841	6910	1974	7645	2964	9836	10,425	31,692
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	6	38	38	101	39	83	97	133	165	257	560	890	504	1393	474	1842	773	2648	2616	7380
Darwha	32	100	109	151	104	106	143	207	274	358	782	1142	736	1897	677	2250	912	2297	3769	9508
Kelapur	10	59	46	65	44	57	75	119	105	184	365	662	293	1078	262	1330	495	1973	1576	5523
Wun	34	102	48	96	41	47	52	69	98	133	231	509	272	984	294	1107	435	1941	1553	1988
Total	82	299	241	413	228	293	367	528	642	932	1799	3203	1805	5347	1705	6529	2515	9854	9414	27,398
Basim District.																				
Basim	60	157	206	226	178	170	231	331	441	527	944	1616	850	2523	741	2805	972	3450	4643	11,807
Mangrul	29	76	83	98	80	73	101	132	220	236	528	727	463	1092	398	1301	619	1944	2546	5677
Pusad	64	159	179	171	129	119	152	255	283	417	589	1308	611	2068	560	2135	897	2911	3360	9543
Total	153	392	468	493	397	362	474	718	949	1180	2061	3651	1959	5683	1699	6241	2488	8305	10,458	27,025
Grand Total	535	1656	1758	2719	1644	2207	2614	4389	5484	7649	13,971	25655	13,815	42,196	13,813	49,152	20,435	66,609	74,069	202,191

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing Civil Condition, Age and Religion of the Population (Hindus).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																	
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	16,892	15,235	5556	1067	1963	150	1278	98	864	71	870	91	378	42	182	14	155	15	28,136	16,783
Chandur	20,901	18,510	6140	1495	2143	132	1357	55	798	54	648	51	288	36	153	17	120	8	32,550	20,278
Morsi	14,693	13,293	4935	1228	1736	195	953	78	585	52	498	79	204	30	117	16	100	10	23,331	14,981
Murtazapur	12,199	10,247	3501	531	1017	58	628	43	476	32	395	30	163	24	107	8	71	15	18,457	10,983
Total	*64,684*	*57,285*	*19,832*	*4221*	*6849*	*550*	*4246*	*274*	*2723*	*209*	*2411*	*251*	*1033*	*152*	*559*	*55*	*454*	*48*	*102,701*	*63,025*
Akola District.																				
Akola	16,951	13,056	4194	599	1201	74	798	68	622	55	492	63	200	32	97	13	85	12	23,859	18,972
Akot	15,364	13,276	3635	440	1045	69	741	42	571	39	609	64	255	32	163	15	118	17	23,924	13,994
Balapur	12,235	9471	2813	450	750	50	445	48	343	35	319	48	137	30	96	14	70	12	17,413	10,078
Jalgaon	12,840	10,120	2710	284	646	42	421	46	335	24	356	28	167	15	164	12	67	10	17,656	10,586
Khamgaon	10,965	7949	2272	430	634	83	419	60	329	47	362	78	135	32	70	14	53	28	15,119	8721
Total	*68,085*	*53,877*	*15,622*	*2403*	*4276*	*318*	*2824*	*264*	*2197*	*200*	*2138*	*281*	*894*	*141*	*590*	*68*	*393*	*79*	*96,970*	*57,431*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	15,019	13,099	4922	1106	1593	137	1049	86	673	66	627	75	274	43	139	12	116	10	24,417	14,624
Daryapur	13,415	11,579	3775	611	971	73	568	55	447	35	456	42	179	21	119	18	90	13	20,340	12,447
Anjangaon	7093	6881	1968	1355	774	280	503	83	288	29	217	40	70	8	26	6	15	3	10,959	8685
Total	*35,832*	*31,559*	*10,665*	*3072*	*3343*	*490*	*2120*	*224*	*1408*	*130*	*1300*	*157*	*523*	*72*	*284*	*36*	*221*	*26*	*55,696*	*35,756*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	17,574	14,937	5555	801	1410	87	513	63	332	84	260	50	110	26	47	9	43	6	25,544	16,033
Malkapur	20,813	16,805	4865	473	930	71	406	52	357	54	334	78	150	41	99	14	76	15	28,010	17,603
Mehkar	16,504	14,154	4855	936	1188	128	609	59	414	55	351	58	131	24	70	11	51	4	24,486	15,429
Total	*54,891*	*45,916*	*15,285*	*2210*	*3518*	*286*	*1523*	*174*	*1103*	*143*	*938*	*186*	*391*	*91*	*216*	*34*	*170*	*25*	*78,040*	*49,065*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	14,176	12,880	4363	1407	1311	184	782	66	476	35	388	38	153	18	84	16	64	3	21,636	14,617
Darwha	17,043	15,143	4534	1351	1418	164	908	72	646	50	529	57	211	33	127	15	114	10	25,557	16,895
Kelapur	7154	6177	1700	502	609	96	342	39	216	32	181	41	82	19	43	13	33	5	10,450	6924
Wun	7357	5335	1270	286	295	26	190	28	106	15	117	15	53	19	24	4	26	6	9448	5734
Total	*45,746*	*39,535*	*11,737*	*3546*	*3723*	*470*	*2222*	*205*	*1444*	*132*	*1206*	*151*	*498*	*89*	*278*	*48*	*237*	*24*	*67,091*	*44,200*
Basim District.																				
Basim	19,937	15,986	5041	1031	1200	169	713	105	538	77	530	97	222	53	106	15	70	15	28,336	17,548
Mangrul	9794	7879	2331	513	564	76	410	31	265	32	258	22	122	7	43	4	46	4	13,799	8,498
Pusad	17,444	14,594	4559	1113	1134	112	655	96	546	67	463	91	180	48	85	23	91	17	24,922	16,186
Total	*47,125*	*38,459*	*11,727*	*2687*	*2898*	*387*	*1778*	*232*	*1329*	*176*	*1223*	*210*	*524*	*105*	*234*	*42*	*207*	*36*	*67,057*	*42,232*
Grand Total	316,363	236,631	84,865	17,979	24,577	2531	14,718	1373	10,204	999	9,119	1236	3363	638	2101	283	1591	233	467,604	291,819

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing Civil Condition, Age and Religion of the Population (Hindus).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																	
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and Upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	443	2800	1898	4963	2789	4935	4558	6701	6491	6104	11.548	8180	7159	4330	4508	1803	3524	676	42,918	40,496
Chaudur	564	3598	2346	5611	3025	5113	4775	7257	6892	7112	12.538	9486	8020	4720	4878	1849	3711	631	46,749	45.627
Morsi	387	2523	1569	3977	2164	3772	3474	5567	5095	5401	9487	7332	6049	3823	3854	1541	2765	496	34 843	34 432
Murtazapur	491	2955	1882	3573	2128	3300	3075	4482	4513	4328	7990	5731	4662	2815	2933	1198	2286	441	29,560	28,828
Total	*1885*	*11,876*	*7694*	*18,123*	*10,106*	*17,420*	*15,852*	*24,007*	*22,991*	*22,945*	*41,563*	*30,679*	*25,890*	*15,668*	*16,173*	*6396*	*12,286*	*2244*	*154,47*	*149,378*
Akola District.																				
Akola	540	4197	2360	4778	2757	4185	3970	5565	5788	5842	10,229	7248	6162	3883	3782	1601	2886	513	38 374	37,315
Akot	6,0	4203	2893	4866	3087	4243	4077	5773	5970	5594	10,424	7643	6510	4157	4076	1732	29.6	531	40,638	38,742
Balapur	707	3811	2489	3699	2274	3165	2860	4121	4371	4015	7873	5272	4349	2760	2745	1156	2103	377	29.171	28,376
Jalgaon	600	3756	26,3	3995	2393	3197	2991	4090	4351	4229	7525	5974	4753	2909	2923	1181	1944	421	30,153	29,752
Khamgaon	706	3688	28.9	3729	2479	3086	2731	3823	4229	3891	7123	5057	4188	2587	2627	1111	1965	897	28 977	27,366
Total	*3223*	*19,655*	*13,249*	*21,067*	*12,990*	*17,876*	*16,529*	*23,372*	*24,709*	*23,071*	*42,574*	*31,194*	*26,062*	*16,296*	*16,153*	*6781*	*11,824*	*2239*	*107,313*	*161,551*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	347	2470	1911	4426	2441	4006	3788	5718	5311	5217	9749	7564	6559	4146	4121	1835	3:89	641	37.516	36,023
Daryapur	446	2984	2281	4366	26.5	3879	3532	4787	5042	4705	8737	6599	5717	3675	3672	1617	2844	541	34.946	33,153
Melghat	63	94	161	480	433	1348	1040	1785	1587	1857	2939	2292	2002	963	768	428	672	200	9665	9447
Total	*856*	*5548*	*4353*	*9272*	*5409*	*9233*	*8410*	*12,290*	*11,940*	*11,779*	*21,425*	*16,455*	*14,278*	*8784*	*8561*	*3880*	*6805*	*1382*	*82,127*	*78,623*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	560	3842	2422	5588	3009	4485	3773	5455	6178	5451	9671	7117	5815	3377	3393	1220	2240	369	37.061	36,904
Mehkar	713	5060	3939	6937	4085	5264	4763	6413	7005	6313	11,352	8732	7155	4774	4614	2066	3540	743	47,181	46 902
Mehkar	862	4823	2891	5459	2674	4141	3558	5370	5656	5161	9.10	6809	5362	3261	3.66	1265	2287	398	35,766	36,187
Total	*2135*	*13,825*	*9282*	*17,984*	*9768*	*13,890*	*12,099*	*17,238*	*18,839*	*16,925*	*30,233*	*22,658*	*18,312*	*11,412*	*11,273*	*4551*	*8067*	*1510*	*120,008*	*119,993*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	335	1865	1405	3116	1667	2980	2741	4347	4051	4582	7772	6234	5394	3061	3096	1193	2288	443	28,749	27,821
Darwha	7:0	3527	2278	4063	2199	3687	3118	5122	4851	5377	9365	7271	5946	3539	3521	1437	2727	544	34.725	34,669
Kelapur	319	1693	1151	1785	1.95	1749	1565	2141	2123	2147	4025	3132	2571	1464	1502	652	1111	267.	15.662	15,020
Wun	1112	3072	2163	2294	1456	1778	1631	2146	2153	2258	3834	3367	2856	1792	1560	756	1181	313	17,995	17,776
Total	*2486*	*10,157*	*6997*	*11,260*	*6617*	*10,104*	*9105*	*13,756*	*13,177*	*14,364*	*24,996*	*20,004*	*16,767*	*9856*	*9679*	*4038*	*7307*	*1567*	*97,131*	*95,196*
Basim District.																				
Basim	1184	5151	3653	6324	3288	4602	4429	6105	6766	6497	11.048	8102	6551	4037	4066	1719	2678	564	43.663	43,001
Mangrul	487	2483	1654	2648	1435	2099	1949	2759	2922	3106	5314	4046	3:39	2085	2066	953	1666	354	20.732	20,539
Pusad	859	3768	2470	4.09	2192	3636	3061	4876	5093	4715	7913	6160	5139	2994	2893	1151	1987	412	31,697	31,921
Total	*2530*	*11,403*	*7777*	*13,081*	*6915*	*10,337*	*0459*	*13,740*	*14,781*	*14,318*	*24,275*	*18,308*	*14,929*	*9116*	*9025*	*3823*	*6331*	*1330*	*96,092*	*95,461*
Grand Total	13,115	72,469	49,352	90,787	51,895	78,950	71,464	104,403	106,437	103,402	185,066	139,293	116,238	71,152	70,864	29,469	52,620	10,272	717,051	700,202

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Hindus).

TALUK.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																	
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	9	54	26	138	53	120	119	254	287	469	773	1610	878	2445	843	2903	1253	3887	4241	11,880
Chandur	18	55	60	115	70	115	148	247	294	450	879	1693	958	2611	937	3020	1377	4228	4741	12,534
Morsi	17	48	57	91	57	110	118	190	223	345	651	1174	659	2027	723	2414	1055	3177	3560	9606
Murtazapur	18	64	73	113	76	80	113	157	257	296	657	1081	595	1658	586	1885	866	2666	3241	8000
Total	*62*	*221*	*316*	*457*	*256*	*425*	*498*	*848*	*1061*	*1560*	*2960*	*5558*	*3090*	*8741*	*3089*	*10,252*	*4551*	*13,958*	*15,783*	*42,020*
Akola District.																				
Akola	29	97	104	148	88	117	149	214	295	328	806	1204	675	2075	706	2458	1063	2984	3915	9625
Akot	14	57	74	120	63	92	139	188	300	343	729	1178	725	2016	745	2592	1224	3570	4013	10,151
Balapur	12	75	90	101	84	69	95	126	235	225	489	810	506	1426	498	1694	773	2321	2782	6841
Jalgaon	16	61	56	102	50	68	79	99	185	228	521	843	475	1594	577	1994	696	3300	2655	7289
Khamgaon	26	81	76	109	69	86	89	125	232	209	462	734	448	1351	422	1529	637	1838	2511	6062
Total	*97*	*371*	*400*	*580*	*354*	*426*	*551*	*752*	*1247*	*1333*	*3007*	*4764*	*2829*	*8462*	*2948*	*10,267*	*4443*	*13,013*	*15,876*	*30,068*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	15	51	49	100	50	111	128	256	266	486	803	1374	764	2165	832	2621	1359	3811	4236	10,925
Daryapur	24	41	50	105	54	90	126	184	207	330	587	1046	629	1798	671	2208	1003	3112	3351	8914
Melghat	.....	2	7	5	10	19	31	40	64	70	140	193	142	406	98	361	180	594	672	1690
Total	*39*	*94*	*106*	*210*	*114*	*220*	*285*	*480*	*537*	*836*	*1530*	*2613*	*1535*	*4369*	*1601*	*5190*	*2542*	*7517*	*8259*	*21,529*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	24	87	88	172	76	132	96	224	225	439	512	1356	532	2178	539	2337	786	2837	2878	9762
Malkapur	22	68	78	128	72	105	108	181	244	320	652	1217	653	2209	773	2624	1225	3661	3827	10,513
Mehkar	46	126	136	196	100	104	115	217	286	392	529	1247	491	1906	512	2061	695	2440	2910	8689
Total	*92*	*281*	*302*	*496*	*248*	*341*	*319*	*622*	*755*	*1151*	*1693*	*3820*	*1676*	*6293*	*1824*	*7022*	*2706*	*8938*	*9615*	*28,964*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	6	38	37	99	33	80	92	123	157	230	497	883	472	1298	445	1737	750	2518	2494	6957
Darwha	32	94	109	148	101	100	135	186	262	327	730	1052	685	1761	621	2083	859	3053	3534	8804
Kelapur	8	53	43	58	33	49	61	90	82	133	208	484	235	794	202	950	310	1317	1187	3928
Wun	31	93	41	89	36	44	46	60	83	108	197	399	233	805	236	861	371	1532	1274	3991
Total	*77*	*278*	*230*	*394*	*213*	*273*	*334*	*459*	*584*	*804*	*1632*	*2768*	*1625*	*4658*	*1504*	*5631*	*2290*	*8415*	*8489*	*23,680*
Basim District.																				
Basim	58	153	203	222	172	153	217	301	425	491	902	1484	826	2306	697	2604	898	3197	4398	10,911
Mangrul	29	74	83	94	58	71	98	116	210	217	517	653	432	992	370	1186	589	1799	2406	5202
Pusad	63	154	178	196	136	107	147	228	275	389	548	1208	562	1896	518	1971	633	2704	3060	8818
Total	*150*	*381*	*464*	*487*	*366*	*331*	*462*	*645*	*910*	*1097*	*1967*	*3340*	*1820*	*5194*	*1585*	*5761*	*2120*	*7700*	*9864*	*24,931*
Grand Total	511	1626	1718	2619	1511	2016	2419	3806	5094	6781	12,789	22,863	12,575	37,717	12,551	44,123	18,622	59,541	67,886	181,092

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Sikhs).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0-9.		10—.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		40—.		50—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	18	1
Chandur	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	3
Morsi	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	11	2
Murtazapur	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Total	7	4	4	1	1	.....	3	.....	4	.....	13	.....	5	1	4	.....	3	.....	41	6
Akola District.																				
Akola	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2
Akot	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Balapur	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	3
Jalgaon	6	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4
Khamgaon	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3
Total	15	6	1	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	26	11
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Daryapur	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Basim District.																				
Chikhli	7	9	1	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	11
Mehkar	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Mehkar	11	17	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19
Total	20	27	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	31
Wun District.																				
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Darwha	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	2
Kelapur	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	7	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	8
Basim District.																				
Basim	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Mangrul	4	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
Pusad	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Total	6	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	6
Grand Total	57	52	14	7	11	.....	12	.....	9	.....	29	4	9	1	9	.....	6	.....	156	62

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Sikhs).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	7
Chandur	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	10	9
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	3
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	4
Total	.....	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	6	3	7	6	4	5	.....	4	.....	25	23
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	2
Ansi	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7	1
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	1	1	1	3	4	.....	.....	2	3	.....	10	16
Khangaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	9	5	6	.....	2	2	3	.....	28	23
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	.....	13	11
Mulkapur	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
Mehkar	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	3	7	5	2	3	.....	1	.....	14	18
Total	.....	2	1	2	2	6	2	5	6	4	9	9	7	4	5	1	2	.....	34	33
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	3
Darwha	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	5
Kelapur	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	.....	16	13
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	2	4	1	3	2	4	3	3	9	2	4	2	2	2	3	.....	26	20
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	3	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	8	10
Grand Total	.....	3	5	11	5	13	10	17	12	19	35	25	28	13	17	5	15	.....	127	106

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Sikhs).

TALUK.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
	0-9.		10—.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		40—.		50—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	1	2	2	7
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	3
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	.....	*5*	*2*	*6*	*5*	*16*
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	3
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*6*	*6*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*3*	*1*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	3	2	5
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2	4
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	*2*	.....	*2*	*3*	*6*	*5*	*11*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	1	9
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*9*
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	3
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	.....	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	.....	*2*	*9*
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	3	4	6	10	2	12	10	20	22	57

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age and Religion of the Population (Muhammadans).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	1990	2083	908	522	454	70	377	41	267	27	191	45	91	19	36	15	34	11	4348	2833
Chandur	997	1010	391	254	219	34	178	15	118	8	72	6	24	5	19	.....	9	.....	2027	1332
Morsi	991	1013	398	287	199	42	211	19	142	12	73	16	22	8	13	8	12	3	2061	1408
Murtazapur	1284	1266	500	267	247	37	232	23	120	18	96	21	26	10	16	5	23	6	2544	1653
Total	5262	5372	2197	1330	1119	183	998	98	647	65	432	88	163	42	84	28	78	20	10,980	7220
Akola District.																				
Akola	1440	1519	556	289	300	86	265	13	155	12	113	24	46	12	15	9	13	5	2903	1919
Akot	1624	1798	655	352	347	61	267	26	160	19	123	31	42	23	19	15	16	18	3253	2343
Balapur	1538	1593	641	335	292	47	221	17	127	11	82	23	21	7	27	3	13	3	2962	2039
Jalgaon	993	1027	424	202	180	28	155	12	78	6	62	11	28	4	12	3	10	2	1942	1295
Khamgaon	776	795	348	167	141	55	110	59	103	60	158	83	69	39	47	36	23	17	1775	1311
Total	6371	6732	2624	1345	1260	227	1018	127	623	108	538	172	206	85	120	66	75	45	12,835	8907
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	2237	2255	1008	562	582	94	448	44	271	27	246	37	81	23	36	23	43	10	4952	3075
Daryapur	1184	1209	480	266	267	32	186	16	119	22	105	15	24	4	15	8	12	2	2392	1574
Melghat	163	163	59	44	46	12	39	7	49	3	33	3	12	1	4	1	6	2	411	236
Total	3584	3627	1547	872	895	138	673	67	439	52	384	55	117	28	55	32	61	14	7755	4885
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	1381	1398	589	300	286	37	180	12	134	13	94	18	30	9	4	6	8	6	2706	1799
Malkapur	1904	1884	733	382	390	65	236	16	108	15	74	13	23	10	13	2	12	6	3493	2393
Mehkar	802	914	399	226	192	37	144	8	78	10	59	14	21	8	11	1	10	5	1716	1223
Total	4087	4196	1721	908	868	139	560	36	320	38	227	45	74	27	28	9	30	17	7915	5415
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	590	619	262	149	121	20	130	7	85	4	79	4	23	5	6	2	11	.....	1307	810
Darwha	1097	1045	426	248	185	38	153	28	113	15	111	10	26	9	23	1	16	8	2150	1597
Kelapur	350	329	115	78	59	10	55	4	33	1	34	4	3	1	6	.....	6	.....	661	427
Wun	287	279	119	70	64	5	48	1	18	2	20	3	8	1	3	1	1	.....	568	362
Total	2324	2272	922	545	429	73	386	40	249	22	244	21	60	16	38	4	34	3	4686	2996
Basim District.																				
Basim	989	1001	465	256	236	32	169	23	141	13	85	16	37	13	15	4	7	2	2144	1360
Mangrul	523	580	246	143	111	29	99	10	63	7	42	8	10	2	12	2	10	.....	1116	781
Pusad	1155	1056	397	174	166	35	146	17	98	14	62	22	23	11	12	4	7	5	2066	1338
Total	2667	2637	1108	573	513	96	414	50	302	34	189	46	70	26	39	10	24	7	5326	3479
Grand Total	24,295	24,836	10,119	5573	5084	856	4049	418	2580	319	2014	427	690	224	364	149	302	106	49,497	32,908

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Muhammadans).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0–9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	34	58	44	179	84	405	275	711	571	687	1274	877	771	432	497	196	441	95	3991	3640
Chandur	7	19	9	106	27	179	117	302	223	291	518	405	374	190	223	61	149	20	1647	1567
Morsi	9	21	14	66	23	155	90	298	224	295	470	420	351	182	245	70	151	29	1577	1536
Murtazapur	12	18	32	146	51	237	147	296	313	379	649	457	387	249	247	74	200	22	2038	1978
Total	*62*	*116*	*99*	*491*	*185*	*976*	*629*	*1707*	*1331*	*1652*	*2911*	*2159*	*1883*	*1053*	*1212*	*401*	*941*	*166*	*9253*	*8721*
Akola District.																				
Akola	14	42	28	167	41	311	169	539	396	481	835	570	518	272	300	85	208	27	2509	2194
Akot	24	49	40	152	76	306	244	525	468	469	907	672	562	397	396	131	342	59	3059	2760
Balapur	14	45	40	161	74	290	194	531	379	438	767	504	488	307	316	105	283	36	2555	2417
Jalgaon	13	29	28	135	52	190	161	334	270	290	582	388	330	201	202	97	156	27	1794	1691
Khamgaon	10	31	47	105	65	135	142	214	221	213	375	296	294	153	187	55	119	24	1460	1226
Total	*75*	*196*	*183*	*720*	*308*	*1232*	*910*	*2143*	*1734*	*1891*	*3466*	*2430*	*2192*	*1330*	*1401*	*473*	*1108*	*173*	*11,377*	*10,288*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	21	67	44	248	119	470	317	794	569	727	1942	1014	866	565	589	249	499	87	4266	4221
Daryapur	19	47	34	124	49	250	195	385	360	368	610	468	444	298	270	99	228	42	2269	2081
Melghat	.....	4	4	15	13	32	34	54	86	60	159	64	78	34	40	8	17	4	431	275
Total	*40*	*118*	*83*	*387*	*181*	*752*	*546*	*1233*	*1015*	*1155*	*2071*	*1546*	*1388*	*897*	*899*	*356*	*744*	*133*	*6966*	*6577*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	18	53	42	151	39	300	167	464	373	410	773	579	468	267	298	80	203	32	2381	2336
Malkapur	11	52	27	226	89	432	243	555	515	499	853	699	563	358	403	148	343	57	3037	3026
Mehkar	9	38	28	124	37	173	105	282	216	226	461	341	269	152	186	59	130	24	1441	1419
Total	*38*	*143*	*97*	*501*	*156*	*905*	*514*	*1301*	*1114*	*1135*	*2087*	*1619*	*1300*	*777*	*887*	*287*	*676*	*113*	*6849*	*6781*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	13	21	17	53	31	99	84	177	163	201	373	239	254	143	126	47	102	22	1163	1002
Darwha	11	44	31	109	53	182	141	283	258	298	533	405	346	204	222	77	184	28	1779	1630
Kelapur	2	12	8	35	11	61	30	88	87	93	162	126	124	57	59	11	37	11	570	494
Wun	5	12	4	38	18	46	36	85	69	95	135	104	82	58	57	13	37	9	443	400
Total	*31*	*89*	*60*	*235*	*113*	*388*	*291*	*633*	*577*	*687*	*1203*	*874*	*806*	*462*	*464*	*148*	*360*	*70*	*3905*	*3586*
Basim District.																				
Basim	21	32	27	138	53	216	123	294	317	305	564	433	359	179	216	68	149	20	1829	1685
Mangrul	5	16	22	50	22	96	56	132	121	170	268	217	179	118	119	41	98	17	890	857
Pusad	15	55	40	130	54	221	127	278	295	310	565	382	368	172	183	65	161	23	1808	1631
Total	*41*	*103*	*89*	*318*	*129*	*533*	*306*	*699*	*733*	*785*	*1397*	*1032*	*906*	*469*	*518*	*174*	*408*	*60*	*4527*	*4173*
Grand Total	297	765	610	2652	1072	4786	3196	7716	6504	7305	13,135	9660	8475	4988	5381	1839	4217	715	42,877	40,426

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Muhammadans).

TALUK.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
	0–9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	1	.....	.....	11	2	12	7	28	35	75	95	202	92	326	98	376	142	510	472	1540
Chandur	.....	.....	1	.....	2	5	6	17	7	25	40	95	41	165	37	155	75	238	209	700
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	1	6	6	4	15	12	29	49	120	30	159	32	175	59	210	183	715
Murtazapur	1	2	.....	1	.....	9	4	12	16	39	42	130	52	193	57	192	89	280	261	858
Total	*2*	*2*	*1*	*13*	*10*	*32*	*21*	*72*	*70*	*168*	*226*	*547*	*215*	*843*	*224*	*898*	*356*	*1238*	*1125*	*3813*
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	1	.....	8	.....	5	6	24	19	55	72	149	54	219	60	245	99	304	310	1005
Akot	.....	1	2	6	4	5	9	31	24	41	64	147	59	251	75	284	87	391	324	1157
Balapur	3	5	1	8	2	5	8	28	25	48	54	121	59	218	64	242	113	397	329	1062
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	1	2	7	7	16	7	21	35	85	31	142	38	180	45	182	165	654
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	2	17	12	14	34	58	32	124	27	126	38	151	149	495
Total	*3*	*7*	*3*	*13*	*12*	*27*	*32*	*111*	*87*	*179*	*259*	*560*	*235*	*954*	*264*	*1077*	*382*	*1425*	*1277*	*4253*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	2	5	7	11	5	16	28	48	29	84	119	274	138	428	117	541	176	792	591	2199
Paryapur	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3	23	19	43	45	103	74	184	70	199	82	307	295	802
Melghat	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	2	5	2	13	14	19	22	15	27	11	34	66	103
Total	*2*	*5*	*9*	*12*	*7*	*20*	*32*	*73*	*53*	*129*	*177*	*391*	*201*	*634*	*202*	*767*	*269*	*1133*	*952*	*3164*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	3	24	17	35	38	115	52	184	33	208	76	281	219	856
Malkapur	.....	1	.....	8	4	14	8	30	10	50	63	133	56	232	59	237	103	369	303	1074
Mehkar	1	.....	.....	3	2	7	3	16	9	22	24	88	25	123	25	104	37	154	126	517
Total	*1*	*2*	.....	*13*	*6*	*27*	*14*	*70*	*36*	*107*	*125*	*336*	*133*	*539*	*117*	*549*	*216*	*804*	*648*	*2447*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	4	9	8	15	17	50	26	88	27	91	18	108	102	365
Darwha	.....	6	.....	2	.....	6	5	20	11	30	49	85	47	119	48	149	47	224	207	641
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	8	4	12	16	30	8	62	9	53	12	82	51	249
Wun	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	4	2	9	5	32	1	47	8	53	5	71	23	220
Total	.....	*7*	*2*	*7*	*1*	*10*	*12*	*41*	*25*	*66*	*87*	*197*	*82*	*316*	*92*	*346*	*82*	*485*	*383*	*1475*
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	1	.....	1	3	15	2	22	11	26	29	108	40	174	32	148	62	199	179	694
Mangrul	.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3	11	9	12	17	62	27	82	23	101	37	123	117	395
Pusad	1	4	1	5	2	7	4	26	8	22	34	95	44	158	35	146	46	187	175	650
Total	*1*	*6*	*1*	*7*	*6*	*24*	*9*	*59*	*28*	*60*	*80*	*265*	*111*	*414*	*90*	*395*	*145*	*509*	*471*	*1739*
Grand Total	9	29	16	65	42	140	120	426	299	709	954	2296	977	3700	989	4032	1450	5594	4856	16,951

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Christians).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0–9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	42	44	12	9	10	11	11	6	11	3	10	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	74
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1
Total	*42*	*45*	*12*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*6*	*12*	*3*	*10*	.....	*3*	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*102*	*75*
Akola District.																				
Akola	29	19	7	8	8	3	14	1	14	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	32
Akot	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
Balapur	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	18	19	3	2	4	2	4	.....	7	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	23
Total	*50*	*40*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*5*	*18*	*1*	*21*	.....	*11*	.....	*3*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*127*	*59*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	22	27	8	11	6	1	12	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	42
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total	*22*	*27*	*8*	*11*	*6*	*1*	*13*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*54*	*42*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	20	20	14	5	4	3	6	1	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	29
Malkapur	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	*21*	*20*	*15*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*7*	*1*	*8*	.....	*3*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*59*	*29*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	17	18	8	7	4	5	5	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	31
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*17*	*18*	*8*	*7*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*1*	*7*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43*	*31*
Basim District.																				
Basim	14	16	2	9	5	.....	2	.....	3	1	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	31	28
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total	*15*	*17*	*2*	*9*	*6*	.....	*2*	.....	*3*	*1*	*3*	*2*	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*33*	*29*
Grand Total	167	167	57	53	42	25	58	11	54	5	29	2	9	2	1	.....	1	.....	418	265

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Christians).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0-9.		10—.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		40—.		50—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	8	21	12	13	28	19	19	7	12	3	5	.....	88	69
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*7*	*8*	*21*	*14*	*13*	*28*	*19*	*21*	*8*	*12*	*3*	*5*	.....	*93*	*71*
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	13	13	10	26	12	11	4	5	.....	1	.....	59	43
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	3
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	4	19	9	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	25
Total	.....	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*6*	*4*	*19*	*19*	*14*	*47*	*22*	*25*	*6*	*6*	.....	*4*	.....	*107*	*71*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	1	3	4	5	5	6	8	6	12	9	11	3	4	3	3	.....	48	33
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	.....	.....	*1*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*6*	*10*	*6*	*12*	*9*	*11*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*3*	.....	*50*	*35*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	3	6	11	4	6	6	3	1	2	.....	25	24
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*3*	*1*	*4*	*3*	*6*	*11*	*4*	*6*	*6*	*3*	*1*	*2*	.....	*26*	*25*
Wun District.																				
Pectmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	3	2	8	6	9	2	3	2	2	.....	25	19
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*4*	*3*	*2*	*8*	*6*	*10*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*2*	.....	*26*	*19*
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	5	4	4	4	2	2	1	.....	13	16
Manora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*5*	*10*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*1*	.....	*20*	*19*
Grand Total	.....	2	2	6	9	25	19	57	53	46	116	61	78	29	30	11	17	.....	351	249

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Christians).

TALUK.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	5	5	3	1	2	12	14
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	3	5	5	3	1	2	12	14
Akola District																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	2	1	5	.....	2	4	12
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	2	6
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	4	1	8	.....	3	6	18
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	5	2	2	5	11
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	5	2	2	5	11
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	1	1	4	6
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	.....	1	1	5	6
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	6
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	2	6
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	3
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	3
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	9	6	9	16	9	20	4	10	32	58

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Buddhists).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0-9.		10—15.		15—20.		20—25.		25—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		60 and upwards		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelhpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Jains).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0-9.		10—.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		40—.		50—.		60 and Upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	138	137	79	16	47	1	29	1	21	.....	24	3	11	1	6	1	5	2	360	164
Chandur	141	143	71	1	31	.....	24	.....	13	.....	15	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	.....	303	144
Morsi	108	84	44	7	16	.....	8	.....	5	1	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	93
Murtazapur	205	156	67	.....	32	2	21	1	15	2	11	1	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	363	162
Total	592	520	261	24	125	3	82	2	54	3	52	4	28	2	11	1	6	2	1212	563
Akola District.																				
Akola	93	87	50	4	15	.....	10	.....	4	.....	6	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	186	91
Akot	82	76	16	.....	11	1	3	.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	120	79
Balapur	146	115	56	2	27	1	13	4	12	.....	11	.....	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	277	123
Jalgaon	2	8	2	1	4	.....	3	1	3	.....	5	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	26	10
Khamgaon	88	74	37	3	10	.....	11	3	6	.....	11	2	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	173	82
Total	416	360	161	10	67	2	40	8	28	2	36	2	17	.....	10	.....	7	.....	782	385
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	98	65	34	3	17	.....	10	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	169	68
Daryapur	53	35	19	.....	7	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	90	35
Melghat	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	156	100	54	3	25	.....	11	.....	7	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	261	103
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	156	144	64	11	23	1	11	1	9	.....	7	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1	4	281	161
Malkapur	114	128	56	6	15	.....	20	1	19	.....	20	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	253	135
Mehkar	147	116	48	7	30	1	23	1	18	.....	23	1	7	.....	6	1	4	.....	306	127
Total	417	388	168	24	68	2	54	3	46	.....	50	1	21	.....	9	1	7	4	840	423
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	76	81	26	1	3	.....	18	.....	8	.....	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	83
Darwha	88	72	39	6	23	1	18	1	15	.....	10	.....	3	1	3	.....	1	.....	200	81
Kelapur	28	18	6	1	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	20
Wun	17	13	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	13
Total	209	184	80	8	28	2	40	1	25	.....	16	1	6	1	3	.....	1	.....	408	197
Basim District.																				
Basim	229	174	77	11	36	1	23	1	17	.....	11	.....	4	.....	4	1	2	.....	397	188
Murtgral	93	66	31	5	9	.....	3	.....	1	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	155	71
Pusad	100	91	25	1	9	.....	6	.....	6	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	156	93
Total	427	331	133	17	48	1	32	1	24	.....	27	1	6	.....	5	1	6	.....	708	353
Grand Total	2217	1833	857	86	362	10	259	15	184	5	186	9	79	3	38	3	29	6	4211	2020

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Jains).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0–9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	2	19	12	45	26	44	64	72	68	62	140	93	92	48	58	20	36	7	498	410
Chandur	4	28	20	63	36	53	61	68	76	64	128	74	74	45	49	21	45	9	493	425
Morsi	1	25	4	34	22	28	37	41	44	36	78	48	43	32	30	8	16	2	275	254
Murtazapur	3	58	36	73	44	69	79	83	99	84	132	105	94	46	47	22	36	6	570	546
Total	*10*	*130*	*72*	*215*	*128*	*194*	*241*	*264*	*287*	*246*	*478*	*320*	*303*	*171*	*184*	*71*	*133*	*24*	*1830*	*1635*
Akola District.																				
Akola	2	21	15	37	13	33	30	32	44	27	67	56	42	25	27	8	17	.....	257	230
Akot	1	25	8	21	16	26	24	29	30	25	51	38	27	31	27	3	7	2	191	200
Balapur	.....	24	19	51	23	43	40	54	64	42	114	70	58	23	32	6	34	5	384	319
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5	3	2	2	10	5	7	2	2	1	.....	1	28	17
Khamgaon	3	17	10	35	13	28	28	23	33	38	70	50	48	24	16	12	19	3	240	280
Total	*6*	*87*	*52*	*147*	*67*	*130*	*127*	*141*	*173*	*134*	*313*	*219*	*182*	*105*	*104*	*30*	*77*	*11*	*1100*	*1004*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	7	8	38	16	20	27	36	28	28	60	51	51	19	18	8	13	1	221	208
Daryapur	1	9	12	15	12	19	18	18	20	17	37	35	22	16	18	5	13	1	153	135
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Total	*1*	*16*	*20*	*53*	*29*	*39*	*46*	*54*	*48*	*46*	*98*	*86*	*73*	*35*	*36*	*13*	*26*	*2*	*377*	*344*
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	2	19	12	50	28	58	49	54	55	43	76	91	62	34	39	15	27	1	350	365
Malkapur	3	17	14	34	13	27	44	58	40	46	91	57	49	25	39	10	21	3	314	277
Mehkar	2	20	16	45	20	40	46	50	38	58	101	69	73	21	26	9	11	1	333	313
Total	*7*	*56*	*42*	*129*	*61*	*125*	*139*	*162*	*133*	*147*	*268*	*217*	*184*	*80*	*104*	*34*	*59*	*5*	*997*	*955*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	16	8	21	9	22	27	26	34	34	56	36	37	7	14	5	8	5	193	172
Darwha	1	24	12	23	21	33	37	30	44	39	73	49	47	25	19	6	21	4	275	283
Kelapur	.....	4	4	4	3	8	4	11	7	6	11	9	7	4	3	4	3	.....	42	50
Wun	.....	5	.....	2	4	2	1	3	4	6	9	10	4	2	5	2	4	1	31	33
Total	*1*	*49*	*24*	*50*	*37*	*65*	*69*	*70*	*89*	*85*	*149*	*104*	*95*	*38*	*41*	*17*	*36*	*10*	*541*	*488*
Basim District.																				
Basim	5	22	42	74	37	75	63	69	81	81	125	96	73	48	44	18	29	6	499	480
Mangrul	3	7	6	18	11	26	13	32	31	32	51	41	29	12	17	6	15	10	176	184
Pusad	2	39	16	36	17	24	25	37	44	31	59	57	36	19	26	7	15	3	240	253
Total	*10*	*68*	*64*	*128*	*65*	*125*	*101*	*138*	*156*	*144*	*235*	*194*	*138*	*79*	*87*	*31*	*59*	*19*	*915*	*926*
Grand Total	35	406	274	722	387	678	723	899	886	802	1540	1140	975	508	556	196	390	71	5766	5359

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Jains).

WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.

TALUK.	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	4	6	3	6	13	19	18	40	19	51	23	38	82	165
Chandur	1	.....	.....	3	2	3	2	5	4	11	11	20	12	37	15	38	14	57	61	174
Morsi	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	2	3	7	15	2	23	5	19	3	28	21	92
Murtazapur	.....	1	4	5	1	4	1	10	4	13	12	27	16	48	21	57	15	49	74	214
Total	*1*	*1*	*6*	*11*	*4*	*12*	*8*	*22*	*13*	*33*	*43*	*81*	*48*	*148*	*60*	*165*	*55*	*172*	*238*	*645*
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	4	7	3	2	16	12	16	7	24	11	24	40	91
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	8	3	6	3	7	2	13	10	14	21	43
Balapur	1	.....	2	3	1	5	2	5	1	6	8	27	13	18	13	25	14	32	55	121
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	2	5	3	8	11
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	2	10	5	3	17	6	9	6	10	31	45
Total	*1*	.....	*2*	*5*	*2*	*9*	*6*	*10*	*14*	*14*	*24*	*55*	*32*	*62*	*28*	*73*	*46*	*83*	*155*	*311*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	3	7	1	2	9	12	8	16	4	13	8	30	36	83
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	2	5	9	3	9	8	10	8	14	28	47
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	*3*	*2*	.....	*1*	*5*	*10*	*3*	*4*	*14*	*21*	*11*	*26*	*12*	*23*	*16*	*44*	*64*	*131*
Buldana District.																				
Chikali	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	3	2	8	10	14	16	24	10	21	14	40	55	113
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	4	8	6	14	6	21	13	19	16	29	47	93
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	1	2	6	1	6	8	5	15	19	7	28	9	32	8	28	50	125
Total	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*5*	*10*	*2*	*12*	*14*	*19*	*31*	*47*	*29*	*73*	*32*	*72*	*38*	*97*	*152*	*331*
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	5	7	5	6	2	12	5	21	18	52
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	3	5	4	17	8	18	6	20	28	63
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	5	.....	3	1	3	2	14
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	6
Total	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*3*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*7*	*8*	*16*	*10*	*28*	*10*	*36*	*12*	*45*	*48*	*135*
Basim District.																				
Basim	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	8	5	9	12	24	14	42	11	50	11	53	63	194
Mangrul	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	1	6	4	12	9	16	4	14	3	22	22	77
Pusad	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	5	6	7	8	5	14	6	17	8	20	33	72
Total	*2*	*5*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*7*	*3*	*14*	*11*	*21*	*23*	*44*	*28*	*72*	*21*	*81*	*22*	*95*	*118*	*343*
Grand Total	4	6	15	24	19	40	28	69	56	98	143	264	158	409	163	459	189	536	775	1996

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Jews).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. V.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Jews).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																	
	0 9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti																				
Chandur																				
Morsi																				
Murtazapur																				
Total																				
Akola District.																				
Akola																				
Akot																				
Balapur																				
Jalgaon						1			1										1	1
Khamgaon																				
Total						1			1										1	1
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur																				
Daryapur																				
Melghat																				
Total																				
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli																				
Jalkapur																				
Mehkar																				
Total																				
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal																				
Darwha																				
Kelapur																				
Wun																				
Total																				
Basim District.																				
Basim																				
Mangrul																				
Risad																				
Total																				
Grand Total						1			1										1	1

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Parsis).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	8	8	4	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	11
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Total	11	8	5	1	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	23	11
Akola District.																				
Akola	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	6
Akot	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Khamgaon	11	3	9	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9
Total	19	7	10	8	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	17
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Malkapur	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Mehkar	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Total	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	32	20	16	10	5	3	5	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	63	35

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. V.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Parsis).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	11	2	12	4	4	2	1	1	1	2	31	15
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	10	3
Total	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	2	12	3	18	5	4	4	2	2	3	2	44	23
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	2	2	7	2	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	18	7
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	6	3	15	8	8	.....	3	.....	2	.....	36	17
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Grand Total	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	8	20	8	39	15	14	4	5	2	5	2	91	42

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Parsis).

TALUK.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mersi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	*1*	*4*
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	*1*	*4*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	4	3	8

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Aborigines).

TALUK.	SINGLE.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*2*	*6*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*6*	*6*
Akola District.																				
Akola	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Akot	8	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	9
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*9*	*10*	*3*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*12*	*11*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	3764	3696	985	421	423	107	155	28	64	7	45	15	35	13	9	2	12	2	5492	4291
Wun	2371	2302	693	287	170	50	84	14	31	7	25	5	5	11	2	4	2	3	3383	2683
Total	*6135*	*5998*	*1678*	*708*	*593*	*157*	*239*	*42*	*95*	*14*	*70*	*20*	*40*	*24*	*11*	*6*	*14*	*5*	*8875*	*6974*
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	**6146**	**6014**	**1682**	**709**	**593**	**157**	**239**	**42**	**95**	**14**	**72**	**20**	**40**	**24**	**12**	**6**	**14**	**5**	**8893**	**6991**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Aborigines).

TALUK.	MARRIED.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	7	
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	*2*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*5*	.....	.....	.....	*7*	*7*
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Akot	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	6	3	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	11	12
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khangaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*	*1*	.....	*4*	*2*	*5*	*9*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*15*	*17*
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																				
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	82	266	199	459	281	657	550	993	813	977	1615	1344	1096	732	672	284	464	132	5772	5844
Wun	61	188	174	385	209	385	349	559	496	556	938	820	624	494	402	179	297	87	3550	3653
Total	*143*	*454*	*373*	*844*	*490*	*1042*	*899*	*1552*	*1309*	*1533*	*2553*	*2164*	*1720*	*1226*	*1074*	*463*	*761*	*219*	*9322*	*9497*
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	143	455	375	846	491	1043	899	1556	1311	1540	2562	2167	1722	1232	1080	463	762	219	9315	9521

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

Showing the Civil Condition, Age, and Religion of the Population (Aborigines).

TALUK.	WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.																			
	0-9.		10——.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		40——.		50——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																				
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Akola District.																				
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ahot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Ellichpur District.																				
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																				
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																				
Tootrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	2	6	3	6	6	6	12	21	19	37	42	145	49	211	51	323	101	567	285	1322
Wun	3	8	6	4	5	3	5	5	13	16	29	76	38	132	48	190	59	337	206	771
Total	5	14	9	10	11	9	17	26	32	53	71	221	87	343	99	513	160	904	491	2093
Basim District.																				
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manerul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	5	11	9	10	11	9	17	26	32	53	72	221	89	344	99	513	160	904	491	2093

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

FINAL CENSUS

Statement showing the Ages of the

TALUK.	Under 1.		1——.		2——.		3——.		4——.		5——9.		10——14.		15——.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Amraoti District.																
Amraoti	2392	2608	2120	2268	2289	2411	1931	2158	1842	1778	8987	9221	8545	6954	5436	5761
Chandur	2702	2872	2470	2503	2561	2584	2273	2412	2191	2262	10,440	10,733	9039	7543	5556	5955
Morsi	1597	1687	1551	1656	1732	1904	1680	1855	1554	1609	8093	8297	7022	5693	4213	4311
Murtazapur	1707	1782	1554	1613	1598	1751	1357	1523	1261	1319	6741	6781	5797	4709	3598	3791
Total	*8398*	*8949*	*7695*	*8040*	*8180*	*8650*	*7241*	*7948*	*6848*	*6968*	*34,261*	*35,032*	*30,403*	*24,899*	*18,803*	*20,818*
Akola District.																
Akola	2522	2524	2133	2141	1889	2019	1822	1907	1529	1593	8516	8802	7254	6037	4424	4771
Akot	2576	2640	2055	2217	2068	2125	1839	2143	1572	1691	8211	8680	7388	5960	4630	4803
Balapur	1765	1827	1674	1639	1570	1663	1412	1569	1327	1344	6910	7098	6156	4806	3528	3669
Jalgaon	1870	1871	1489	1631	1445	1519	1516	1751	1382	1389	6770	6847	5894	4726	3331	3534
Khamgaon	1751	1707	1280	1295	1257	1378	1330	1437	1178	1152	5707	5692	5632	4587	3413	3487
Total	*10,484*	*10,569*	*8631*	*8923*	*8229*	*8704*	*7919*	*8807*	*6988*	*7169*	*36,114*	*37,179*	*32,324*	*26,116*	*19,326*	*20,264*
Ellichpur District.																
Ellichpur	2089	2016	1915	1870	2009	2069	1809	1991	1602	1628	8338	8472	7995	6510	4839	4861
Daryapur	1940	1978	1735	1708	1763	1919	1559	1680	1422	1485	7030	7134	6652	5488	3988	4345
Morshi	588	588	592	622	701	805	961	965	910	868	3572	3296	2201	1899	1279	1093
Total	*4617*	*4582*	*4242*	*4200*	*4473*	*4793*	*4329*	*4636*	*3934*	*3981*	*18,940*	*18,902*	*16,848*	*13,897*	*10,106*	*10,899*
Buldana District.																
Chikli	2387	2503	1600	1909	2026	2198	2155	2391	1929	1918	9347	9611	8789	7083	4882	5117
Malkapur	3116	3154	2303	2469	2336	2605	2541	2953	2308	2334	10,979	11,105	9743	8195	5580	5981
Mehkar	2091	2143	1597	1704	1899	2182	2041	2187	1864	2013	9192	9482	8387	7001	4247	4640
Total	*7594*	*7800*	*5500*	*6082*	*6261*	*6985*	*6737*	*7531*	*6101*	*6265*	*29,518*	*30,198*	*26,919*	*22,279*	*14,709*	*15,738*
Wun District.																
Deotalai	1544	1565	1474	1487	1616	1793	1598	1862	1724	1689	7257	7142	5967	4856	3186	3397
Darwha	2026	2263	1849	1989	2126	2211	2032	2294	2006	2107	8963	9092	7461	5955	4003	4211
Kelapur	964	1055	1026	1172	1263	1501	1340	1475	1397	1433	5726	5624	4216	3352	2817	2748
Wun	1079	1117	957	1019	1211	1310	1277	1424	1361	1431	5369	5007	4480	3458	2258	2339
Total	*5613*	*6000*	*5306*	*5667*	*6216*	*6815*	*6247*	*7055*	*6488*	*6660*	*27,315*	*26,865*	*22,124*	*17,621*	*12,264*	*12,695*
Basim District.																
Basim	2537	2620	2338	2346	2315	2427	2286	2359	2218	2238	10,716	10,550	9514	7970	5027	5266
Mangrul	1227	1233	1134	1097	1227	1280	1184	1250	1054	1056	5117	5201	4371	3504	2233	2401
Pusad	1703	1831	1823	1895	2197	2393	2186	2445	2250	2349	9462	8851	7486	5834	3712	4177
Total	*5467*	*5684*	*5295*	*5338*	*5739*	*6100*	*5656*	*6054*	*5522*	*5643*	*25,295*	*24,602*	*21,371*	*17,308*	*10,972*	*11,844*
Grand Total	42,173	43,584	36,669	38,250	39,098	42,047	38,129	42,031	35,881	36,686	171,443	172,778	149,989	122,120	86,180	91,258

TABLE No. VII.

Population (all Religions).

20——.		25——.		30——.		35——.		40——.		45——.		50——.		55——.		60 & upwards.		Total	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
6737	7943	8615	7524	9075	7261	5914	3898	6563	5442	2956	2262	4893	4352	1385	1043	5621	5249	35.333	78,125
6672	7967	8420	8017	8736	7485	6118	4296	6751	5476	3046	2338	4897	4119	1420	1044	5513	5192	88,813	82.798
4936	6209	6332	6174	6984	5948	4235	3258	5186	4000	2171	1686	4060	3596	962	685	4155	3957	66.563	63,125
4203	5207	5815	5195	5935	4785	4957	2801	4241	3660	1770	1386	3225	2795	783	647	3590	3486	57.342	53.231
22,548	27,326	29,220	26,910	30,730	25,479	20,424	14,243	22.756	19,178	9943	7673	17,075	14,862	4560	3419	18,879	17,884	298,051	277,277
5318	6478	7361	6319	7599	5943	5075	3405	5233	4578	2426	1963	3907	3615	1097	834	4385	3872	72,560	66,861
5507	6620	7528	6537	7723	6067	5221	3711	5501	4825	2690	2091	4339	3861	1163	924	4738	4603	74,755	69,496
3878	4931	5554	4821	5653	4517	3463	2360	4092	3482	1547	1307	3082	2700	712	545	3411	3183	55,739	51,461
3823	4903	5235	4802	5352	4441	3736	2699	3778	3173	2023	1099	2930	2654	961	818	2926	2948	54,434	51,305
3537	4330	5187	4478	5149	4001	3481	2378	3573	2901	1765	1431	2632	2308	803	588	2912	2471	50,558	45,621
22,053	26,992	30,865	26,957	31,481	24,969	20,979	14,753	22,177	18,959	10,531	8491	16,830	15,138	4742	3709	18,373	17,077	308,046	284,746
5815	6998	7162	6595	7763	6712	5109	3699	6148	5376	2579	2036	4591	4282	1271	1028	5479	5384	76 514	71,527
4633	5472	6220	5522	6279	5258	4363	3059	4781	4192	2313	1813	3750	3299	1094	866	4282	4032	63.856	59,250
1655	1971	2083	2022	2418	1885	1035	721	1824	1105	491	330	815	706	136	125	991	837	22,217	20,438
12,148	14,441	15,465	14,139	16,460	13,855	10,507	7479	12,763	10,673	5383	4179	9156	8287	2501	2019	10,062	10,253	162,590	151,215
4503	6367	7337	6443	7075	6166	4386	3180	4865	4363	2237	1748	3467	3203	907	696	3403	3580	71,595	68.416
5823	7310	8316	7394	7965	6657	5457	4288	5490	5140	3154	2530	4382	3892	1631	1228	5319	4885	86.478	82.030
4604	6013	6727	5931	6909	5980	39.1	2773	4630	4213	1712	1313	3276	2965	738	579	3235	3055	67.176	64.074
15,245	19,690	22,380	19,768	21,950	18,803	13,714	10,241	15.035	13,716	7103	5591	11,225	10,060	3276	2503	11,957	11,520	225,249	214,520
3985	4761	4992	5115	5615	4926	3589	2528	4634	3481	1744	1148	3139	2598	664	510	3249	3116	55,877	51,969
4520	5745	6302	6137	6825	5850	4573	3085	5243	4196	2073	1513	3632	3052	961	734	3946	3886	66.468	64,320
2781	3475	3452	3450	3961	3619	2363	1715	3132	2622	1081	742	2157	1910	490	387	2092	2390	40.194	38,020
2443	2995	2975	3072	3404	3192	1935	1641	293	2549	973	812	1999	1692	347	374	1983	2360	36,553	35,702
13,729	16,976	17,721	17,774	19,805	17,587	12,460	8969	15,941	12,848	5871	4215	10,927	9252	2472	2005	11,300	11,752	201,491	190,011
5743	6929	8205	7507	8424	6631	4894	3533	5789	5015	2345	1843	4137	3824	1010	808	3917	4057	81,565	76,125
2032	3096	3623	3584	3781	3238	2658	1823	2792	2357	1257	960	2083	1838	573	454	2467	2329	39.426	36,716
4173	5556	6357	5555	6385	5626	3989	2896	4746	4237	1613	1072	3217	2909	542	476	2949	3371	64.083	60,971
11,948	15,581	18,185	16,646	18,598	15,695	10,941	7751	13,327	11,607	5215	3875	9437	8571	2125	1738	9,333	9757	185,074	173,812
93,270	120,776	133,835	122,104	138,969	116,488	89056	63,434	101,998	86,981	44,026	34 0 3	74,607	66,185	19,576	15,393	80,534	78,243	1,380,49	1,292,181

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Ages of the

TALUK.	Under 1.		1——.		2——.		3——.		4——.		5——9.		10——14.		15——.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Amraoti District.																
Amraoti	2150	2351	1877	2032	2035	2146	1721	1921	1630	1564	7931	8072	7480	6167	4805	5205
Chandur	2567	2735	2352	2393	2430	2450	2171	2285	2093	2130	9870	10,170	8546	7121	5238	5680
Morsi	1510	1568	1463	1541	1615	1778	1558	1750	1457	1504	7493	7723	6560	5296	3947	4077
Murtazapur	1560	1589	1395	1467	1410	1574	1240	1385	1111	1179	5992	6072	5156	4217	3221	3433
Total	*7787*	*8246*	*7087*	*7433*	*7490*	*7948*	*6690*	*7341*	*6291*	*6377*	*31,286*	*32,037*	*27,742*	*22,801*	*17,211*	*18,395*
Akola District.																
Akola	2321	2310	1956	1975	1744	1851	1696	1732	1392	1427	7711	8055	6598	5525	4046	4376
Akot	2360	2427	1866	2011	1892	1914	1652	1922	1415	1513	7393	7749	6660	5426	4175	4404
Balapur	1597	1645	1505	1474	1393	1470	1255	1375	1171	1158	6033	6235	5397	4250	3108	3278
Jalgaon	1737	1756	1394	1524	1341	1417	1423	1621	1279	1275	6282	6349	5439	4381	3089	3307
Khamgaon	1620	1598	1198	1206	1172	1282	1235	1327	1084	1067	5288	5238	5177	4268	3172	3255
Total	*9635*	*9736*	*7919*	*8190*	*7542*	*7934*	*7261*	*7977*	*6341*	*6440*	*32,707*	*33,626*	*29,271*	*23,850*	*17,590*	*18,620*
Ellichpur District.																
Ellichpur	1817	1755	1700	1646	1760	1803	1579	1735	1378	1407	7147	7274	6882	5632	4089	4251
Jaryapur	1789	1832	1596	1579	1621	1747	1451	1551	1298	1360	6430	6535	6106	5082	3650	4042
Melghat	575	567	583	609	685	785	944	952	885	852	3489	3212	2136	1840	1217	1647
Total	*4181*	*4154*	*3879*	*3834*	*4066*	*4335*	*3974*	*4238*	*3561*	*3619*	*17,066*	*17,021*	*15,124*	*12,554*	*8956*	*9943*
Buldana District																
Chikhli	2210	2318	1486	1760	1863	2046	1970	2204	1785	1750	8544	8808	8065	6561	4495	4704
Malkapur	2895	2910	2130	2277	2143	2385	2326	2722	2068	2134	9986	10,105	8912	7538	5077	5440
Mehkar	1982	2010	1514	1626	1813	2076	1935	2066	1757	1892	8711	8933	7892	6591	3962	4373
Total	*7087*	*7238*	*5130*	*5663*	*5819*	*6507*	*6231*	*6992*	*5610*	*5776*	*27,241*	*27,846*	*24,869*	*20,690*	*13,534*	*14,517*
Wun District.																
Yeotmal	1443	1486	1416	1416	1541	1713	1547	1769	1651	1615	6919	6784	5645	4622	3016	3244
Darwha	1888	2123	1732	1884	1977	2083	1912	2142	1902	1989	8390	8543	6951	5564	3718	3951
Kelapur	654	708	705	774	740	917	863	947	853	859	3666	3718	2894	2345	2032	1801
Wun	852	886	744	760	923	969	974	1072	1009	1033	4008	3780	3474	2669	1787	1848
Total	*4837*	*5203*	*4597*	*4834*	*5181*	*5682*	*5296*	*5930*	*5415*	*5490*	*22,983*	*22,825*	*18,964*	*15,200*	*10,553*	*10,937*
Basim District.																
Basim	2380	2495	2223	2212	2199	2306	2164	2259	2106	2094	10,077	9924	8897	7477	4660	4924
Mangrul	1150	1158	1058	1048	1157	1197	1124	1184	994	980	4827	4875	4064	3285	2077	2246
Pusad	1598	1704	1720	1775	2071	2263	2060	2298	2070	2197	8827	8279	7007	5488	3462	3885
Total	*5128*	*5357*	*5001*	*5035*	*5427*	*5766*	*5348*	*5741*	*5170*	*5271*	*23,731*	*23,078*	*19,968*	*16,350*	*10,199*	*11,055*
Grand Total	38,655	39,934	33,613	34,989	35,525	38,172	34,260	38,219	32,388	32,379	155,014	156,433	135,938	111,345	78,043	83,467

TABLE No. VII.

Population (Hindus).

20——.		25——.		30——.		35——.		40——.		45——.		50——.		55——.		60 and upwards.		Total Ages.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
5955	7053	7642	6644	8019	6413	5172	3468	5770	4776	2645	2041	4285	3813	1248	912	4930	4578	75295	69159
6280	7559	7984	7616	8262	7098	5803	4082	6391	5161	2875	2206	4634	3902	1324	984	5218	4867	84048	78439
4575	5835	5903	5798	6559	5541	4077	3044	4850	4267	2062	1613	3785	3345	909	656	3920	3683	62243	59019
3816	4682	5246	4656	5359	4304	3683	2538	3830	3241	1590	1256	2910	2493	716	598	3223	3122	51458	47806
20,626	*25,129*	*26,775*	*24,714*	*28,199*	*23,356*	*18,735*	*13,132*	*20,841*	*17,445*	*9172*	*7116*	*15,614*	*13,553*	*4207*	*3150*	*17,291*	*16,250*	*273,044*	*254,423*
4817	5847	6705	5725	6921	5403	4606	3112	4728	4179	2309	1811	3580	3303	1005	769	4034	3509	66169	60909
4957	6003	6841	5976	7015	5457	4767	3423	5033	4294	2457	1911	3911	3478	1073	861	4268	4118	67735	62887
3400	4295	4946	4275	4990	3993	3091	2137	3613	3032	1379	1184	2714	2365	625	499	2946	2710	49163	45375
3491	4235	4871	4481	4898	4100	3494	2745	3503	2927	1892	1591	2696	2431	908	756	2707	2781	50444	47627
3239	4008	4790	4147	4722	3646	3215	2223	3242	2634	1629	1336	2382	2126	737	528	2705	2263	46637	42752
19,904	*24,388*	*28,153*	*24,604*	*28,545*	*22,500*	*19,173*	*13,640*	*20,119*	*17,066*	*9666*	*7833*	*15,283*	*13,703*	*4348*	*3413*	*16,660*	*15,331*	*280,118*	*254,950*
4965	6060	6250	5719	6706	5748	4473	3265	5345	4572	2252	1782	3955	3566	1137	902	4734	4462	66169	61582
4276	5026	5696	5070	5739	4862	4041	2825	4389	3805	2136	1689	3429	3032	1033	811	3937	3666	58617	54514
1574	1908	1939	1956	2281	1827	1015	698	1749	1065	465	312	762	673	130	122	867	797	21296	19822
10,815	*12,994*	*13,885*	*12,745*	*14,726*	*12,437*	*9529*	*6,788*	*11,483*	*9,442*	*4853*	*3783*	*8146*	*7,271*	*2300*	*1835*	*9538*	*8925*	*146,082*	*135,918*
4382	5742	6735	5924	6426	5629	4017	2894	4419	3965	2038	1616	3141	2918	838	648	3069	3212	65483	62639
5282	6646	7696	6687	7227	6068	5101	3959	4992	4678	2946	2346	3971	3566	1515	1138	4841	4419	79018	75018
4282	5646	6356	5608	6473	5504	3620	2610	4382	3960	1602	1281	3175	2787	673	550	3033	2842	63162	60305
13,946	*18,034*	*20,697*	*18,219*	*20,126*	*17,201*	*12,738*	*9,463*	*13,793*	*12,603*	*6586*	*5193*	*10,287*	*9,271*	*3026*	*2336*	*10,943*	*10,473*	*207,663*	*198,022*
3615	4536	4684	4853	5263	4703	3394	2402	4372	3280	1646	1097	2999	2454	626	492	3102	2959	52879	49425
4161	5380	5759	5754	6351	5401	4264	2919	4309	3919	1933	1414	3370	2842	899	693	3700	3607	63816	60268
1968	2270	2421	2312	2759	2473	1655	1184	2124	1703	764	514	1468	1338	279	277	1454	1589	27293	25882
1917	2234	2341	2381	2645	2481	1503	1300	2339	1943	803	673	1542	1295	278	326	1578	1851	28717	27501
11,661	*14420*	*15,205*	*15,300*	*17,018*	*15,118*	*10,816*	*7,805*	*13,744*	*10,905*	*5146*	*3698*	*9379*	*7929*	*3082*	*1788*	*9834*	*10,006*	*172,711*	*163,076*
5359	6511	7729	7065	7903	6857	4577	3326	5402	4080	2197	1716	3907	3572	962	766	3655	3776	76397	71460
2457	2906	3397	3355	3579	3017	2480	1704	2611	2199	1182	885	1942	1724	537	419	2301	2157	36937	34339
3863	5200	5894	5171	5807	5224	3122	2230	4389	3946	1492	987	2988	2697	508	448	2711	3133	59589	56925
11,679	*14,617*	*17,020*	*15,591*	*17,289*	*14,598*	*10,179*	*7,260*	*12,402*	*10,825*	*4871*	*3588*	*8837*	*7,993*	*3007*	*1633*	*8667*	*9066*	*172,925*	*162,724*
88,631	109,582	121,735	111,173	125,904	105,309	81,179	58,088	92,382	78,286	40 294	31,211	67,546	59,720	17,970	14,155	72,933	70,051	125,2541	1173,113

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Sikhs).

TALUK.	Under 1		1—.		2—.		3—.		4—.		5—9.		10—14		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		35—.		40—.		45—.		50—.		55—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	5	2	1	1	3	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	26	15
Chandur	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	3	4	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	21	10
Morsi	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	17	8
Murtazapur	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	10	6
Total	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	2	5	3	2	2	7	2	5	6	12	7	5	1	9	7	4	1	7	4	2	1	9	5	74	45
Akola District.																																				
Akola	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	5
Akot	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	11	2
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7	4
Jalgaon	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	23	17
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	5
Total	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	2	2	3	1	3	5	3	2	4	4	12	5	7	1	2	...	3	1	...	2	11	4	60	33
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	14	2
Mulghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	2	1	5	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	22	5
Buldana District.																																				
Chikli	2	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	4	2	2	5	2	3	2	2	3	4	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	3	32	27
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	7
Mehkar	1	4	1	3	2	...	...	1	3	2	4	8	3	1	1	3	...	3	2	1	2	6	1	1	2	3	4	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	31	11
Total	3	6	2	3	3	1	1	2	3	4	8	13	5	6	6	7	6	5	6	4	9	7	1	2	5	4	5	2	3	3	4	...	5	6	75	75
Wun District.																																				
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	3
Darwha	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	7
Kelapur	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	4	7	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	19	27
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	2	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	3	3	4	5	1	3	4	4	4	4	8	2	5	1	4	3	...	...	2	3	1	...	4	4	48	37
Basim District.																																				
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	10	8
Mangrul	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	5
Total	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	2	1	...	2	5	3	1	3	2	3	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	26	25
Grand Total	10	9	6	5	8	2	4	4	9	7	20	26	19	19	16	15	22	17	22	23	41	22	26	11	39	21	13	3	21	14	7	3	31	20	305	220

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Muhammadans).

TALUK.	Under 1		1—.		2—.		3—.		4—.		5—9.		10—14.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		35—.		40—.		45—.		50—.		55—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	223	224	223	207	225	245	194	212	186	195	974	1058	952	712	540	487	659	780	873	789	925	756	635	368	697	592	257	185	520	481	111	166	617	616	8811	8013
Chandur	111	110	102	89	115	120	95	110	82	116	499	484	401	354	248	218	301	334	348	324	387	325	243	181	298	254	141	106	214	176	65	40	233	258	3883	3799
Morsi	75	106	73	105	105	114	116	99	86	95	545	515	412	354	228	203	305	332	378	336	373	370	219	186	310	294	93	55	245	231	45	22	213	242	3821	3659
Murtazapur	125	156	128	127	159	151	107	119	123	129	655	604	532	411	298	268	383	431	449	436	481	390	306	218	325	353	140	99	263	235	57	36	212	308	1843	1489
Total	534	590	526	528	604	630	512	540	477	535	2673	2661	2297	1834	1314	1191	1645	1877	2048	1885	2160	1841	1403	953	1630	1493	631	445	1242	1123	278	204	1375	1424	27,358	10,750
Akola District.																																				
Akola	188	201	158	144	128	157	115	164	127	157	743	739	584	459	341	352	440	576	570	548	607	487	413	256	449	373	169	130	294	282	81	57	320	336	5722	5418
Akot	209	200	176	189	164	199	175	208	149	170	775	882	697	510	427	372	520	582	652	529	658	580	435	270	444	505	219	166	399	370	91	60	445	468	6636	6360
Balapur	146	167	152	149	166	178	142	176	144	167	805	806	682	499	368	342	423	571	551	497	582	466	321	182	427	425	141	107	338	312	69	38	409	436	5816	5518
Jalgaon	132	114	92	106	104	101	93	128	102	114	483	493	452	338	234	225	323	362	355	317	444	382	235	152	264	241	125	106	200	220	52	60	211	211	3901	3820
Khamgaon	114	92	67	74	65	84	85	94	84	73	371	409	395	272	210	195	254	290	336	287	356	308	211	129	286	241	109	75	202	162	59	55	180	192	3384	3032
Total	784	774	645	662	627	719	610	770	606	681	3177	3329	2810	2078	1580	1486	1960	2381	2444	2178	2648	2173	1615	980	1870	1785	763	584	1423	1346	352	270	1565	1643	25,486	23,848
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	253	252	204	210	238	253	220	247	218	212	1127	1153	1059	821	706	580	793	886	869	838	1011	921	596	404	760	779	295	237	616	603	126	120	718	889	9809	9495
Paryapur	145	138	129	121	134	168	100	127	118	120	577	587	515	391	317	284	384	424	498	433	507	366	313	220	378	369	164	117	298	253	57	53	322	351	4956	4517
Melghat	13	21	9	13	16	20	17	13	25	16	83	84	64	59	60	46	74	63	140	65	135	58	70	23	84	40	25	17	53	33	6	3	34	40	908	614
Total	411	411	342	344	388	436	337	387	361	348	1787	1824	1638	1271	1083	910	1251	1373	1507	1336	1653	1345	979	647	1222	1188	484	371	967	979	189	176	1074	1280	15,673	14,626
Buldana District.																																				
Chikhli	162	156	97	127	152	132	159	173	128	142	701	722	631	458	325	343	350	500	524	458	582	475	323	237	391	349	159	111	275	251	60	43	287	319	5306	4991
Malkapur	198	220	162	173	182	206	204	212	225	188	944	938	760	616	474	511	486	601	643	564	676	547	314	298	458	431	184	169	374	310	101	77	438	432	6823	6493
Mehkar	85	106	58	63	67	97	89	102	98	105	415	479	427	353	231	217	252	306	303	258	351	312	193	131	237	214	78	69	175	141	47	23	177	183	3283	3159
Total	445	482	317	363	401	435	452	487	451	435	2060	2139	1818	1422	1030	1071	1088	1407	1470	1280	1609	1334	830	666	1086	994	421	349	824	702	208	143	902	934	15,412	14,643
Wun District.																																				
Yeotmal	81	60	49	59	69	68	43	83	66	65	295	305	280	204	153	121	218	193	256	220	301	195	168	98	219	190	84	46	125	126	34	14	131	130	2572	2177
Darwha	129	132	103	94	138	118	116	142	99	110	523	499	457	359	238	226	299	331	382	343	421	349	272	151	299	248	120	84	238	192	55	35	247	255	4136	3668
Kelapur	32	34	16	34	43	29	39	41	36	39	186	164	123	113	70	73	87	100	124	106	127	105	85	55	113	96	22	24	68	61	6	3	55	93	1232	1170
Wun	24	23	29	24	29	32	36	37	42	34	132	142	124	111	82	51	85	90	89	106	108	94	52	45	71	88	20	18	62	60	6	7	43	80	1034	1045
Total	266	249	197	211	279	247	234	303	243	248	1136	1110	984	787	543	471	689	714	851	775	957	743	577	349	702	622	246	172	493	439	101	59	476	558	8974	8057
Basim District.																																				
Basim	113	98	86	104	93	100	103	82	94	121	521	529	492	395	292	268	294	339	469	344	431	399	247	158	320	272	116	94	228	190	35	30	218	221	4152	3739
Mangrul	63	64	63	37	56	74	48	61	53	66	245	295	268	194	134	127	158	153	193	189	184	190	143	97	150	136	66	66	123	114	31	30	145	140	2123	2033
Pusad	93	107	92	103	119	120	106	137	167	134	595	514	438	309	222	283	277	316	401	346	424	354	237	145	323	267	112	74	201	192	29	23	214	215	4049	3619
Total	268	269	241	244	268	294	257	280	314	321	1361	1338	1198	898	648	653	729	808	1063	879	1039	943	627	400	793	675	294	234	552	496	95	83	577	576	10,324	9391
Grand Total	2708	2781	2268	2352	2567	2761	2402	2767	2452	2568	12,194	12,401	10,745	8290	6198	5782	7365	8560	9383	8333	10,072	8379	6031	4004	7303	6757	2839	2155	5611	5035	1223	935	5969	6415	97,230	90,325

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Christians).

TALUK.	Under 1		1——.		2——.		3——.		4——.		5——9.		10——14.		15——.		20——.		25——.		30——.		35——.		40——.		45——.		50——.		55——.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	4	5	3	6	7	5	1	4	8	4	19	20	12	9	14	17	19	27	23	17	23	6	18	16	20	8	5	5	14	3	3	3	6	2	199	157
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	2
Total	*4*	*5*	*3*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*8*	*5*	*19*	*20*	*12*	*9*	*14*	*18*	*20*	*27*	*26*	*17*	*23*	*6*	*18*	*16*	*21*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*14*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*7*	*2*	*206*	*160*
Akola District.																																				
Akola	2	2	2	2	9	1	3	...	3	2	10	12	7	8	8	7	17	14	27	11	20	6	12	8	9	3	3	4	5	3	1	2	1	2	139	87
Akot	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	12	5
Balapur	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	3	4	3	...	2	2	3	5	1	3	6	7	4	4	6	4	5	4	12	4	16	7	9	2	8	2	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	83	54
Total	*6*	*6*	*5*	*2*	*12*	*3*	*7*	*6*	*4*	*5*	*16*	*20*	*13*	*14*	*14*	*11*	*22*	*20*	*40*	*15*	*37*	*14*	*24*	*10*	*21*	*5*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*6*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*240*	*148*
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	3	14	16	9	14	10	6	17	9	10	7	6	4	7	5	7	1	7	5	2	6	2	2	5	2	104	88
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Total	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*14*	*16*	*9*	*14*	*10*	*6*	*18*	*9*	*13*	*7*	*6*	*4*	*7*	*5*	*8*	*1*	*7*	*5*	*2*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*2*	*109*	*88*
Buldana District.																																				
Chikhli	...	3	1	3	1	2	3	...	4	3	11	9	14	6	4	6	6	4	8	7	10	3	4	2	3	3	4	6	2	1	2	...	3	1	80	59
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	*3*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*3*	...	*4*	*3*	*12*	*9*	*15*	*6*	*4*	*6*	*8*	*5*	*12*	*7*	*10*	*3*	*5*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*6*	*2*	*1*	*2*	...	*3*	*1*	*90*	*60*
Wun District.																																				
Yeotmal	1	3	2	...	...	2	1	2	3	3	10	8	8	7	4	8	5	6	9	3	6	2	4	4	6	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	68	56
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	*1*	*3*	*2*	...	...	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*4*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*10*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*7*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*71*	*56*
Basim District.																																				
Basim	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	4	12	2	9	5	1	2	1	4	5	3	4	6	2	4	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	46	47
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pusad	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
Total	*2*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*2*	...	*1*	...	*4*	*13*	*2*	*9*	*6*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*6*	*7*	*4*	*7*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*56*	*51*
Grand Total	14	20	16	14	24	17	16	13	22	19	75	86	59	59	52	50	77	70	105	55	89	33	65	39	65	20	31	27	29	22	11	9	22	10	772	563

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Buddhists).

TALUK.	Under 1		1—.		2—.		3—.		4—.		5—9.		10—14.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		35—.		40—.		45—.		50—.		55—.		60 and upwards		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Akola District.																																				
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana District.																																				
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun District.																																				
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim District.																																				
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Jains).

TALUK.	Under 1		1—.		2—.		3—.		4—.		5—9.		10—14		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		35—.		40—.		45—.		50—.		55—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	15	23	15	23	19	15	15	20	18	12	58	63	92	63	74	48	97	79	92	68	96	82	81	33	76	59	45	30	61	52	22	20	64	47	940	737
Chandur	23	27	16	21	15	14	7	16	16	16	69	77	91	67	69	56	87	73	93	75	83	61	71	33	59	57	30	25	48	39	20	20	69	66	857	743
Morsi	12	13	15	9	12	12	6	6	10	10	54	59	49	42	38	30	46	42	51	40	50	35	37	28	34	38	14	18	27	20	8	7	19	30	482	439
Murtazapur	22	37	31	18	28	26	10	19	25	10	92	105	107	78	77	75	101	94	118	99	91	88	64	45	84	65	37	29	49	66	20	13	51	55	1007	922
Total	72	100	77	71	74	67	38	61	69	48	273	304	339	250	258	209	331	289	354	282	320	266	253	139	253	219	126	102	185	177	70	60	194	198	3.86	2817
Akola District.																																				
Akola	15	9	17	18	8	10	7	10	6	7	47	54	65	42	28	36	41	36	55	30	41	45	34	27	42	23	14	18	28	27	7	5	28	24	483	421
Akot	4	11	13	17	11	10	11	11	7	7	37	45	24	21	27	27	30	29	33	30	42	28	15	16	19	24	11	14	25	13	5	3	18	16	332	323
Balapur	21	15	17	16	11	15	14	18	12	18	72	57	77	56	51	49	55	63	77	48	85	57	48	40	49	25	27	16	30	23	18	8	52	37	716	561
Jalgaon	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	4	2	4	6	1	8	4	6	2	8	5	8	1	7	4	6	2	3	2	1	1	5	4	62	38
Khamgaon	14	13	11	15	13	10	7	11	9	7	37	35	47	39	24	28	39	27	44	40	49	36	42	21	35	24	21	17	18	17	7	4	27	13	444	357
Total	55	40	58	66	43	46	39	52	34	39	194	195	215	162	136	141	173	159	215	150	225	171	147	105	152	100	79	67	104	82	38	21	130	94	2027	1699
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	18	7	10	13	9	9	8	8	4	6	49	29	45	43	33	21	40	43	33	30	40	38	33	25	35	23	25	12	16	17	6	4	22	31	426	359
Daryapur	6	8	10	8	7	9	8	2	5	5	23	12	31	15	19	19	21	21	25	19	29	30	14	14	13	18	12	7	22	13	4	2	22	15	271	217
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Total	24	15	20	21	16	18	16	10	9	11	72	41	77	58	54	40	62	64	58	50	70	68	47	39	48	41	37	20	38	30	10	6	44	46	702	578
Buldana District.																																				
Chikhli	13	24	15	19	10	17	22	13	12	22	86	68	77	61	53	62	60	58	66	51	52	59	41	46	50	45	35	13	48	31	4	5	42	45	686	639
Malkapur	23	24	11	19	10	14	11	18	15	11	47	59	70	40	29	28	65	62	63	52	77	40	40	31	38	31	24	15	37	16	15	13	39	32	614	506
Mehkar	23	23	24	12	17	9	17	18	6	13	62	61	64	53	52	47	70	57	64	63	83	58	56	31	59	36	28	13	24	36	17	6	23	29	689	565
Total	59	71	50	50	37	40	50	49	33	46	195	188	211	154	134	137	195	177	193	166	212	157	137	108	147	112	87	41	109	83	36	24	104	106	1989	1709
Wun District.																																				
Yeotmal	19	16	7	12	6	10	7	8	4	6	33	45	34	22	12	23	46	26	42	39	44	26	22	18	35	9	10	4	13	14	3	3	13	26	350	307
Darwha	8	7	13	11	11	10	3	10	5	8	49	50	51	30	47	34	58	32	60	40	50	39	36	15	34	28	20	15	23	18	7	6	28	24	503	377
Kelapur	1	4	4	3	5	2	3	1	4	4	11	8	10	5	4	9	7	11	8	7	7	9	5	2	5	9	3	..	3	4	...	3	4	3	84	84
Wun	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	4	3	7	9	9	2	5	2	2	3	5	6	5	11	4	1	4	1	...	1	5	5	...	...	4	2	60	52
Total	29	29	26	27	23	24	15	20	17	21	100	112	104	59	68	68	113	73	115	92	106	85	67	36	78	47	33	20	44	41	10	12	49	55	997	820
Basim District.																																				
Basim	42	26	26	28	21	20	17	18	16	23	114	84	122	88	70	78	88	78	103	90	85	71	63	49	60	60	31	30	48	58	11	11	42	59	959	871
Mangrul	13	10	13	12	14	9	10	5	7	9	44	29	37	24	21	26	16	37	33	38	31	31	32	22	30	19	9	9	17	15	5	5	21	32	358	382
Pusad	13	20	10	17	7	10	20	10	13	18	39	56	41	37	27	29	32	38	55	37	44	47	30	19	34	22	8	11	27	19	5	5	24	23	429	418
Total	68	56	49	57	43	39	47	33	36	50	197	169	200	149	118	133	136	153	191	165	160	149	125	90	124	101	48	50	92	92	21	21	87	114	1746	1671
Grand Total	307	330	280	292	235	234	205	225	198	215	1031	1009	1146	832	768	728	1010	913	1126	905	1093	896	776	517	892	620	410	300	572	505	185	144	608	613	10752	9268

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Jews).

TALUK.	Under 1		1—.		2—.		3—.		4—.		5—9.		10—14.		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		35—.		40—.		45—.		50—.		55—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola District.																																				
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana District.																																				
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun District.																																				
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim District.																																				
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Parsis).

TALUK	Under 1		1—.		2—.		3—.		4—.		5—9.		10—14		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		35—.		40—.		45—.		50—.		55—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26.	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	4	1	2	3	4	3	11	2	6	2	6	2	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	1	1	4	48	29
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muntazapur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	17	6
Total	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	6	4	5	1	4	3	6	3	12	4	9	3	9	2	1	3	4	1	3	2	...	1	3	4	68	35
Akola District.																																				
Akola	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	3	1	...	1	3	3	2	8	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	28	15
Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Balapur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jalgaon	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Khamgaon	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	9	4	...	3	...	1	2	...	5	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	18
Total	...	1	1	2	5	...	1	...	...	2	12	2	10	8	1	3	1	5	7	3	15	7	4	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	2	2	70	38
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Molghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..
Buldana District.																																				
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	1
Mehkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11
Wun District.																																				
Aeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Basim District.																																				
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grand Total	..	3	3	2	8	...	1	1	1	5	20	9	16	10	7	6	10	10	22	9	27	11	16	5	9	3	6	1	3	2	3	2	5	6	157	85

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Showing the Ages of the Population (Aborigines).

TALUK.	Under 1		1—.		2—.		3—.		4—.		5—9.		10—14		15—.		20—.		25—.		30—.		35—.		40—.		45—.		50—.		55—.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Amraoti District.																																				
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	13
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	14	13
Akola District.																																				
Akola	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Akot	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	3	2	1	...	...	3	...	2	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	23	21
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	5	3	3	2	1	1	...	4	2	5	6	1	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	30	29
Ellichpur District.																																				
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mughat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buldana District.																																				
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun District.																																				
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	276	308	301	361	472	552	435	486	503	530	1861	1731	1187	880	710	770	717	1042	896	1021	1081	1031	621	473	888	752	292	204	618	505	114	104	577	701	11,549	11,457
Wun	202	206	182	234	258	307	265	314	306	301	1222	1076	873	676	384	438	438	578	540	579	646	606	346	295	517	517	150	120	389	332	63	41	358	427	7,130	7,107
Total	478	514	483	595	730	859	700	800	809	831	3083	2807	2060	1562	1094	1208	1155	1620	1436	1600	1727	1637	967	768	1405	1269	442	324	1007	837	177	145	935	1128	18,688	18,564
Basim District.																																				
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	479	517	483	596	731	861	701	802	811	808	3089	2814	2066	1565	1095	1209	1155	1624	1438	1607	1734	1638	972	770	1408	1274	443	326	1014	837	177	145	936	1128	18,732	18,606

FINAL CENSUS

Distribution of the People by Castes

NAME OF TALUK.	I. BRAHMANS.			II. RAJPUTS.			III. OTHER					
							Totals.			Kunbis.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Amraoti District.												
Amraoti	5879	3484	2395	3238	1781	1457	135127	69969	65158	37562	19448	18114
Chandur	3762	2204	1558	4645	2439	2206	148069	76344	71725	47799	24512	23287
Morsi	2730	1542	1188	2041	1014	1027	110117	56573	53544	38699	19755	18944
Murtazapur	3565	2073	1492	1782	972	810	95182	49086	46096	35708	18541	17167
Total	*15936*	*9303*	*6633*	*11706*	*6206*	*5500*	*488495*	*251972*	*236523*	*159768*	*82256*	*77512*
Akola District.												
Akola	3984	2428	1556	2166	1151	1015	120351	62317	58034	47714	24708	23006
Akot	5796	3418	2378	2615	1405	1210	121589	62506	59033	51270	26290	24980
Balapur	2433	1389	1044	1424	755	669	88682	46114	42568	34493	17866	16627
Jalgaon	3360	1988	1372	2837	1480	1357	91697	46585	44512	33877	17213	16664
Khamgaon	3059	1885	1174	1880	988	892	84480	44100	40380	39899	20623	19266
Total	*18632*	*11108*	*7524*	*10922*	*5779*	*5143*	*506149*	*261622*	*244527*	*207253*	*106710*	*100543*
Ellichpur District.												
Ellichpur	4123	2382	1741	2391	1334	1057	118822	61224	57598	35950	18493	17466
Daryapur	3047	1835	1212	1597	901	696	108405	55845	52560	41114	20860	20254
Melghat	252	207	45	842	445	397	7309	4084	3225	207	137	70
Total	*7422*	*4424*	*2998*	*4830*	*2680*	*2150*	*234536*	*121153*	*113383*	*77280*	*39490*	*37790*
Buldana District.												
Chikhli	3928	2082	1846	3959	2075	1884	120495	61441	59054	63607	32493	31114
Malkapur	3853	2183	1670	6391	3297	3094	144614	74010	70604	65827	33682	32145
Mehkar	2953	1581	1372	1668	846	822	117058	59914	57144	47995	24636	23359
Total	*10734*	*5846*	*4888*	*12018*	*6218*	*5800*	*382167*	*195365*	*186802*	*177429*	*90811*	*86618*
Wun District.												
Yeotmal	1705	1056	649	1067	569	498	76382	39581	36801	22898	11830	11068
Darwha	2011	1185	826	1451	723	728	106084	54700	51384	27091	14029	13062
Kelapur	983	577	406	221	139	82	52422	26791	25631	15507	8002	7505
Wun	1092	565	527	155	82	73	55103	28142	26961	26638	13598	13040
Total	*5791*	*3383*	*2408*	*2894*	*1513*	*1381*	*289991*	*149214*	*140777*	*92134*	*47459*	*44675*
Basim District.												
Basim	3588	2040	1548	970	530	440	139646	72049	67597	64246	33234	31022
Mangrul	973	565	408	345	198	147	66092	34252	31840	25969	13534	12435
Pusad	2678	1460	1218	448	247	201	102530	52333	50197	30095	15241	14854
Total	*7239*	*4065*	*3174*	*1763*	*975*	*788*	*308268*	*158634*	*149634*	*120310*	*61999*	*58311*
Grand Total	65754	38129	27625	44133	23371	20762	2269606	1137960	1071646	834174	428725	405449

17824	9036	8788	17825	8941	8884	47214	24754	22460	3200	1655	1545	19304	9809	9495
9751	4979	4772	16509	8308	8206	41031	21703	19328	570	307	263	9473	4956	4517
61	38	23	887	507	380	6154	3402	2752	32722	16565	16157	1522	908	614
27636	14053	13583	35221	17751	17470	94399	49859	44540	36492	18527	17965	30299	15673	14626
5254	2648	2606	16106	8123	7983	35528	18177	17351	1125	571	554	10297	5306	4991
14220	7270	6950	17227	8660	8567	47340	24898	22042	297	142	155	13316	6823	6493
9423	4798	4625	14296	7116	7180	45344	23364	21980	3042	1510	1532	6442	3283	3159
28897	14716	14181	47629	23899	23730	128212	65939	62273	4464	2223	2241	30055	15412	14643
5563	2846	2717	10399	5369	5030	37522	19536	17986	23807	12023	11784	4749	2572	2177
7769	3966	3803	14265	7173	7092	56959	29532	27427	15418	7711	7707	7804	4136	3668
2324	1155	1169	4406	2242	2164	30185	15392	14793	22729	11425	11304	2402	1232	1170
1318	695	623	4484	2276	2208	22663	11573	11090	14226	7127	7099	2076	1034	1042
16974	8662	8312	33554	17060	16494	147329	76033	71296	76180	38286	37894	17031	8974	8057
5647	2895	2752	19341	9781	9560	50397	26140	24257	5498	2746	2752	7891	4152	3739
3547	1850	1697	10629	5324	5315	25952	13553	12399	4536	2266	2270	4156	2123	2033
2732	1399	1333	15337	7628	7709	54366	28065	26301	11705	5978	5727	7668	4049	3619
11926	6144	5782	45317	22733	22584	130715	67758	62957	21739	10990	10749	19715	10324	9391
195981	100252	95729	307994	155045	152949	871457	453938	417519	163519	82565	80954	187555	97230	90325

TABLE No. VIII.

(Hindus) and Tribes (Muhammadans).

HINDU CASTES.									IV. Non-Hindu or ABORIGINAL Castes or Tribes.			V. MUHAMMADAN TRIBES.		
Malis.			Mahars.			Others.			Totals.			Totals.		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
11730	6044	5686	25327	12692	12635	60508	31785	28723	1914	1015	899	16824	8811	8013
16831	8648	8183	24446	12298	12148	58993	30886	28107	7611	3918	3693	7482	3883	3599
20029	10205	9824	14129	7155	6974	37260	19458	17802	7295	3596	3699	7480	3821	3659
8537	4374	4163	15590	7888	7702	35347	18283	17064	664	334	330	9332	4843	4489
57127	*29271*	*27856*	*79492*	*40033*	*39459*	*192108*	*100412*	*91696*	*17484*	*8863*	*8621*	*41118*	*21358*	*19760*
8009	4162	3847	20332	10279	10053	44296	23168	21128	1492	761	731	11140	5722	5418
12996	6524	6472	14066	6951	7115	43207	22741	20466	1370	761	609	12896	6636	6260
10927	5670	5257	12720	6467	6253	30542	16111	14431	3276	1621	1655	11364	5846	5518
11939	6021	5918	9124	4558	4566	36157	18793	17364	877	453	424	7521	3901	3620
9550	5029	4521	10539	5314	5225	24492	13124	11368	145	80	65	6416	3384	3032
53421	*27406*	*26015*	*66781*	*33569*	*33212*	*178694*	*93937*	*84757*	*7160*	*3676*	*3484*	*49337*	*25489*	*23848*

FINAL CENSUS

Distribution of the People by Castes

V. MUHAMMADAN TRIBES.—*continued.*

TALUK.	Sayad.			Mughal.			Pathan.			Shekh.			Muhammadans: division unspecified.			Arab.			Kachi.			Bhil.			Bhangi.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amraoti District.																											
Amraoti	719	384	335	331	173	158	3621	1949	1672	11755	6101	5654	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandur	453	216	237	105	49	56	1534	794	740	4633	2396	2237	496	284	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3
Morsi	294	131	163	118	69	49	1818	946	872	4081	2073	2008	843	436	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	372	196	176	225	115	110	1496	747	749	7095	3711	3384	...	...	...	25	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*1838*	*927*	*911*	*779*	*406*	*373*	*8469*	*4436*	*4033*	*27564*	*14281*	*13283*	*1339*	*720*	*619*	*25*	*13*	*12*	*12*	*7*	*5*	...	...	...	*9*	*6*	*3*
Akola District.																											
Akola	431	224	207	79	41	38	2997	1437	1560	6205	3229	2976	1119	614	505	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajot	198	105	93	165	79	86	2688	1341	1347	8525	4397	4128	912	494	418	...	...	...	7	7	...	43	23	20	5	2	3
Balapur	451	209	242	124	66	58	1361	731	630	9329	4782	4547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalgaon	253	135	118	107	59	48	1291	671	620	3797	1989	1808	1339	695	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	338	382	...	...	...
Khamgaon	78	34	44	85	42	43	1412	706	706	4557	2455	2102	181	97	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*1411*	*707*	*704*	*560*	*287*	*273*	*9749*	*4886*	*4863*	*32413*	*16852*	*15561*	*3551*	*1900*	*1651*	...	...	...	*7*	*7*	...	*763*	*361*	*402*	*5*	*2*	*3*
Ellichpur District.																											
Ellichpur	1177	598	579	413	218	195	4330	2198	2132	12902	6527	6375	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daryapur	593	310	283	150	81	69	2052	1064	988	6172	3228	2944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	...	...	...
Melghat	31	23	8	2	2	...	71	49	22	649	419	221	407	229	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	165	185	...	...	...
Total	*1801*	*931*	*870*	*565*	*301*	*264*	*6453*	*3311*	*3142*	*19714*	*10174*	*9540*	*407*	*229*	*178*	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	*362*	*173*	*189*	...	...	...
Jalalpur District.																											
Chikli	260	147	113	148	92	56	1331	714	617	8558	4353	4205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	1220	607	613	214	102	112	3406	1728	1678	7336	3738	3598	924	523	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehkar	322	162	160	76	45	31	1358	685	673	4632	2358	2274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*1802*	*916*	*886*	*438*	*239*	*199*	*6095*	*3127*	*2968*	*20526*	*10449*	*10077*	*924*	*523*	*401*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun District.																											
Karanja	200	113	87	61	35	26	672	358	314	3888	2046	1742	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	555	300	255	106	52	54	1581	836	745	5242	2772	2471	38	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ralegaon	27	17	10	...	...	...	316	170	146	893	442	451	1145	591	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	67	32	35	1	1	...	135	76	59	1865	920	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Total	*849*	*462*	*387*	*168*	*88*	*80*	*2704*	*1440*	*1264*	*11780*	*6180*	*5609*	*1186*	*611*	*575*	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	*2*	*1*	*1*
Basim District.																											
Basim	427	220	207	106	51	55	1584	831	753	5377	2805	2572	308	190	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manora	304	149	155	67	32	35	840	419	421	2783	1439	1344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Risod	703	358	345	105	58	47	1739	898	841	5012	2672	2340	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*1434*	*727*	*707*	*278*	*141*	*137*	*4163*	*2148*	*2015*	*13172*	*6916*	*6256*	*308*	*190*	*118*	...	...	...	*12*	*7*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	9135	4670	4465	2788	1462	1326	37633	19348	18285	125173	64852	60321	7715	4173	3542	25	13	12	37	27	10	1125	531	594	16	9	7

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

(Hindus) and Tribes (Muhammadans).

Kángar.			Bohara.			Kasai.			Pinjari.			FAKIRS. Khadari.			Benawa.			Madári.			Chisti.			Ashkan			Fakirs: division unspecified.			Others.			Detail of Others.		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.			
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	Tribe.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	79	45	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	15	14	97	48	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	89	92	...	...	...	Bhand	3	.....
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	26	14	12	1	1	...	2	2	...	133	73	60	...	...	...	3	...	3	83	44	39	3	3	...	Bhisti	1	1
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	73	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	90	86	...	...	...	Gaoli	4	3
...	...	...	34	21	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lodhi	2	.....
																																	Manihar	1	3
...	...	...	117	70	47	...	...	...	26	14	12	1	1	...	31	17	14	462	234	228	...	...	...	3	...	3	440	233	217	3	3	...	Sidi	3	4
																																	Sikalgar	1	.....
																																	Fakirs:		
...	...	...	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	165	131	...	...	...	Diwangan ...	1	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	185	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nakshbandi ..	4	4
...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	89	50	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total...	20	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	50	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	35	34	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	549	285	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	165	131	...	...	...			
17	6	11	8	7	1	6	3	3	97	50	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	195	148	8	4	4			
...	...	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	5	4	91	46	45	322	176	146	...	...	...	16	6	10	43	24	19	...	...	...			
...	...	...	14	14	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	6	11	34	28	6	13	10	3	98	51	47	9	5	4	91	46	45	322	176	146	...	...	...	16	6	10	386	219	167	8	4	4			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	10	5	5	81	50	31	...	...	...	8	6	2	97	52	45	5	2	3			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	43	27	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	5	...	...	...			
...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	7	5	2	2	2	...	10	5	5	124	77	47	...	...	...	8	6	2	106	56	50	5	2	3			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	1	1	...	324	125	99	22	12	10	18	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	7	5	2	2	1	1	18	12	6	9	5	4	13	10	3	327	128	99	22	12	10	25	13	12	...	...	...	7	3	4			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	44	29	12	8	4			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	159	82	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	55	41	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	163	85	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	99	70	12	8	4			
17	6	11	292	143	59	29	14	6	149	82	67	21	13	8	159	80	70	1838	935	353	22	12	10	52	25	27	1897	762	635	35	20	15			

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans, Rajputs, Wanis and

BRAHMAN

TALUK.	Maharashtra. 1			Tailanga. 2			Dravida. 3			Karnata. 4			Gurjjar. 5			Kanaujia. 6			Saraswata. 7			Gaur. 8		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	4006	2210	1796	12	6	6	25	14	11	...	...	...	91	65	26	1074	751	323	100	69	31	518	329	189
Chandur	2939	1609	1330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	21	18	558	415	143	36	22	14	165	114	51
Morsi	2159	1148	1011	...	...	...	18	14	4	...	...	...	43	31	12	193	146	47	20	15	5	288	179	109
Murtazapur	2673	1468	1205	...	...	...	17	9	8	1	1	...	62	38	24	477	315	162	124	103	21	207	135	72
Total	*11777*	*6435*	*5342*	*12*	*6*	*6*	*60*	*37*	*23*	*1*	*1*	...	*235*	*155*	*80*	*2302*	*1627*	*675*	*280*	*209*	*71*	*1178*	*757*	*421*
Akola District.																								
Akola	2821	1607	1214	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	11	9	62	39	23	674	493	181	29	21	8	377	256	121
Akot	4045	2168	1877	...	...	...	40	25	15	...	...	...	114	75	39	885	580	305	40	30	10	578	469	109
Balapur	1845	989	856	4	2	2	5	2	3	12	7	5	50	29	21	293	193	100	...	...	...	193	142	51
Jalgaon	2508	1347	1161	2	1	1	8	4	4	...	...	...	10	10	...	309	227	82	...	...	...	321	268	53
Khamgaon	1910	1096	814	10	7	3	30	23	7	...	...	...	12	10	2	202	154	48	46	44	2	837	547	290
Total	*13129*	*7207*	*5922*	*17*	*11*	*6*	*83*	*54*	*29*	*32*	*18*	*14*	*248*	*163*	*85*	*2363*	*1647*	*716*	*115*	*95*	*20*	*2306*	*1682*	*624*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	2504	1385	1119	...	...	...	19	7	12	...	...	...	58	35	23	1079	674	405	2	2	...	461	279	182
Daryapur	2115	1111	1004	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	29	22	7	587	430	157	64	57	7	226	194	32
Melghat	54	45	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	13	7	6	117	100	17	5	5	...	29	24	5
Total	*4673*	*2541*	*2132*	...	...	...	*19*	*7*	*12*	*10*	*6*	*4*	*100*	*64*	*36*	*1783*	*1204*	*579*	*71*	*64*	*7*	*716*	*497*	*219*
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	3543	1845	1698	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	23	17	6	158	101	57	17	15	2	186	103	83
Malkapur	3147	1717	1430	...	...	...	4	4	...	12	6	6	25	17	8	308	194	114	28	17	11	282	188	94
Mehkar	2450	1260	1190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	113	75	38	119	75	44	265	165	100
Total	*9140*	*4822*	*4318*	...	...	...	*4*	*4*	...	*13*	*7*	*6*	*54*	*40*	*14*	*579*	*370*	*209*	*164*	*107*	*57*	*733*	*456*	*277*
Wun District																								
Yeotmal	1225	701	524	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	24	13	143	110	33	254	187	67	43	31	12
Darwha	1546	837	709	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	42	30	12	218	152	66	142	113	29	60	50	10
Kelapur	814	451	363	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	26	12	54	37	17	39	31	8	21	17	4
Wun	941	473	468	10	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	21	12	101	63	38	...	...	...	3	2	1
Total	*4526*	*2462*	*2064*	*22*	*14*	*8*	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*150*	*101*	*49*	*516*	*362*	*154*	*435*	*331*	*104*	*127*	*100*	*27*
Basim District.																								
Basim	2832	1514	1318	1	1	...	4	3	1	108	66	42	1	1	...	200	139	61	10	7	3	372	278	94
Mangrul	833	463	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	84	60	24	2	2	...	43	33	10
Pusad	2393	1281	1112	9	6	3	...	...	...	8	5	3	17	13	4	181	109	72	17	12	5	50	32	18
Total	*6058*	*3258*	*2800*	*10*	*7*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*116*	*71*	*45*	*25*	*17*	*8*	*465*	*308*	*157*	*29*	*21*	*8*	*465*	*343*	*122*
Grand Total	49303	26725	22578	61	38	23	170	105	65	173	104	69	812	540	272	8008	5518	2490	1094	827	267	5525	3835	1690

TABLE No. VIII.

Kunbis; and giving Details of other Hindu Castes and Aborigines.

SUB-DIVISIONS.						RAJPUT SUB-DIVISIONS.																				
Maithila. 9			Insufficiently described. 10			Bachgoti. 1			Baghel 2			Bais. 3			Bhadauriya. 4			Bhala Sultan. 5			Bisen. 6			Bundela. 7			Chandel. 8		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	53	40	13	...	...	...	51	30	21	252	140	112	10	7	3	47	23	24	16	11	5	11	8	3	31	15	16
1	1	...	24	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	290	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	56	33	23
...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	43	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	34	15	19
...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	233	130	103	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	27	24	...	...	...
1	*1*	...	*90*	*75*	*15*	...	...	...	*56*	*32*	*24*	*1093*	*603*	*490*	*19*	*13*	*6*	*47*	*23*	*24*	*16*	*11*	*5*	*69*	*40*	*29*	*121*	*63*	*58*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	122	99	3	3	...	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	94	71	23	...	...	...	34	21	13	353	176	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31	25	6	9	1	8	...	...	...	253	134	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	1	8	5	3
...	...	...	202	131	71	...	...	...	3	...	3	84	40	44	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	...	99	52	47	...	...	...
...	...	...	12	4	8	23	14	9	...	...	...	54	38	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*339*	*231*	*108*	*32*	*15*	*17*	*37*	*21*	*16*	*965*	*540*	*455*	*3*	*3*	...	*21*	*13*	*8*	*2*	*2*	...	*103*	*55*	*48*	*8*	*5*	*3*
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	194	128	66	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	1	95	53	42	5	4	1
...	...	...	19	16	3	3	3	...	51	30	21	443	250	193	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	9
...	...	...	31	25	6	...	...	...	9	4	5	40	20	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	5	2	3	17	7	10
...	...	...	*50*	*41*	*9*	*6*	*6*	...	*62*	*36*	*26*	*677*	*398*	*279*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*1*	...	*1*	*8*	*6*	*2*	*100*	*55*	*45*	*42*	*22*	*20*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	48	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	76	45	...	...	...
...	...	...	47	40	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	46	50	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	152	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	139	129	...	...	...
...	...	...	*47*	*40*	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*465*	*246*	*219*	*1*	*1*	...	*2*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	*392*	*218*	*174*	*5*	*2*	*3*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	77	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	23	15	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	63	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	14	7	3	4
...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	19	10	9	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*14*	*12*	*2*	...	...	...	*19*	*10*	*9*	*277*	*155*	*122*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*59*	*30*	*29*	*9*	*4*	*5*
...	...	...	60	31	29	...	...	...	56	26	30	232	118	114	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	38	22	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	61	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*67*	*37*	*30*	...	...	...	*59*	*28*	*31*	*376*	*201*	*175*	*15*	*7*	*8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6*	*4*	*2*	...	...	...
1	1	...	607	436	171	38	21	17	233	127	106	3853	2113	1740	45	28	17	71	37	34	26	19	7	729	402	327	185	96	89

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

RAJPUT

TALUK.	Chandrawat. 9			Chauhan. 10			Chaukasi. 11			Chitore. 12			Dikshit. 13			Gadhwar. 14			Gaharwar. 15			Gaur. 16		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	...	...	...	566	311	255	...	...	...	41	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	21	10
Chandur	...	...	...	862	467	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	102	52	50
Morsi	...	...	...	761	391	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	30	14	16	29	9	11
Murtazapur	...	...	...	319	190	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	*2508*	*1359*	*1149*	...	...	...	*41*	*23*	*18*	*21*	*12*	*9*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*31*	*15*	*16*	*153*	*82*	*71*
Akola District.																								
Akola	...	...	...	432	226	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	5
Akot	...	...	...	532	266	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	21	11	10	91	47	44	...	...	...
Balapur	...	...	...	532	288	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalgaon	...	...	...	162	57	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	48	36
Khamgaon	58	33	25	395	204	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	76	46	30
Total	*58*	*33*	*25*	*1993*	*1041*	*952*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	*23*	*12*	*11*	*91*	*47*	*44*	*173*	*102*	*71*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	...	...	...	554	298	256	...	...	...	4	2	2	7	3	4	66	39	27	...	...	...	1	1	...
Daryapur	...	...	...	118	78	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	17	9	8	23	10	13	16	8	8
Melghat	...	...	...	72	45	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	*744*	*421*	*323*	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	*2*	*10*	*3*	*7*	*89*	*51*	*38*	*23*	*10*	*13*	*17*	*9*	*8*
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	...	...	...	731	383	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	7	3	4	441	247	194	43	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	26	29
Mehkar	...	...	...	320	164	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	*7*	*3*	*4*	*1492*	*794*	*698*	*43*	*24*	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*6*	*2*	...	...	...	*56*	*27*	*29*
Wun District.																								
Pootnal	...	...	...	263	134	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharyha	...	...	...	150	72	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	11	5	6	71	39	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*11*	*5*	*6*	*495*	*252*	*243*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basim District.																								
Basim	...	...	...	157	78	79	...	...	...	5	3	2	25	14	11	...	...	...	4	3	1	8	5	3
Mangrul	...	...	...	32	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	218	106	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	...	...	...	*407*	*204*	*203*	...	...	...	*5*	*3*	*2*	*29*	*18*	*11*	...	...	...	*4*	*3*	*1*	*9*	*5*	*4*
Grand Total	76	41	35	7639	4071	3568	43	24	19	50	28	22	62	35	27	123	70	53	149	75	74	408	225	183

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

SUB-DIVISIONS—*continued.*

Gautam. 17			Gohil. 18			Grahilot. 19			Gujar. 20			Jadubansi. 21			Jaiwar. 22			Jat. 23			Kachwáhá. 24			Kanpuria. 25			Kirad. 26		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
28	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	4	39	16	23	13	6	7	110	53	57	17	7	10	6	5	1	...	...	...
81	37	44	...	...	...	9	4	5	26	18	8	163	89	74	15	8	7	34	21	13	33	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	13	8	5	45	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	27	36	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
110	*54*	*56*	...	...	..	*9*	*4*	*5*	*53*	*37*	*16*	*207*	*105*	*97*	*41*	*22*	*19*	*252*	*124*	*128*	*50*	*25*	*25*	*8*	*7*	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	9	30	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	10	8	2	8	8	...	...	...	...
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	5	104	51	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	2	49	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	*19*	*10*	...	...	..	...	...	...	*6*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*70*	*45*	*25*	*104*	*107*	*87*	*8*	*8*	..	...	..	...
25	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	37	23	14	...	...	...	26	15	11	146	85	61	4	1	3	101	51	50
21	12	9	21	11	10	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	19	18	37	16	21	12	4	8	...	...	...
10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	*29*	*27*	*21*	*11*	*10*	...	...	...	*12*	*8*	*4*	*37*	*23*	*14*	*1*	*1*	...	*63*	*34*	*29*	*188*	*102*	*86*	*16*	*5*	*11*	*101*	*51*	*50*
1	1	..	...	...	...	20	8	12	...	...	...	206	107	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	15	6	...	...	...	20	11	9	...	...	...	47	25	22	...	...	...	58	30	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	...	...	...	...	15	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	189	91	98	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
25	*19*	*6*	...	...	...	*55*	*26*	*29*	...	..	..	*253*	*132*	*121*	...	...	...	*247*	*121*	*126*	*1*	..	..	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
62	34	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	6	4	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	*34*	*28*	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*3*	*1*	...	...	...	*7*	*3*	*4*	...	...	...	*5*	*5*	...	*13*	*6*	*7*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...
41	25	16	12	6	6	...	...	...	4	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	*39*	*23*	*12*	*6*	*6*	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	*2*	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	*4*	*4*	...	*3*	*2*	*1*	...	...	...
341	194	150	39	21	18	68	33	35	75	49	26	592	264	238	42	23	19	639	331	308	450	244	206	37	24	13	102	51	51

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans.

RAJPUT

TALUK.	Lahariya. 27			Maisri. 28			Mohil. 29			Nagabansi. 30			Nagarchal. 31			Parihar. 32			Puar. 33			Raghubansi. 34		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	...	...	...	6	3	3	55	29	26	4	3	1	...	...	...	38	25	13	146	81	65	415	227	188
Chandur	...	...	...	30	18	12	...	...	...	57	31	26	...	...	...	1	1	...	286	156	130	341	154	187
Morsi	...	...	...	9	7	2	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	125	130	86	43	43
Murtazapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	8	800	426	374
Total	...	...	...	*45*	*28*	*17*	*61*	*30*	*31*	*61*	*34*	*27*	...	...	...	*39*	*26*	*13*	*704*	*371*	*333*	*1642*	*850*	*792*
Akola District.																								
Akola	69	31	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	44	31	200	104	96
Akot	...	...	...	41	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	76	57	75	41	34
Balapur	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	45	21	24	158	83	75
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	175	155	171	95	76
Khamgaon	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	86	99	163	84	79	250	126	124
Total	*71*	*32*	*39*	*42*	*22*	*20*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*187*	*87*	*100*	*746*	*400*	*346*	*854*	*449*	*405*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	68	31	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	11	...	...	...	22	15	7	71	46	25	214	109	105
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	15	10	51	30	21	172	96	76
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	108	85	19	12	7
Total	*68*	*31*	*37*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*16*	*5*	*11*	...	...	...	*47*	*30*	*17*	*315*	*184*	*131*	*405*	*217*	*188*
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	181	92	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651	342	309	...	...	...
Malkapur	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	54	47	13	5	8	346	169	177	384	207	177
Mehkar	...	...	...	63	27	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	18	15	...	...	...
Total	*181*	*92*	*89*	*65*	*28*	*37*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*101*	*54*	*47*	*13*	*5*	*8*	*1030*	*529*	*501*	*384*	*207*	*177*
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	...	...	...	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	60	43	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	185	186	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	11	21	14	7
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	...	...	...	*17*	*11*	*6*	...	...	...	*3*	*1*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*497*	*257*	*240*	*22*	*15*	*7*
Basim District.																								
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	99	62	37	29	17	12
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	8	4	4	214	111	103
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	20	12	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	*15*	*8*	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*8*	*5*	*3*	*139*	*86*	*53*	*243*	*128*	*115*
Grand Total	320	155	165	169	89	80	76	38	38	80	40	40	101	54	47	294	153	141	3431	1827	1604	3550	1866	1684

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

SUB-DIVISIONS—*continued.*

Rajkumar. 35			Rane. 36			Rathor. 37			Sakarwar 38			Sisodiya. 39			Solanki. 40			Somabansi. 41			Suryabansi 42			Tuar. 43		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
8	5	3	155	79	76	162	87	75	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	4	353	185	168	2	2	...
...	...	...	328	169	159	68	44	24	22	12	10	89	42	47	69	32	37	41	29	12	1074	543	531	...	...	...
...	...	...	198	93	105	13	9	4	35	20	15	...	...	...	15	10	5	...	...	...	92	41	51	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	89	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
8	*5*	*3*	*681*	*341*	*340*	*298*	*168*	*130*	*62*	*35*	*27*	*89*	*42*	*47*	*258*	*131*	*127*	*56*	*40*	*16*	*1519*	*769*	*750*	*4*	*3*	*1*
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	32	25	...	...	...
10	6	4	...	...	...	77	46	31	25	13	12	...	...	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	181	97	84	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	2	3	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	336	164	172	...	...	...
...	...	...	665	342	323	18	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	175	177	9	3	6
...	...	...	166	82	84	55	27	28	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	102	87	117	61	56	...	...	...
10	*6*	*4*	*836*	*426*	*410*	*172*	*103*	*69*	*26*	*14*	*12*	...	...	...	*11*	*5*	*6*	*191*	*104*	*87*	*1043*	*529*	*514*	*9*	*3*	*6*
25	13	12	...	...	...	205	102	103	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	38	8	49	27	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	15	13	17	11	6	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	27	29	240	133	107	7	4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	134	62	72	...	...	...
25	*13*	*12*	*28*	*15*	*13*	*222*	*113*	*109*	*20*	*9*	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*104*	*65*	*39*	*423*	*222*	*201*	*7*	*4*	*3*
...	...	...	381	191	190	142	82	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	79	38	41	1339	697	642	15	7	8
193	97	96	1447	729	718	84	40	44	2	2	...	...	...	...	37	18	19	59	36	23	1459	735	724	114	60	54
...	...	...	6	4	2	90	44	46	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	42	33	...	...	...	231	101	130
193	*97*	*96*	*1834*	*924*	*910*	*316*	*166*	*150*	*9*	*5*	*4*	...	...	...	*43*	*21*	*22*	*213*	*116*	*97*	*2798*	*1432*	*1366*	*360*	*168*	*192*
7	3	4	85	42	43	79	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	9	292	147	145	...	...	...
...	...	...	168	87	81	51	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	48	52	374	184	190	4	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
7	*3*	*4*	*253*	*129*	*124*	*139*	*76*	*63*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*131*	*62*	*69*	*671*	*334*	*337*	*4*	*1*	*3*
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	14	6	8
5	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	3	4	3	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	28	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
5	*4*	*1*	...	...	...	*40*	*25*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*24*	*17*	*7*	*18*	*9*	*9*
248	128	120	3632	1835	1797	1187	651	536	117	63	54	89	42	47	312	157	155	695	387	308	6478	3303	3175	402	188	214

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

TALUK.	RAJPUTS: INDEFINITE OR INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED SUB-DIVISIONS.															REMARKS. Others included.		
	Kshatri. 44			Pardesi. 45			Rajput. 46			Thakur. 47			Others.					
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Division.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																		
Amraoti	456	269	187	49	22	27	14	7	7	41	23	18	24	11	13	Baheriya 48	2	2
Chandur	236	122	114	22	12	10	9	2	7	6	3	3	36	17	19	Bhotia 49	3	7
Morsi	276	133	143	19	7	12	25	12	13	...	...	...	13	5	8	Chamargaur 50	3	3
Murtazapur	46	30	16	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	Chavara 51	3	3
Total	*1014*	*554*	*460*	*91*	*42*	*49*	*48*	*21*	*27*	*48*	*27*	*21*	*74*	*34*	*40*	Dangur 52	4	6
Akola District.																Dhakra 53	2	1
Akola	685	353	332	354	192	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Diorah 54	1	1
Akot	300	173	127	1	1	...	667	362	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dore 55	1	...
Balapur	15	10	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	Durgabansi 56	1	...
Jalgaon	393	184	209	...	...	...	402	230	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaiswa 57	5	4
Khamgaon	78	42	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	Karchuliya 58	1	3
Total	*1471*	*762*	*709*	*359*	*196*	*163*	*1069*	*592*	*477*	*6*	*6*	...	...	...	...	Khatolya 59	9	15
Ellichpur District.																Kulhans 60	1	...
Ellichpur	350	200	150	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	34	11	23	Mahrar 61	3	2
Daryapur	88	57	31	2	2	...	67	36	31	2	2	...	3	2	1	Mane 62	10	15
Melghat	50	34	16	4	3	1	242	124	118	8	4	4	10	6	4	Marwari 63	6	7
Total	*488*	*291*	*197*	*6*	*5*	*1*	*315*	*165*	*150*	*10*	*6*	*4*	*47*	*19*	*28*	Nikumbha 64	5	10
Buldana District.																Raekwar 65	4	...
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saraswar 66	1	...
Malkapur	810	425	385	22	12	10	454	243	211	51	23	28	13	7	6		65	79
Mehkar	34	20	14	...	...	...	28	17	11	13	6	7	...	...	...			
Total	*844*	*445*	*399*	*22*	*12*	*10*	*482*	*260*	*222*	*64*	*29*	*35*	*13*	*7*	*6*			
Wun District.																		
Yeotmal	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...			
Kelapur	4	4	...	4	4	...	108	67	41	3	2	1	1	1	...			
Wun	32	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	2			
Total	*56*	*32*	*24*	*4*	*4*	...	*108*	*67*	*41*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*3*	*2*			
Basim District.																		
Basim	45	35	10	10	7	3	98	60	38	57	21	36	5	2	3			
Mangrul	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pusad	37	23	14	...	...	...	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	*86*	*62*	*24*	*10*	*7*	*3*	*114*	*73*	*41*	*57*	*21*	*36*	*5*	*3*	*3*			
Grand Total	3359	2146	1813	492	266	226	2136	1178	958	193	91	99	144	65	79			

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

WANIS OR BANIYAS (TRADERS).

Agarwala. 1			Bene Benore or Bednor. 2			Bhattia. 3			Chhatrapuri. 4			Chilwant or Selwant. 5			Dhakar. 6			Dikshwant. 7			Gangarwal. 8			Gujrathi. 9			Jain. 10		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
741	417	324	70	35	35	5	6	2	234	129	105	392	203	189	...	...	...	757	378	379	3	1	2	31	13	18	484	284	200
17	12	5	2	1	1	11	8	3	...	...	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	62	31	31	14	9	5	...	...	...	1348	721	627
45	25	20	...	...	...	7	4	3	8	8	...	13	4	9	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	109	95
89	50	39	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	12	...	...	...	216	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	1124	591	533
892	*504*	*388*	*82*	*41*	*41*	*23*	*15*	*8*	*242*	*137*	*105*	*440*	*225*	*215*	...	...	...	*1039*	*518*	*521*	*17*	*10*	*7*	*31*	*13*	*18*	*3160*	*1705*	*1455*
502	363	229	...	...	...	13	8	5	...	...	...	54	29	25	...	...	...	166	85	81	208	108	100	...	...	...	120	64	56
758	439	319	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	45	33	...	...	...	96	50	46	417	212	205
284	149	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	28	23	5	603	301	302	15	13	2	131	70	61	158	87	71
557	335	222	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	18	3
729	425	304	...	...	...	11	10	1	...	...	...	15	5	10	...	...	...	432	230	202	...	...	...	61	34	27	65	29	36
2920	*1711*	*1209*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*28*	*22*	*6*	...	...	...	*73*	*37*	*36*	*28*	*23*	*5*	*1280*	*662*	*618*	*223*	*121*	*102*	*288*	*154*	*134*	*781*	*410*	*371*
396	216	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	38	33	12	6	6	...	...	...	150	82	68	...	...	...	1	1	...	352	191	161
383	194	189	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	46	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	271	217
15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2
794	*418*	*376*	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	...	*71*	*38*	*33*	*19*	*9*	*10*	...	...	...	*196*	*105*	*91*	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*846*	*466*	*389*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	...	...	...	217	104	113	165	93	72	...	...	...	362	186	176
324	189	135	10	5	5	3	3	...	1	1	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	517	256	261	10	6	4	80	49	31	333	187	146
122	92	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	13	1	...	1	944	495	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	6
446	*281*	*165*	*10*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*3*	...	*1*	*1*	...	*42*	*18*	*24*	*1*	...	*1*	*1678*	*855*	*823*	*175*	*99*	*76*	*80*	*49*	*31*	*709*	*381*	*328*
135	90	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...	77	37	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	20	23	...	...	...	258	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	18	11	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	93	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	51	39
26	15	11	...	...	...	3	2	1	23	13	10	19	9	10	...	...	...	44	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	8
190	*123*	*67*	*13*	*5*	*8*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*23*	*13*	*10*	*73*	*36*	*37*	...	...	...	*562*	*278*	*284*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*103*	*56*	*47*
512	283	229	...	...	...	26	17	9	...	...	...	2	1	1	273	135	138	793	377	416	7	3	4	...	..	...	213	114	99
30	23	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	312	174	138	...	...	...	1	1	...	517	267	250
6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	59	56	...	...	...	892	447	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
548	*310*	*238*	...	...	...	*26*	*17*	*9*	...	...	...	*121*	*63*	*58*	*273*	*135*	*138*	*1997*	*998*	*999*	*7*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*1*	...	*730*	*381*	*349*
5790	3347	2443	111	54	57	85	61	24	337	189	148	768	388	380	302	158	144	6752	3416	3336	422	233	189	401	218	183	6329	3399	2930

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

WANIS OR

TALUK.	Jaiswal. 11			Jangam. 12			Khandelwal. 13			Komati. 14			Lar. 15			Lingayat. 16			Maisri. 17			Marwari. 18		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	2	2	...	108	67	41	6	4	2	80	44	36	255	133	122	485	257	228	274	171	103	669	392	277
Chandur	13	7	6	165	92	73	...	...	...	56	23	33	13	7	6	293	172	121	10	8	2	885	520	365
Morsi	3	2	1	183	105	78	130	68	62	31	12	19	1	1	...	313	173	140	372	229	143	260	157	103
Murtazapur	...	...	...	73	37	36	...	...	...	1	1	...	152	77	75	667	351	316	133	67	66	473	256	217
Total	*18*	*11*	*7*	*529*	*301*	*228*	*136*	*72*	*64*	*168*	*80*	*88*	*421*	*218*	*203*	*1758*	*953*	*805*	*789*	*475*	*314*	*2287*	*1325*	*962*
Akola District.																								
Akola	...	...	...	9	2	7	4	4	...	101	44	57	97	64	33	294	152	142	262	171	91	104	70	34
Akot	...	...	...	102	55	47	...	...	...	20	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	791	521	270	224	149	75
Balapur	...	...	...	62	36	26	...	...	...	4	...	4	81	55	26	174	132	42	58	43	15	222	159	63
Jalgaon	...	...	...	18	7	11	68	38	30	27	9	18	32	16	16	82	40	42	639	378	261	2	1	1
Khamgaon	...	...	...	39	23	16	23	14	9	...	...	...	20	10	10	217	114	103	209	146	63	96	67	29
Total	...	...	...	*330*	*123*	*107*	*95*	*56*	*39*	*152*	*63*	*89*	*230*	*145*	*85*	*767*	*438*	*329*	*1959*	*1259*	*700*	*648*	*446*	*202*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	...	...	...	39	20	19	74	37	37	...	...	...	87	45	42	153	69	84	20	15	5	927	528	399
Daryapur	...	...	...	101	48	53	33	20	13	24	9	15	...	...	...	48	24	24	313	200	113	542	380	162
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	12	10	3
Total	...	...	...	*140*	*68*	*72*	*108*	*58*	*50*	*24*	*9*	*15*	*87*	*45*	*42*	*207*	*99*	*108*	*333*	*215*	*118*	*1482*	*918*	*564*
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	...	...	...	60	37	23	...	...	...	8	4	4	242	116	126	1001	512	489	...	...	...	632	345	287
Malkapur	...	...	...	15	9	6	23	18	5	...	...	...	217	112	105	443	240	203	686	398	288	208	138	70
Mehkar	...	...	...	80	43	37	1	1	...	8	3	5	421	218	203	654	342	312	131	73	58	979	595	384
Total	...	...	...	*155*	*89*	*66*	*24*	*19*	*5*	*16*	*7*	*9*	*880*	*446*	*434*	*2098*	*1094*	*1004*	*817*	*471*	*346*	*1819*	*1078*	*741*
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	...	...	...	53	30	23	...	...	...	571	288	283	13	6	7	...	...	...	118	56	62	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	363	185	178	...	...	...	1251	638	613	15	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	334	138
Kelapur	...	...	...	138	73	65	...	...	...	1224	597	627	...	...	...	97	52	45	...	...	...	84	45	39
Wun	...	...	...	123	58	65	...	...	...	670	337	333	...	...	...	98	42	56	...	...	...	41	29	12
Total	...	...	...	*677*	*346*	*331*	...	...	...	*3716*	*1860*	*1856*	*28*	*12*	*16*	*195*	*94*	*101*	*118*	*56*	*62*	*597*	*408*	*189*
Basim District.																								
Basim	79	41	38	256	132	124	16	13	3	7	5	2	571	310	261	1138	584	554	975	576	399	216	134	82
Mangrul	...	...	...	86	48	38	...	...	...	71	35	36	7	3	4	548	283	265	269	173	96	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	443	232	211	157	75	82	1276	660	616	296	148	148	632	323	309	...	...	...	528	332	196
Total	*79*	*41*	*38*	*785*	*412*	*373*	*173*	*88*	*85*	*1354*	*700*	*654*	*874*	*461*	*413*	*2318*	*1190*	*1128*	*1244*	*749*	*495*	*744*	*466*	*278*
Grand Total	97	52	45	2516	1339	1177	536	293	243	5430	2719	2711	2520	1327	1193	7343	3868	3475	5260	3225	2035	7577	4641	2936

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

BANIYAS (TRADERS)—*continued.*

Mitkari. 19			Oswal. 20			Pancham. 21			Pariwar. 22			Porwar. 23			Rasot. 24			Rathi. 25			Sarnogi. 26			Setwal. 27			Shrimal. 28		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
10	3	7	298	177	121	83	44	39	265	113	92	127	60	67	3	2	1	...	...	...	49	25	24	168	85	83	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	7	3	324	182	142	135	75	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	50	43	...	...	...
43	21	22	108	61	47	285	154	131	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804	419	385	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	14	15	42	26	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	431	389	...	...	...
53	*24*	*29*	*416*	*245*	*171*	*721*	*394*	*327*	*382*	*214*	*168*	*129*	*62*	*67*	*3*	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	*49*	*25*	*24*	*1885*	*985*	*900*	...	...	...
41	18	23	19	16	3	69	39	30	...	...	...	104	49	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	20	26	398	208	190	...	...	...
...	...	...	26	13	13	312	167	145	7	6	1	121	55	66	4	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	104	53	51	...	...	...
60	26	34	56	36	20	302	135	167	36	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	23	21	276	159	117	22	22	...
...	...	...	12	10	2	375	194	181	40	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	40	39	33	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	7	6	105	74	31	143	80	63	...	...	...	11	8	3	19	10	9	...	...	...	54	35	19	197	107	90	15	5	10
114	*51*	*63*	*218*	*149*	*69*	*1201*	*615*	*586*	*83*	*52*	*31*	*236*	*112*	*124*	*23*	*14*	*9*	*79*	*40*	*39*	*182*	*101*	*81*	*975*	*527*	*448*	*37*	*27*	*10*
...	...	...	63	33	30	2	2	...	7	7	...	22	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5	109	64	45	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	281	150	131	...	...	...	201	107	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*64*	*34*	*30*	*283*	*152*	*131*	*7*	*7*	...	*223*	*122*	*101*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11*	*4*	*7*	*111*	*65*	*46*	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	164	117	47	218	95	123	7	5	2	64	36	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	48	43	54	32	22	...	...	...
18	8	10	297	191	106	2	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	457	204	253	...	...	...
18	*8*	*10*	*461*	*308*	*153*	*233*	*105*	*128*	*7*	*5*	*2*	*68*	*36*	*32*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*95*	*51*	*44*	*511*	*236*	*275*	...	...	...
...	...	...	247	150	97	455	230	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	201	171	...	...	...
31	16	15	...	...	...	1125	530	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	173	200	...	...	...
3	2	1	26	13	13	31	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
54	31	23	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	42	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	*49*	*39*	*278*	*167*	*111*	*1611*	*772*	*839*	...	...	...	*68*	*42*	*26*	*42*	*21*	*21*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*756*	*381*	*375*	...	...	...
49	27	22	173	94	79	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	31	11	20	...	...	...	35	20	15	15	7	8	...	...	...
9	4	5	...	...	...	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1081	531	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	69	58	...	...	...
58	*31*	*27*	*173*	*94*	*79*	*12*	*3*	*9*	*4*	*3*	*1*	...	...	...	*1112*	*542*	*570*	...	...	...	*35*	*20*	*15*	*142*	*76*	*66*	...	...	...
331	163	168	1610	937	673	4961	2041	2920	483	281	202	724	374	350	1180	579	601	79	40	39	372	201	171	4380	2270	2110	37	27	10

Appendix A.—Showing Division of Brahmans,

TALUK.	WANIS, &C.—continued.									REMARKS.			KUNBI					
	Takarkar. 29			Wani. 30			Others.			Others included.			Akaramáse. 1			Báwane. 2		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Division.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																		
Amraoti	13	10	3	16	6	10	10	4	6	Bagarwal 31	10	14	33	22	11	971	501	470
Chandur	34	15	19	...	...	...	15	12	3	Brahmanjani 32	2	.....	1829	899	930	2496	1308	1188
Morsi	...	...	...	7	7	...	13	9	4	Chaturtha 33	2	.....	333	159	174	71	46	25
Murtazapur	47	27	20	32	12	20	...	...	...	Dhusar 34	10	7	...	...	...	197	57	50
										Golal 35	10	6						
Total	*94*	*52*	*42*	*55*	*25*	*30*	*38*	*25*	*13*	Gulkari 36	5	8	*2195*	*1080*	*1115*	*3645*	*1912*	*1733*
Akola District.										Kasaundhan 37	2	.....						
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kasid 38	1	1	1167	571	596	58	29	29
Akot	...	...	...	21	15	6	...	...	...	Kassar 39	11	2	1425	693	732	106	50	56
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	9	Kurjakar 40	2	3	1977	1015	962	...	...	...
Jalgaon	...	...	...	245	156	89	8	4	4	Lohana 41	3	.....	2211	1079	1132	...	...	...
Khamgaon	...	...	...	46	28	18	16	10	6	Marathi 42	3	5	504	261	243	...	...	...
										Nimari 43	1	2						
Total	...	...	...	*312*	*199*	*113*	*42*	*23*	*19*	Pardesi 44	10	6	*7284*	*3619*	*3665*	*164*	*79*	*85*
Ellichpur District.										Vaishya 45	6	5						
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	12	Umar 46	1	.....	10	6	4	528	297	231
Daryapur	...	...	...	7	5	2	13	8	5				194	96	98	242	130	112
Melghat	...	...	...	25	16	9	3	1	2		79	59	...	...	...	6	5	1
Total	...	...	...	*32*	*21*	*11*	*34*	*15*	*19*				*204*	*102*	*102*	*776*	*432*	*344*
Buldana District.																		
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	...	...	...	4	3	1	8	6	2				749	374	375	1	1	...
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				41	18	23	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	*4*	*3*	*1*	*8*	*6*	*2*				*790*	*392*	*398*	*1*	*1*	...
Wun District.																		
Yeotmal	93	49	44	...	...	...	...	...	...				8	5	3	392	215	177
Darwha	304	175	129	...	...	...	1	1	...				...	...	...	410	223	187
Kelapur	...	...	...	71	35	36	1	1	...				11	5	6	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				21	14	7	64	37	27
Total	*397*	*224*	*173*	*71*	*35*	*36*	*2*	*2*	...				*40*	*24*	*16*	*866*	*475*	*391*
Basim District.																		
Basim	50	21	29	...	...	...	12	6	6				36	19	17	14	11	3
Mangrul	85	49	36	...	...	...	2	2	...				...	...	...	4	1	3
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*135*	*70*	*65*	...	...	...	*14*	*8*	*6*				*36*	*19*	*17*	*18*	*12*	*6*
Grand Total	626	346	280	474	283	191	138	79	59				10549	5236	5313	5470	2911	2559

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

SUB-DIVISIONS.

Chauhan. 3			Chhatri. 4			Dakhane. 5			Dángre. 6			Dhanoje. 7			Ghatole. 8			Gujarathi. 9			Hendre. 10		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
6	3	3	36	19	17	354	186	168	...	...	...	52	30	22	3186	1621	1565	...	...	...	15	8	7
3	...	3	61	32	29	749	380	369	181	97	84	156	79	77	1263	649	614	...	...	...	253	133	120
1	1	...	17	7	10	31	15	16	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	70	33	37	19	10	9	...	...	...	9444	4872	4572	...	...	...	9053	4679	4374
10	*4*	*6*	*114*	*58*	*56*	*1204*	*614*	*590*	*200*	*107*	*93*	*211*	*110*	*101*	*13893*	*7142*	*6751*	...	...	...	*9323*	*4821*	*4502*
5	4	1	...	...	...	142	72	70	...	...	...	45	22	23	3417	1812	1605	14	5	9	5283	2760	2523
64	36	28	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	7	551	282	269	...	...	...	2090	1080	1010
30	16	14	...	...	...	38	27	11	...	...	...	219	115	104	140	78	62	...	...	...	263	129	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	9	...	...	...	4	1	3	19	10	9	...	...	...	2	1	1
24	20	4	...	...	...	258	136	122	...	...	...	502	268	234	109	59	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	*76*	*47*	*6*	*4*	*2*	*459*	*247*	*212*	...	...	...	*787*	*416*	*371*	*4236*	*2241*	*1995*	*14*	*5*	*9*	*7638*	*3970*	*3668*
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	2716	1454	1262	9	6	3	15	7	8
225	114	111	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	11	5	456	237	219	117	69	48	1600	814	786
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	*116*	*112*	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*27*	*18*	*9*	*3172*	*1691*	*1481*	*126*	*75*	*51*	*1615*	*821*	*794*
107	45	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5129	2626	2503	...	...	...	...	...	...	513	261	252
...	...	...	...	...	...	1995	978	1017	...	...	...	19	14	5	62	27	35	16	10	6	8	4	4
137	64	73	...	...	...	163	93	70	...	...	...	2124	1089	35	35	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
244	*109*	*135*	...	...	...	*2158*	*1071*	*1087*	...	...	...	*7272*	*3729*	*43*	*97*	*44*	*53*	*16*	*10*	*6*	*521*	*265*	*256*
...	...	...	...	...	...	207	111	96	109	52	57	1534	819	705	593	310	283	...	...	...	74	34	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	223	114	109	...	...	...	132	80	52	3332	1722	1610	...	...	...	9475	4923	4552
...	...	...	...	...	...	86	43	43	8	5	3	1214	649	565	17	10	7	...	...	...	120	55	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21671	11103	10568	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	*516*	*268*	*248*	*117*	*57*	*60*	*24541*	*12651*	*11890*	*3942*	*2042*	*1900*	...	...	...	*9681*	*5016*	*4665*
81	46	35	...	...	...	1339	698	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	65	50	...	...	...	9200	4855	4345
127	69	58	...	...	...	52	25	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2639	1384	1255	...	...	...	17857	9289	8568
81	43	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3054	1581	1473
289	*158*	*131*	...	...	...	*1391*	*723*	*668*	...	...	...	*50*	*27*	*23*	*2754*	*1449*	*1305*	...	...	...	*30111*	*15725*	*14386*
894	463	431	120	62	58	5729	2924	2805	317	164	153	32388	16951	15937	28094	14609	13485	156	90	66	58389	30618	28271

Appendix A.—Showing Division of Brahmans,

KUNBI

TALUK.	Hindustani. 11			Jaiswar. 12			Jado. 13			Jhâri. 14			Kanadi. 15			Khayare. 16			Khadole. 17			Lone. 18		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	30	26	4	53	29	24	11	7	4	209	100	109	9	7	2	301	160	141	179	93	86	...	...	...
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	45	42	185	97	88	...	...	...	1837	979	858	304	170	134	...	...	...
Morsi	8	3	5	...	...	...	4451	2293	2158	7	4	3	...	...	...	92	49	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	...	...	...	2	...	2	12	11	1	16	10	6	...	...	...	51	26	25	39	23	16	...	...	...
Total	38	29	9	55	29	26	4561	2356	2205	417	211	206	9	7	2	2281	1214	1067	523	286	236	...	...	...
Akola District.																								
Akola	34	22	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	20	10	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akot	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	11	...	...	...
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...
Jalgaon	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	16	9	7	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	6	3	...	...	...
Khamgaon	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	42	27	15	12	12	...	1	1	...	55	28	27	7	4	3	3	3	...	39	23	16	...	...	...
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1111	545	566	47	23	24	...	...	...	349	197	152	79	41	38	...	...	...
Daryapur	16	12	4	2	2	...	3	2	1	38	24	14	20	12	8	34	18	16	15	8	7	...	...	...
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	23	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	12	4	2	2	...	1114	547	567	88	49	39	20	12	8	406	231	175	94	49	45	...	...	...
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	161	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	6	4	2	1	1	...	10	5	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	51	57
Mehkar	14	7	7	...	...	...	23	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	11	9	1	1	...	326	179	147	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	51	57
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	79	84	...	...	...	2480	1288	1192	357	178	179	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	192	167	54	29	25	...	...	...
Kelapur	15	10	5	...	...	...	9	5	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	2820	1403	1417	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	5	5	...	...	...	...	22	10	12	74	36	38	...	...	...	1081	551	530	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20	15	5	...	...	...	31	15	16	241	119	122	...	...	...	6740	3434	3306	411	207	204	...	...	...
Basim District.																								
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangrul	5	5	...	...	...	...	6	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	5	...	...	...	...	101	49	52	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	141	99	42	70	44	26	6134	3147	2987	805	408	397	36	23	13	9430	4862	4548	1066	565	501	108	51	57

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

SUB-DIVISIONS—*continued.*

Lonari. 19			Marathe. 20			Munarwar. 21			Pajane. 22			Pardesi. 23			Ponwar. 24			Rede. 25			Ráne. 26			Reve. 27		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
74	38	36	4594	2333	2171	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	83	40	173	81	92	66	35	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	7	2	4743	2411	2332	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	1	121	64	57	104	52	52	16	7	9	...	...	...
2272	1136	1106	1003	507	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	29	9	16	10	6	172	96	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	4620	2488	2132	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	146	72	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2356	*1212*	*1144*	*14870*	*7739*	*7131*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*180*	*126*	*54*	*456*	*227*	*229*	*342*	*183*	*159*	*16*	*7*	*9*	...	...	...
...	...	...	5530	2873	2657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
...	...	...	3628	1926	1702	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3492	1846	1646	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2641	1358	1283	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6575	3317	3258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*21860*	*11320*	*10540*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*23*	*22*	*1*	*4*	*3*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5*	*2*	*3*
365	199	166	921	482	439	7	5	2	...	...	...	62	45	17	20	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	3	5	3411	1740	1671	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	31	12	15	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	32	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	*203*	*172*	*4364*	*2236*	*2128*	*7*	*5*	*2*	...	...	...	*105*	*76*	*29*	*35*	*20*	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3863	1990	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	42	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3494	1754	1740	...	...	...	8763	4534	4229	5	3	2	7	3	4	...	...	...	5	1	4	1628	827	801
...	...	...	1244	646	598	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	8	446	220	226	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*8601*	*4390*	*4211*	...	...	...	*8763*	*4534*	*4229*	*22*	*12*	*10*	*541*	*265*	*276*	...	...	...	*5*	*1*	*4*	*1628*	*827*	*801*
30	15	15	2457	1264	1193	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3	1	4092	2088	2004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	653	346	307	199	97	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	280	139	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	*18*	*16*	*7482*	*3837*	*3645*	*199*	*97*	*102*	...	...	...	*5*	*4*	*1*	*8*	*2*	*6*	...	...	...	*6*	*4*	*2*	...	...	...
...	...	...	38956	20103	18853	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3899	2060	1839	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	18	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25172	12726	12446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*68027*	*34889*	*33138*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*13*	*10*	*3*	*18*	*13*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2765	1433	1332	125210	64411	60799	206	102	104	8763	4534	4229	348	250	98	1062	530	532	342	183	159	27	12	15	1633	829	804

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

KUNBI

TALUK.	Rajput. 28			Solanki. 29			Sengarh. 30			Singrar. 31			Tilole. 32			Tailanga. 33			Wanjari. 34		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	5	26828	13875	12953	187	88	99	48	27	21
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32239	16487	15752	5	4	1	12	6	6
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	29700	15128	14572	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11834	6097	5737	5	2	3	142	69	73
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	6	100601	51587	49014	197	94	103	202	102	100
Akola District.																					
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	13	7	...	...	...	31933	16490	15443	24	12	12	...	...	...
Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42928	21991	20937	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27609	14267	13342	19	11	8	145	75	70
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26382	13446	12936	...	...	...	146	78	68
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	163	210	...	...	...	30292	15746	14546	4	3	1	674	346	328
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	176	217	...	...	...	159144	81940	77204	47	26	21	965	499	466
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29590	15097	14493	36	22	14	...	...	...
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3	34578	17481	17097	1	1	...	6	2	4
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	47	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3	64230	32625	31605	37	23	14	6	2	4
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	3364	1738	1626	...	...	...	711	369	342	...	...	...	46349	23569	22780	...	...	...	3170	1082	1488
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46091	24085	22906	1	1	...	418	212	206
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	378	364	...	...	...	41811	21448	20363	6	1	5	431	228	203
Total	3364	1738	1626	...	...	...	1453	747	706	...	...	...	135151	69102	66049	7	2	5	4019	1522	1897
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13655	6989	6666	10	5	5	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8943	4017	4926	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9850	5115	4735	204	93	111	29	16	13
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3353	1671	1682	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35801	18392	17409	214	98	116	29	16	13
Basim District.																					
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8512	4357	4155	15	8	7	3332	1635	1597
Mangrul	...	...	...	133	63	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1194	602	592	20	12	8	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1371	679	692	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	133	63	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	11077	5638	5439	35	20	15	3332	1635	1597
Grand Total	3364	1738	1626	133	63	70	1846	923	923	29	20	9	506004	259364	246720	537	263	274	8459	4376	4077

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

SUB-DIVISIONS—*concluded.*						REMARKS.																				
Sub-division Unspecified. 35			Others.			Others include			OTHER HINDU CASTES.																	
									Atari. 1			Baheliya. 2			Bahurupi. 3			Bairagi. 4			Banjara 5				
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Division.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.			
94	61	33	8	8	...	Bangi 36 ...	4	5	...	...	...	17	9	8	9	2	7	172	112	60	921	450	471			
1118	588	530	18	9	9	Chandani 37 ...	12	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	59	34	25	156	90	66	2568	1359	1209			
472	233	239	2	...	2	Chumárnun 38 ...	4	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	29	13	16	167	95	72	155	82	73			
137	85	52	1	1	...	Chanderiya 39 ...	2	2	11	5	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	31	24	7	878	429	449			
						Chunade 40 ...	1	...																		
1821	*967*	*854*	*29*	*18*	*11*				*13*	*6*	*7*	*20*	*12*	*8*	*99*	*49*	*50*	*526*	*321*	*205*	*4582*	*2320*	*2262*			
						Girole 41 ...	...	2																		
						Halbi 42 ...	6	6																		
11	6	5	4	3	1	Halde 43 ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	23	12	1712	950	762			
336	183	213	5	5	...	Kattiar 44 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	6	127	101	26	102	49	53			
544	275	269	...	...	...	Kananje 45 ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	14	13	1	1222	723	499			
2363	1167	1196	33	18	15	Lingayat 46 ...	8	9	9	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	86	54	32	207	110	97			
580	310	270	...	...	...	Marwadi 47 ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	18	15	3	38	25	13			
						Naikwara 48 ...	4	1																		
3894	*1941*	*1953*	*42*	*26*	*16*				*11*	*7*	*4*	*1*	*1*	...	*26*	*14*	*12*	*280*	*200*	*74*	*3281*	*1857*	*1424*			
						Patariya 49 ...	14	3																		
						Ráút 50 ...	2	5																		
57	35	22	23	12	11	Rathor 51 ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	79	40	398	189	209			
44	22	22	20	15	5	Siwana 52 ...	10	6	11	6	5	...	...	...	7	4	3	43	35	8	268	121	147			
77	51	26	2	1	1	Wáenjas 53 ...	9	7	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	22	21	1	412	264	148			
178	*108*	*70*	*45*	*28*	*17*				*11*	*6*	*5*	*5*	*5*	...	*8*	*5*	*3*	*184*	*135*	*49*	*1078*	*574*	*504*			
							94	56																		
14	5	9	6	5	1				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	61	44	802	449	353			
1533	793	745	...	...	...				27	10	17	...	...	...	43	22	21	184	113	71	242	142	100			
760	404	356	1	1	...				13	7	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	31	22	9	5547	2898	2649			
2312	*1202*	*1110*	*7*	*6*	*1*				*40*	*17*	*23*	...	...	...	*45*	*23*	*22*	*320*	*196*	*124*	*6591*	*3489*	*3102*			
825	456	369	9	6	3				...	...	...	...	...	...	57	32	25	11	10	1	3139	1682	1457			
67	38	29	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	51	36	15	5	5	...	13765	7412	6353			
259	141	118	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	3951*	2024	1927*			
50	27	23	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	18	16	427†	209†	218†			
1201	*662*	*539*	*9*	*6*	*3*				...	...	...	...	...	...	*108*	*68*	*40*	*54*	*35*	*19*	*21282*	*11327*	*9955*			
2669	1384	1285	18	10	8				...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	2	121	85	36	5331	2730	2596			
19	8	4	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	20	11	6149	3228	2921			
321	163	158	...	...	...				...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	13	9	4	12274	6505	5769			
3009	*1555*	*1447*	*18*	*10*	*8*				...	...	...	*5*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*165*	*114*	*51*	*23757*	*12472*	*11285*			
12406	6433	5973	150	94	56				75	36	39	31	20	11	290	161	129	1539	1007	522	60511	32039	28472			

* Of these 277 (M. 124 ; F. 153) are entered as Aborigines by religion.
† Of these 20 (M. 12 ; F. 8) are entered as Aboriginies by religion.

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans.

OTHER HINDU

TALUK.	Bari. 6			Basod. 7			Bedar. 8			Beldar. 9			Berad. 10			Bhadbhanja. 11			Bhamte. 12			Bhangi. 13		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	2520	1272	1248	...	...	...	68	33	35	696	310	296	...	...	...	62	43	19	143	68	75	228	139	89
Chandur	2108	1047	1061	...	...	...	7	5	2	1174	579	595	...	...	...	42	26	16	285	138	147	54	27	27
Morsi	2506	1322	1184	50	25	25	...	...	...	98	48	50	...	...	...	9	5	4	...	...	...	23	14	9
Murtazapur	192	93	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	194	149	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	54	24	30
Total	*7326*	*3734*	*3592*	*50*	*25*	*25*	*75*	*38*	*37*	*2221*	*1131*	*1090*	...	...	...	*119*	*77*	*42*	*428*	*206*	*232*	*359*	*204*	*155*
Akola District.																								
Akola	222	115	107	...	...	...	630	313	317	920	459	461	252	125	127	15	11	4	39	20	19	100	65	35
Akot	2495	1264	1231	...	...	...	6	4	2	309	165	144	...	...	...	21	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapur	294	153	141	...	...	...	76	44	32	552	281	271	...	...	...	2	2	...	454	223	231	4	3	1
Jalgaon	5396	2778	2618	...	...	...	22	11	11	544	275	269	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
Khamgaon	191	95	96	...	...	...	111	61	50	466	230	236	...	...	...	25	15	10	...	...	...	62	38	24
Total	*8598*	*4405*	*4193*	...	...	...	*845*	*433*	*412*	*2791*	*1410*	*1381*	*252*	*125*	*127*	*66*	*49*	*17*	*493*	*243*	*250*	*171*	*109*	*62*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	2690	1365	1235	...	...	...	85	41	44	237	119	118	...	...	...	124	70	54	192	86	106	43	25	18
Daryapur	2088	1046	1042	...	...	...	8	4	4	210	110	100	...	...	...	19	17	2	10	8	2	...	...	...
Melghat	...	...	...	57	30	27	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total	*4688*	*2411*	*2277*	*57*	*30*	*27*	*93*	*45*	*48*	*448*	*230*	*218*	...	...	...	*152*	*95*	*57*	*202*	*94*	*108*	*45*	*27*	*18*
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	177	98	79	...	...	...	103	63	40	373	191	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	4	3	1
Malkapur	407	204	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	475	464	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	21	10	11
Mehkar	13	8	5	...	...	...	3	1	2	663	353	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	11	6	5
Total	*597*	*310*	*287*	...	...	...	*106*	*64*	*42*	*1975*	*1019*	*956*	...	...	...	*7*	*3*	*4*	*7*	*5*	*2*	*36*	*19*	*17*
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	194	91	103	...	...	...	40	20	20	803	434	369	...	...	...	8	7	1	415	206	209	39	21	18
Darwha	1582	809	773	...	...	...	...	...	..	1547	765	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	66	78	1	1	...
Kelapur	237	108	129	...	...	...	1	1	...	356	180	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	9
Wun	67	33	34	...	...	...	106	55	51	467	243	224	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	2	16	11	5
Total	*2080*	*1041*	*1039*	...	...	...	*147*	*76*	*71*	*3173*	*1622*	*1551*	...	...	...	*9*	*8*	*1*	*563*	*274*	*289*	*76*	*44*	*32*
Basim District.																								
Basim	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	603	323	280	78	41	37	17	15	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
Mangrul	42	22	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	33	30	...	...	...	17	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	351	172	179	...	...	...	7	4	3	220	107	113	...	...	...	9	7	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	*401*	*200*	*201*	...	...	...	*7*	*4*	*3*	*886*	*463*	*423*	*78*	*41*	*37*	*43*	*33*	*10*	...	...	...	*4*	*4*	...
Grand Total	23690	12101	11589	107	55	52	1273	660	613	11494	5875	5619	330	166	164	396	265	131	1693	822	871	691	407	284

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*continued.*

Bhat. 14			Bhoi. 15			Boral. 16			Burud. 17			Chambhar. 18			Chitrakathi. 19			Dabgar. 20			Dangat. 21			Dandigan. 22		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
439	233	206	1706	891	815	...	...	...	61	34	30	1721	861	860	27	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
236	126	110	2073	1080	993	...	...	...	62	35	27	957	504	453	433	195	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	12	9
345	168	177	1503	757	746	...	...	...	72	36	36	1107	601	506	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	46	47	1069	546	523	...	...	...	66	35	31	1274	676	598	605	303	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1113	*573*	*540*	*6351*	*3274*	*3077*	...	...	...	*264*	*140*	*124*	*5059*	*2642*	*2417*	*1076*	*516*	*560*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*21*	*12*	*9*
81	64	17	843	454	389	...	...	...	32	15	17	1727	905	822	72	36	36	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
181	81	100	1457	770	687	...	...	...	64	35	29	1997	1040	957	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	5	...	...	...
60	33	27	887	442	445	...	...	...	41	17	24	1350	712	638	6	3	3	54	27	27	12	5	7	...	...	...
5	2	3	943	485	458	...	...	...	28	14	14	1514	754	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14	17	...	...	...
108	66	42	577	311	266	...	...	...	39	20	19	1538	784	754	1	1	...	33	19	14	51	22	29	...	...	...
435	*246*	*189*	*4707*	*2462*	*2245*	...	...	...	*204*	*101*	*103*	*8126*	*4195*	*3931*	*80*	*46*	*40*	*91*	*47*	*44*	*103*	*45*	*58*	...	...	...
411	215	196	2175	1155	1020	...	...	...	162	86	76	1383	726	657	19	11	8	...	...	...	21	10	11	...	...	...
351	188	163	1285	664	621	...	...	...	89	48	41	1656	862	794	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	1	197	121	76	...	...	...	20	8	12	138	73	65	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
764	*404*	*360*	*3657*	*1940*	*1717*	...	...	...	*271*	*142*	*129*	*3177*	*1661*	*1516*	*33*	*17*	*16*	...	...	...	*21*	*10*	*11*	...	...	...
40	19	21	340	173	167	28	13	15	11	6	5	1186	621	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	713	374	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	2502	1302	1200	7	...	7	...	...	...	25	12	13	...	...	...
91	45	46	178	100	78	30	16	14	1	...	1	1106	560	546	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	*64*	*67*	*1231*	*647*	*584*	*58*	*29*	*29*	*12*	*6*	*6*	*4794*	*2483*	*2311*	*7*	...	*7*	...	...	...	*25*	*12*	*13*	...	...	...
...	...	...	1430	761	669	...	...	...	35	18	17	668	384	284	127	62	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	44	46
...	...	...	918	456	462	105	59	46	41	16	25	1121	575	546	129	71	58	...	...	...	11	8	3	15	9	6
75	48	27	1670	834	836	...	...	...	87	40	47	281	145	136	...	...	...	14	7	7	...	...	...	11	7	4
...	...	...	1770	930	840	...	...	...	127	70	57	351	202	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	*48*	*27*	*5788*	*2981*	*2807*	*105*	*59*	*46*	*290*	*144*	*146*	*2421*	*1306*	*1115*	*256*	*133*	*123*	*14*	*7*	*7*	*11*	*8*	*3*	*116*	*60*	*56*
...	...	...	314	104	110	...	...	...	48	18	30	1547	801	746	42	19	23	...	...	...	60	26	34	...	...	...
2	2	...	166	88	78	...	...	...	43	28	15	608	330	278	18	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	847	446	401	...	...	...	69	32	37	1153	602	551	42	24	18	...	...	...	51	26	25	146	73	73
2	*2*	...	*1327*	*638*	*589*	...	...	...	*160*	*78*	*82*	*3308*	*1733*	*1575*	*102*	*55*	*47*	...	...	...	*111*	*52*	*59*	*146*	*73*	*73*
2520	1337	1183	32961	11942	11019	163	88	75	1201	611	590	26385	14020	13865	1554	761	793	105	54	51	271	127	144	283	145	138

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans.

OTHER HINDU

TALUK.	Dhangar. 23.			Dohor. 24			Dongre. 25			Gandhi. 26			Gaoli including 27									
													Total.			Ahir.		Gaolan.		Gaoli.		Gawari.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																							
Amraoti	3658	1923	1735	278	130	148	...	...	...	11	5	6	2134	1222	912	234	102	...	...	509	396	479	414
Chandur	5179	2660	2519	118	56	62	101	48	53	3	3	...	3680	1993	1667	40	7	...	...	670	548	1283	1112
Morsi	2683	1371	1312	128	84	54	50	23	27	8	4	4	2465	1308	1157	19	11	...	...	372	309	917	837
Murtazapur	3193	1649	1544	41	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	391	229	162	24	2	...	...	94	61	111	99
Total	*14713*	*7603*	*7110*	*575*	*293*	*282*	*151*	*71*	*80*	*22*	*12*	*10*	*8650*	*4752*	*3898*	*317*	*122*	...	...	*1645*	*1314*	*2790*	*2462*
Akola District.																							
Akola	4239	2188	2051	329	174	155	...	...	...	2	2	...	1301	688	613	9	15	...	...	574	487	105	111
Akot	3447	1794	1653	246	122	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	916	517	399	111	93	...	...	184	107	222	199
Balapur	3985	2000	1885	273	135	138	...	...	...	13	7	6	283	153	130	36	33	...	...	105	87	12	10
Jalgaon	3179	1629	1550	69	35	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	142	89	21	8	...	...	42	15	79	66
Khamgaon	3198	1689	1509	23	14	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	297	156	141	43	28	...	...	90	87	23	26
Total	*17948*	*9300*	*8648*	*940*	*480*	*460*	...	...	...	*16*	*10*	*6*	*3028*	*1656*	*1372*	*220*	*177*	...	...	*995*	*783*	*441*	*412*
Ellichpur District.																							
Ellichpur	2369	1284	1076	504	264	240	...	...	...	14	9	5	1919	1085	834	303	230	...	...	219	160	503	444
Daryapur	4284	2249	2035	166	79	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	420	266	68	11	...	...	105	30	252	225
Melghat	24	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2664	1381	1283	38	5	610	536	674	706	59	36
Total	*6677*	*3549*	*3119*	*670*	*343*	*327*	...	...	...	*14*	*9*	*5*	*5269*	*2888*	*2383*	*464*	*246*	*610*	*536*	*998*	*896*	*814*	*705*
Buldana District.																							
Chikhli	2976	1488	1488	991	494	497	...	...	...	...	...	...	217	121	96	4	...	...	...	117	96	...	...
Malkapur	5040	2553	2487	220	116	104	...	...	...	1	...	1	293	170	150	11	5	...	...	159	145	...	...
Mehkar	3406	1742	1664	641	336	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	110	123	6	5	...	...	103	118	1	...
Total	*11422*	*5783*	*5639*	*1852*	*946*	*906*	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	*770*	*401*	*369*	*21*	*10*	...	...	*379*	*359*	*1*	...
Wun District.																							
Yeotmal	3246	1634	1612	60	29	31	16	7	9	...	...	...	5041	2633	2408	33	9	...	...	326	265	2274	2134
Darwha	4934	2497	2437	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1180	623	557	7	...	...	...	166	137	450	400
Kalapur	1207	670	537	...	...	...	94	51	43	2	1	1	2420	1261	1159	4	...	...	...	225	195	1032	964
Wun	2221	1170	1051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685	346	339	3	1	...	...	11	10	332	328
Total	*11708*	*5971*	*5737*	*62*	*31*	*31*	*110*	*58*	*52*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*9326*	*4863*	*4463*	*47*	*10*	...	...	*728*	*607*	*4088*	*3826*
Basim District.																							
Basim	4310	2223	2087	250	138	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	204	156	2	2	...	...	201	163	1	...
Mangrul	3043	1607	1436	46	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	105	71	15	8	...	...	85	62	5	1
Pusad	4747	2407	2340	82	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	2501	1355	1236	7	3	...	...	1347	1233	1	...
Total	*12100*	*6237*	*5863*	*378*	*202*	*176*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3126*	*1664*	*1472*	*24*	*13*	...	...	*1633*	*1458*	*7*	*1*
Grand Total	74559	38443	36116	4477	2295	2182	361	189	132	56	33	23	26159	13932	13937	1093	578	610	536	6878	5417	8141	7406

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*continued.*

Gaondi. 28			Ghisadi. 29			Golak. 30			Gondhali. 31			Gopal including 32							Gosawi. 33			Gotephod. 34			Gujar. 35		
												Total.			Gopal.		Pangol.										
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
26	10	16	5	2	3	21	12	9	204	98	106	7	5	2	...	...	5	2	799	473	326	...	...	...	276	149	127
10	5	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	76	36	40	70	30	40	10	13	20	27	1026	580	446	...	...	...	62	35	27
35	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	8	26	12	14	7	6	5	8	538	314	224	2	2	...	177	81	96
84	46	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	62	79	299	134	165	15	19	119	146	820	471	349	...	...	...	...	...	...
155	*81*	*74*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*22*	*13*	*9*	*446*	*213*	*233*	*402*	*181*	*221*	*32*	*38*	*149*	*183*	*3183*	*1838*	*1345*	*2*	*2*	*...*	*515*	*265*	*250*
20	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	260	294	24	17	7	14	6	8	1	832	510	322	...	...	...	265	143	122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	104	105	139	77	62	12	11	65	51	715	453	262	...	...	....	...	...	...
63	32	31	1	1	...	91	56	35	300	152	148	22	15	7	15	7	...	...	266	174	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	16	10	6	170	95	75	277	140	137	140	137	...	...	521	327	194	6	4	2	9	5	4
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	85	95	28	13	15	13	15	...	...	393	223	100	...	...	...	100	52	48
88	*49*	*39*	*1*	*1*	*...*	*107*	*66*	*41*	*1413*	*696*	*717*	*490*	*262*	*238*	*194*	*176*	*68*	*52*	*2657*	*1687*	*970*	*6*	*4*	*2*	*374*	*200*	*174*
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	11	79	46	33	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	351	242	109	...	...	....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	107	48	59	20	10	10	...	...	10	10	595	403	192	...	...	...	7	2	5
68	35	33	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	69	38	31	57	26	31	...	...	...
68	*35*	*33*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*23*	*10*	*13*	*186*	*94*	*92*	*21*	*11*	*10*	*...*	*...*	*11*	*10*	*1015*	*683*	*332*	*57*	*26*	*31*	*7*	*2*	*5*
14	5	9	127	68	59	132	65	67	124	56	68	225	113	122	113	122	...	...	710	391	319	...	...	...	49	23	26
...	...	...	34	14	20	7	4	3	110	61	49	63	34	29	33	29	1	...	634	393	241	...	...	...	5	3	2
32	19	13	104	55	49	8	4	4	233	111	112	670	424	246	424	246	...	...	651	382	279	41	18	23	1	1	...
46	*24*	*22*	*265*	*137*	*128*	*147*	*73*	*74*	*467*	*228*	*229*	*1168*	*571*	*597*	*570*	*597*	*1*	*...*	*1995*	*1166*	*829*	*41*	*18*	*23*	*55*	*27*	*28*
27	10	17	5	4	1	...	...	...	98	42	56	27	21	6	6	5	15	1	690	318	372	2	1	1	...	...	...
20	13	7	31	17	14	12	4	8	233	108	125	963	459	529	52	49	407	480	659	382	277	133	68	65	...	...	...
...	...	...	7	3	4	44	26	18	25	21	4	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	239	119	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	85	47	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	*23*	*24*	*43*	*24*	*19*	*56*	*30*	*26*	*356*	*171*	*185*	*1023*	*489*	*536*	*67*	*55*	*422*	*481*	*1663*	*866*	*797*	*135*	*69*	*66*	*...*	*...*	*...*
2	2	...	90	45	45	10	4	6	217	104	113	1485	746	739	613	609	133	130	1213	684	529	...	...	...	12	5	7
8	4	4	37	15	22	1	1	...	76	36	40	114	64	50	..	...	64	50	497	297	200	..	...	...	3	2	1
120	58	62	93	50	43	...	...	...	59	36	23	199	103	96	68	57	35	39	793	466	324	...	...	...	1	1	...
130	*64*	*66*	*220*	*110*	*110*	*11*	*5*	*6*	*352*	*176*	*176*	*1798*	*913*	*885*	*681*	*666*	*232*	*219*	*2500*	*1447*	*1053*	*...*	*...*	*...*	*16*	*8*	*8*
584	276	258	534	274	260	256	127	129	3212	1580	1632	3304	2127	2477	1544	1532	933	845	13018	7687	5326	241	119	122	967	502	465

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

OTHER HINDU

TALUK.	Gujrathi. 36			Gurao. 37			Halbi. 38			Halwai. 39			Hatgar. 40			Jat. 41			Jawahari. 42			Jharekari. 43		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	79	47	32	1309	658	651	36	21	15	4	3	1	49	26	23	3	3	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
Chandur	28	17	11	1254	639	615	229	117	112	6	3	3	73	39	34	6	3	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
Morsi	...	...	...	464	249	215	71	37	34	15	10	5	...	...	...	14	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	27	13	14	465	219	246	15	8	7	25	20	5	29	16	13	36	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*134*	*77*	*57*	*3492*	*1765*	*1727*	*351*	*183*	*168*	*50*	*36*	*14*	*151*	*81*	*70*	*59*	*33*	*26*	*9*	*8*	*1*	...	...	...
Akola District.																								
Akola	26	16	10	598	299	299	2	2	...	...	...	...	324	163	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akot	...	...	...	416	221	195	24	12	12	3	2	1	534	286	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapur	369	190	179	264	142	122	...	...	...	1	1	...	262	137	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalgaon	12	8	4	351	179	172	42	23	19	...	...	...	234	127	107	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	2	2	...	363	193	170	...	...	...	14	6	8	35	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*409*	*216*	*193*	*1992*	*1034*	*958*	*68*	*37*	*31*	*18*	*9*	*9*	*1389*	*735*	*654*	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	102	56	46	280	158	122	1032	538	494	8	5	3	109	57	52	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...
Daryapur	160	96	64	286	169	117	175	95	80	7	6	1	313	151	162	10	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melghat	...	...	...	5	5	...	27	18	9	17	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total	*262*	*152*	*110*	*571*	*332*	*239*	*1234*	*651*	*583*	*32*	*21*	*11*	*422*	*208*	*214*	*10*	*7*	*3*	*6*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*2*	...
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	...	...	...	465	226	239	...	...	...	34	16	18	190	97	93	5	5	...	1	...	1	6	2	4
Malkapur	...	...	...	742	369	373	...	...	...	47	24	23	169	86	83	6	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mehkar	...	...	...	207	106	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	157	141	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	*1414*	*701*	*713*	...	...	...	*81*	*40*	*41*	*657*	*340*	*317*	*18*	*13*	*5*	*1*	...	*1*	*7*	*3*	*4*
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	...	...	...	134	76	58	33	16	17	6	4	2	85	42	43	...	...	...	11	9	2	...	...	...
Darwha	...	...	...	204	96	108	202	111	91	4	3	1	59	32	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	83	44	39	30	17	13	...	...	...	303	156	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	...	294	135	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	35	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	*715*	*351*	*364*	*265*	*144*	*121*	*10*	*7*	*3*	*523*	*265*	*258*	...	...	...	*11*	*9*	*2*	...	...	...
Basim District.																								
Basim	...	...	...	677	353	324	1	1	...	1	1	...	450	234	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangrul	...	...	...	103	57	46	21	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	...	...	...	270	149	121	265	136	129	...	...	...	5013	2537	2476	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	20	19
Total	...	...	...	*1050*	*559*	*491*	*287*	*146*	*141*	*1*	*1*	...	*5463*	*2771*	*2692*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*39*	*20*	*19*
Grand Total	805	445	360	9234	4742	4492	2205	1161	1044	192	114	78	8605	4400	4205	89	55	34	27	21	6	48	25	23

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*continued.*

Jirayat. 44			Jingar. 45			Kahar. 46			Kaikari. 47			Kangar. 48			Kanjhar. 49			Kalal. 50			Kalawant. 51			Kanadi. 52			Kanchari. 53		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
4	2	2	128	64	64	66	44	22	202	112	90	24	13	11	1	...	1	1233	704	529	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...
...	...	...	39	24	15	4	3	1	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1348	703	645	...	...	...	21	14	7	45	25	20
...	...	...	83	44	39	...	...	...	59	20	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1238	633	605	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
38	16	22	95	51	44	31	19	12	75	41	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	392	365	...	...	...	73	37	36	...	...	...
42	*18*	*24*	*345*	*183*	*162*	*101*	*66*	*35*	*359*	*185*	*174*	*24*	*13*	*11*	*1*	...	*1*	*4626*	*2432*	*2194*	...	...	...	*98*	*55*	*43*	*49*	*29*	*20*
33	14	19	46	19	27	29	20	9	415	225	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	359	300	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
40	20	20	200	97	103	3	3	...	151	77	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	740	392	348	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	3	2	64	26	38	...	...	...	202	95	107	...	...	...	5	2	3	392	190	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	18	17
63	35	28	35	21	14	4	4	...	78	42	36	...	...	...	7	3	4	477	258	219	...	...	...	15	6	9	...	...	...
27	19	8	65	29	36	...	...	...	63	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	76	65	6	2	4	...	...	...	4	2	2
168	*91*	*77*	*410*	*192*	*218*	*36*	*27*	*9*	*909*	*473*	*436*	...	...	...	*12*	*5*	*7*	*2309*	*1275*	*1124*	*13*	*2*	*11*	*15*	*6*	*9*	*40*	*21*	*19*
5	4	1	148	73	75	...	...	...	161	89	72	16	9	7	...	...	...	951	509	442	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	18	19
5	2	3	81	47	34	1	1	...	97	50	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1052	568	484	3	...	3	14	11	3	63	33	30
...	...	...	2	2	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	228	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
10	*6*	*4*	*231*	*122*	*109*	*9*	*6*	*3*	*258*	*139*	*119*	*16*	*9*	*7*	...	...	...	*2401*	*1305*	*1096*	*3*	...	*3*	*14*	*11*	*3*	*104*	*54*	*50*
6	3	3	167	83	84	1	1	...	625	305	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	92	77	2	...	2	...	...	...	61	34	27
76	36	40	60	36	24	4	2	2	40	24	16	...	...	...	10	3	7	514	283	231	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	49	27	22	73	39	39	76	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	94	92	...	...	...	5	1	4	2	1	1
82	*39*	*43*	*276*	*146*	*130*	*83*	*42*	*41*	*741*	*367*	*374*	...	...	...	*10*	*3*	*7*	*869*	*469*	*400*	*11*	...	*11*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*63*	*35*	*28*
...	...	...	31	12	19	13	11	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1236	678	558	4	2	2	79	40	39	41	27	14
...	...	...	30	13	17	5	4	1	71	28	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	512	435	41	22	19	84	47	37	94	43	51
...	...	...	42	18	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	4	2	2	876	477	399	10	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	283	252	29	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	*117*	*54*	*63*	*18*	*15*	*3*	*76*	*30*	*46*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*3504*	*1950*	*1644*	*84*	*29*	*55*	*163*	*87*	*76*	*135*	*70*	*65*
...	...	...	35	17	18	...	...	...	620	314	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	172	156	14	1	13	336	175	161	21	9	12
...	...	...	28	10	18	...	...	...	39	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	201	201	10	3	7	...	...	...	22	9	13
...	...	...	61	32	29	...	...	...	101	52	49	...	...	...	51	28	23	324	172	152	69	22	47	8	5	3	2	2	...
...	...	...	*124*	*59*	*65*	...	...	...	*760*	*385*	*375*	...	...	...	*51*	*28*	*23*	*1054*	*545*	*509*	*93*	*26*	*67*	*344*	*180*	*164*	*45*	*30*	*25*
302	154	148	1593	756	747	247	156	91	3103	1579	1524	43	24	19	76	38	40	14942	7976	6967	204	57	147	639	340	299	436	229	207

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

OTHER HINDU

TALUK.	Kasar. 54			Kasth. 55			Kayat. 56			Khangar. 57			Khatri. 58			Khatik. 59			Kiradi. 60			Kolhati. 61		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	355	190	165	40	23	17	96	59	37	45	21	24	678	347	331	1028	530	498	1	1	...	17	8	9
Chandur	473	252	221	9	3	6	31	26	5	...	...	...	22	12	10	369	181	188	...	...	...	6	1	5
Morsi	429	200	229	13	9	4	12	8	4	3	2	1	79	42	37	424	221	203	104	58	46	31	13	18
Murtazapur	493	223	270	38	20	18	84	40	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	131	125	...	...	...	42	18	24
Total	*1750*	*865*	*885*	*100*	*55*	*45*	*223*	*133*	*90*	*48*	*23*	*25*	*779*	*401*	*378*	*2077*	*1063*	*1014*	*105*	*59*	*46*	*96*	*40*	*56*
Akola District.																								
Akola	396	199	197	36	18	18	43	25	18	56	28	28	...	...	...	93	47	46	...	...	...	71	33	38
Akot	264	147	117	42	20	22	146	86	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	63	65	...	...	...	162	61	101
Balapur	316	210	106	...	...	...	13	9	4	1	1	...	177	101	76	72	35	37	...	...	...	57	20	37
Jalgaon	352	208	144	8	4	4	79	51	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	84	74	...	...	...	88	36	52
Khamgaon	276	133	143	32	17	15	14	13	1	5	3	2	82	48	34	67	35	32	...	...	...	87	35	52
Total	*1604*	*897*	*707*	*118*	*59*	*59*	*295*	*184*	*111*	*62*	*32*	*30*	*259*	*149*	*110*	*518*	*264*	*254*	...	...	...	*465*	*185*	*280*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	497	265	232	50	20	30	187	100	87	112	54	58	176	86	90	711	371	340	300	157	143	22	8	14
Daryapur	367	193	174	3	2	1	133	79	54	...	...	...	232	122	110	542	261	281	11	8	3	117	55	62
Melghat	20	14	6	...	...	...	27	18	9	3	1	2	...	...	...	16	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*884*	*472*	*412*	*53*	*22*	*31*	*347*	*197*	*150*	*115*	*55*	*60*	*408*	*208*	*200*	*1269*	*641*	*628*	*311*	*165*	*146*	*139*	*63*	*76*
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	537	268	269	21	13	8	21	13	8	...	...	...	176	94	82	36	18	18	...	...	...	99	29	70
Malkapur	691	355	336	49	22	27	21	15	6	...	...	...	105	54	51	187	96	91	...	...	...	325	113	212
Mehkar	374	181	193	...	...	...	41	20	21	1	1	...	58	32	26	26	16	10	...	...	...	38	17	21
Total	*1602*	*804*	*798*	*70*	*35*	*35*	*83*	*48*	*35*	*1*	*1*	...	*339*	*180*	*159*	*249*	*130*	*119*	...	...	...	*462*	*159*	*303*
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	71	41	30	2	...	2	12	7	5	...	...	...	45	33	12	103	53	50	...	...	...	2	2	...
Darwha	291	158	133	31	14	17	32	16	16	...	...	...	176	104	72	174	87	87	...	...	...	6	2	4
Kelapur	106	55	51	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	20	22	...	...	...	6	3	3
Wun	103	43	60	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*571*	*297*	*274*	*33*	*14*	*19*	*50*	*29*	*21*	...	...	...	*221*	*137*	*84*	*319*	*160*	*159*	...	...	...	*14*	*7*	*7*
Basim District.																								
Basim	693	332	361	2	2	...	24	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	14
Mangrul	178	93	85	1	...	1	43	24	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	31	24	...	...	...	12	7	5
Pusad	382	197	185	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	42	48
Total	*1253*	*622*	*631*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*68*	*41*	*27*	...	...	...	*9*	*8*	*1*	*55*	*31*	*24*	...	...	...	*125*	*58*	*67*
Grand Total	7664	3957	3707	379	188	191	1066	632	434	226	111	115	2015	1083	932	4487	2289	2198	416	224	192	1301	512	789

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*continued.*

Koli. 62			Kori. 63			Koshti. 64			Kumbhar. 65			Lahariya. 66			Lakhari. 67			Lodhi. 68			Lohar. 69			Lonari. 70		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
4525	2334	2191	...	...	...	1140	608	532	2018	1091	927	...	...	...	26	16	10	115	71	44	839	445	394	111	53	58
252	128	124	...	...	...	1229	641	588	1294	689	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	149	91	1341	693	648	10	5	5
31	18	13	...	...	...	2483	1305	1178	908	480	428	...	...	...	17	12	5	25	16	9	733	360	373	6	5	1
656	326	330	...	...	...	686	356	330	964	521	443	...	...	...	22	15	7	104	60	44	655	346	309	5	3	2
5464	*2806*	*2658*	...	...	...	*5538*	*2910*	*2628*	*5184*	*2781*	*2403*	...	...	...	*65*	*43*	*22*	*484*	*296*	*188*	*3568*	*1844*	*1724*	*132*	*66*	*66*
3734	1400	1334	...	...	...	120	69	51	1052	591	461	...	...	...	6	3	3	136	82	54	480	259	221	43	15	28
3488	1787	1701	...	...	...	170	95	75	1408	773	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	101	72	574	291	283	151	64	87
529	267	262	...	...	...	107	65	42	776	415	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	340	170	170	114	59	55
2512	1230	1282	1	1	...	99	52	47	822	436	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	57	34	506	241	265	95	49	46
1075	596	479	3	1	1	33	16	17	599	325	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	180	179	81	38	43
10838	*5280*	*5058*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*529*	*297*	*232*	*4657*	*2540*	*2117*	...	...	...	*6*	*3*	*3*	*410*	*246*	*164*	*2259*	*1141*	*1118*	*484*	*225*	*259*
251	140	111	25	16	9	2636	1322	1314	1239	676	563	41	20	21	4	2	2	404	223	181	638	340	298	48	26	22
2202	1129	1073	25	17	8	1362	724	638	1346	757	589	...	...	...	3	1	2	232	150	82	404	213	191	74	38	36
17	12	5	14	10	4	10	7	3	49	28	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	28	7	316	176	140	12	9	3
2470	*1281*	*1189*	*64*	*43*	*21*	*4008*	*2053*	*1955*	*2634*	*1461*	*1173*	*41*	*20*	*21*	*7*	*3*	*4*	*671*	*401*	*270*	*1358*	*729*	*629*	*134*	*73*	*61*
1478	750	728	...	...	...	444	208	236	921	478	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	742	374	368	20	13	7
5429	2723	2701	...	...	...	177	92	85	1006	514	492	...	...	...	8	8	...	56	34	22	632	338	294	57	29	28
528	265	263	...	...	...	24	16	8	1064	532	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	219	221	25	10	15
7435	*3743*	*3692*	...	...	...	*645*	*316*	*329*	*2991*	*1524*	*1467*	...	...	...	*8*	*8*	...	*57*	*35*	*22*	*1814*	*931*	*883*	*102*	*52*	*50*
202	106	96	1	1	...	871	456	415	594	347	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	1	973	484	489	...	...	...
661	315	346	...	...	...	1372	705	667	865	450	415	...	...	...	3	...	3	31	24	7	938	483	455	...	...	...
807	397	410	...	...	...	527	274	253	381	213	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	680	353	327	19	11	8
577	288	289	...	...	...	169	91	78	263	139	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	38	36	887	454	433	...	...	...
2247	*1106*	*1141*	*1*	*1*	...	*2939*	*1526*	*1413*	*2708*	*1149*	*959*	...	...	...	*3*	...	*3*	*130*	*86*	*44*	*3478*	*1774*	*1704*	*19*	*11*	*8*
849	441	408	...	...	...	358	186	172	1241	646	595	...	...	...	10	5	5	8	5	3	563	284	279	9	6	3
499	258	241	...	...	...	131	68	63	519	262	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	404	209	195	2	1	1
1096	556	540	...	...	...	637	323	314	732	357	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	439	217	222	6	2	4
2444	*1255*	*1189*	...	...	...	*1126*	*577*	*549*	*2492*	*1265*	*1227*	...	...	...	*10*	*5*	*5*	*21*	*14*	*7*	*1406*	*710*	*696*	*17*	*9*	*8*
30398	15471	14927	68	46	22	14785	7679	7106	20066	10720	9346	41	20	21	99	62	37	1773	1078	695	13883	7129	6754	888	436	452

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

OTHER HINDU

TALUK.	Mahar. 71			Mahali (Hajam). 72			Mali. 73			Manbhao. 74			Mankar. 75			Mang. 76			Manggarodi. 77		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	25227	12692	12635	2137	1164	973	11730	6044	5686	408	218	190	...	...	...	3114	1491	1623	...	...	...
Chandur	24446	12298	12148	2212	1191	1021	16831	8648	8183	191	99	92	...	...	...	2485	1298	1187	16	9	7
Morsi	14129	7155	6974	1803	934	869	20029	10205	9824	433	228	205	1	...	1	1182	573	609	...	...	...
Murtazapur	15590	7888	7702	1512	808	704	8537	4374	4163	117	74	43	...	...	...	2159	1107	1043	...	...	...
Total	*79492*	*40033*	*39459*	*7664*	*4097*	*3567*	*57127*	*29271*	*27856*	*1149*	*619*	*530*	*1*	...	*1*	*8931*	*4469*	*4462*	*16*	*9*	*7*
Akola District.																					
Akola	20332	10279	10053	1916	994	922	8009	4162	3847	236	124	112	...	...	...	2940	1487	1453	1	1	...
Akot	14066	6951	7115	2132	1115	1017	12996	6524	6472	149	79	70	...	...	...	2275	1112	1163	...	...	...
Balapur	12720	6467	6253	1369	723	646	10627	5370	5257	149	76	73	...	...	...	1475	776	699	...	...	...
Jalgaon	9124	4558	4566	1356	698	658	11939	6021	5918	118	67	51	...	...	...	1437	687	750	155	77	78
Khamgaon	10539	5314	5225	1353	737	616	9550	5029	4521	160	78	82	...	...	...	1314	674	640	...	...	...
Total	*66781*	*33569*	*33212*	*8126*	*4267*	*3859*	*53121*	*27406*	*26015*	*812*	*424*	*388*	...	...	...	*9441*	*4736*	*4705*	*156*	*78*	*78*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	17825	8941	8884	1998	1043	955	17824	9036	8788	488	239	249	635	316	319	2076	1056	1020	...	...	...
Daryapur	16509	8303	8206	1685	857	828	9751	4979	4772	321	161	160	...	...	...	2512	1248	1264	...	...	...
Melghat	887	507	380	61	49	12	61	38	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	77	47	...	...	...
Total	*35221*	*17751*	*17470*	*3744*	*1949*	*1795*	*27636*	*14053*	*13583*	*809*	*400*	*409*	*635*	*316*	*319*	*4712*	*2381*	*2331*	...	...	...
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	16106	8123	7983	1628	846	782	5254	2648	2606	135	79	56	...	...	...	2979	1467	1503	20	14	6
Malkapur	17227	8660	8567	2290	1173	1117	14220	7270	6950	340	201	139	...	...	...	2478	1232	1246	...	...	...
Mehkar	14296	7116	7180	1279	714	665	9423	4798	4625	173	78	95	...	...	...	3048	1535	1513	...	...	...
Total	*47629*	*23899*	*23730*	*5297*	*2733*	*2564*	*28897*	*14716*	*14181*	*648*	*358*	*290*	...	...	...	*8406*	*4234*	*4262*	*20*	*14*	*6*
Wun District.																					
Pootmal	10369	5369	5030	1242	648	594	5563	2846	2717	22	11	11	...	...	...	1122	531	591	...	...	...
Darwha	14265	7173	7092	1435	777	658	7769	3966	3803	160	100	60	...	...	...	3075	1509	1566	2	1	1
Kalapur	4406	2242	2164	944	501	443	2324	1155	1169	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	150	130	...	...	...
Wun	4484	2276	2208	1025	501	524	1318	695	623	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	86	102	...	...	...
Total	*33554*	*17060*	*16494*	*4646*	*2427*	*2219*	*16974*	*8662*	*8312*	*182*	*111*	*71*	...	...	...	*4665*	*2276*	*2389*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Basim District.																					
Basim	19341	9781	9560	1830	957	873	5647	2895	2752	196	114	82	...	...	...	5417	2770	2647	...	...	...
Mangrul	10639	5324	5315	941	467	474	3547	1850	1697	87	39	48	...	...	...	1701	853	848	...	...	...
Pusad	15337	7628	7709	1269	659	610	2732	1399	1333	228	128	100	...	...	...	2973	1493	1480	24	10	14
Total	*45317*	*22733*	*22584*	*4040*	*2083*	*1957*	*11926*	*6144*	*5782*	*511*	*281*	*230*	...	...	...	*10091*	*5116*	*4975*	*24*	*10*	*14*
Grand Total	307994	155045	152949	33517	17556	15961	196931	100252	96729	4111	2193	1918	636	316	320	46366	23212	23154	218	112	106

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*continued.*

Mochi. 78			Murai. 79			Nath including 80															Nimari. 81			Nirali. 82			Otari. 83		
						Total.			Bharadi.		Garpagari.		Jogi.		Kanphatiya.		Nath.												
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
28	13	15	...	...	...	648	325	323	27	27	188	175	25	28	...	...	85	93	...	...	...	22	9	13	121	61	60
...	...	...	4	3	1	556	296	260	135	128	123	100	4	...	...	...	34	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	39	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	459	245	214	22	14	123	109	15	15	...	...	85	76	...	...	...	13	6	7	87	53	34
16	9	7	...	...	...	374	193	181	5	4	125	121	...	...	...	...	63	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	23
44	*22*	*22*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*2037*	*1059*	*978*	*189*	*173*	*559*	*505*	*44*	*43*	...	...	*267*	*257*	...	...	...	*35*	*15*	*20*	*327*	*180*	*147*
25	12	13	3	3	...	604	284	320	1	...	226	209	57	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	35	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	550	267	283	14	16	125	127	17	22	...	...	111	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	46	65
...	...	...	...	...	...	669	328	341	58	61	191	195	...	...	14	6	65	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	23	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	281	159	122	45	38	91	78	...	...	...	...	23	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	42	35
101	54	47	1	1	...	205	112	93	1	...	111	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	38	46
126	*66*	*60*	*4*	*4*	...	*2309*	*1150*	*1159*	*119*	*115*	*744*	*762*	*74*	*73*	*14*	*6*	*199*	*203*	...	...	...	..	...	...	*402*	*184*	*218*
82	47	35	15	10	5	431	225	206	52	46	154	144	4	3	...	...	15	13	...	...	...	29	12	17	62	30	32
...	...	...	1	1	...	692	343	349	79	74	202	221	2	4	...	...	60	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	44	40
...	...	...	1	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	59	23	36	...	...	...	5	3	2
82	*47*	*35*	*17*	*12*	*5*	*1128*	*570*	*558*	*131*	*120*	*356*	*365*	*6*	*7*	...	...	*77*	*66*	*59*	*23*	*36*	*29*	*12*	*17*	*151*	*77*	*74*
10	7	3	...	...	...	399	202	197	59	67	36	25	45	36	...	...	62	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	34	31
...	...	...	1	1	...	533	264	269	59	57	76	81	104	108	...	...	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	30	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	401	197	204	40	44	51	52	45	46	...	...	61	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	25	19
10	*7*	*3*	*1*	*1*	...	*1333*	*663*	*670*	*158*	*168*	*163*	*158*	*194*	*190*	...	...	*148*	*154*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*172*	*89*	*83*
3	...	3	1	1	...	224	113	111	25	21	71	76	17	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	30	25
...	...	...	1	1	...	427	209	218	12	13	57	56	140	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	21	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	141	67	74	20	23	17	26	28	24	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
3	2	1	...	...	...	74	38	36	14	10	18	18	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	*2*	*4*	*2*	*2*	...	*865*	*427*	*439*	*71*	*67*	*163*	*176*	*185*	*187*	...	...	*8*	*9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*112*	*57*	*55*
...	...	...	...	...	...	934	452	482	...	...	74	69	378	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	28	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	175	93	82	1	2	64	47	11	11	...	...	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	331	158	173	...	...	...	...	158	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	44	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	*1440*	*703*	*737*	*1*	*2*	*138*	*116*	*547*	*597*	...	...	*17*	*22*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*184*	*85*	*99*
268	144	124	23	22	6	9113	4572	4541	669	645	2123	2092	1050	1097	14	6	716	711	59	23	36	64	27	37	1349	672	673

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

OTHER HINDU

TALUK.	Pahari. 84			Panchal. 85			Parbhu. 86			Pardhi. 87			Pasi. 88			Pathrot. 89			Patwi 90			Phundi. 91		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	85	45	40	22	14	18	53	30	23	481	253	228	57	32	25	...	...	...	163	98	65	...	...	...
Chandur	23	15	13	132	74	58	3	3	...	157	83	74	7	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Morsi	6	5	1	77	36	41	...	...	...	143	74	69	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Murtozapur	182	99	83	40	21	19	40	19	21	142	73	69	30	18	12	6	1	5	30	10	20	...	...	...
Total	*301*	*164*	*137*	*281*	*145*	*136*	*96*	*52*	*44*	*923*	*483*	*440*	*94*	*53*	*41*	*8*	*1*	*7*	*196*	*110*	*86*	...	...	...
Akola District.																								
Akola	13	8	5	65	39	26	88	46	42	218	112	106	9	8	1	94	41	53	41	23	18	...	...	...
Akot	20	11	9	2	1	1	18	17	1	264	147	117	...	...	...	18	7	11	42	21	21	...	...	...
Balapur	184	72	112	99	50	49	7	6	1	433	224	209	1	1	...	237	115	122	80	45	35	30	18	12
Jalgaon	1	1	...	31	18	13	1	1	...	413	215	198	...	...	...	17	13	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
Khamgaon	45	22	23	20	11	9	4	3	1	466	258	208	6	3	3	...	...	...	20	8	12	...	...	...
Total	*263*	*114*	*149*	*217*	*119*	*98*	*113*	*73*	*45*	*1794*	*956*	*838*	*16*	*12*	*4*	*366*	*176*	*190*	*185*	*97*	*88*	*30*	*18*	*12*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	111	56	55	72	30	42	113	60	53	455	226	229	100	65	35	...	...	...	187	104	83	...	...	...
Daryapur	67	41	26	4	3	1	8	4	4	579	286	293	12	10	2	...	...	...	78	41	37	...	...	...
Melghat	7	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	9	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	*185*	*100*	*85*	*76*	*33*	*43*	*122*	*65*	*57*	*1034*	*512*	*522*	*127*	*84*	*43*	...	...	...	*266*	*146*	*120*	...	...	...
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	15	121	70	51	...	...	...	127	63	64	75	33	42	...	...	...
Malkapur	...	...	...	73	39	34	13	5	8	1252	652	640	4	2	2	100	48	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehkar	2	2	...	33	17	16	4	1	3	21	13	8	...	...	...	34	13	21	3	2	1	...	...	...
Total	*2*	*2*	...	*106*	*56*	*50*	*47*	*21*	*26*	*1434*	*735*	*699*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*261*	*124*	*137*	*78*	*35*	*43*	...	...	...
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	105	55	50	7	4	3	34	20	14	185	91	94	12	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darwha	53	29	24	...	...	...	15	7	8	113	52	61	...	...	...	68	36	32	10	5	5	...	...	...
Kolhapur	215	102	113	384	186	198	16	7	9	31	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	34	15	19	359	176	183	1	1	...	35	19	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*407*	*201*	*206*	*750*	*366*	*384*	*66*	*35*	*31*	*364*	*177*	*187*	*14*	*9*	*5*	*68*	*36*	*32*	*10*	*5*	*5*	...	...	...
Basim District.																								
Basim	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	11	8	214	108	106	...	...	...	62	32	30	12	6	6	...	...	...
Mangrul	5	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	12	7	5
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	71	37	34	...	...	...	12	7	5	...	...	...	75	43	32
Total	*6*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	...	*28*	*16*	*12*	*285*	*145*	*140*	*1*	*1*	...	*80*	*43*	*37*	*12*	*6*	*6*	*87*	*50*	*37*
Grand Total	1164	585	579	1431	729	711	477	232	245	5834	3003	2326	256	161	95	783	380	403	747	399	348	117	68	49

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*continued.*

Purbhaya. 92			Ramosi. 93			Rangari. 94			Sali. 95			Sarode. 96			Sikalgar. 97			Sirapi. 98			Sonar. 99			Sutar. 100		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
73	48	25	21	13	11	408	230	178	653	340	313	91	49	42	...	...	...	1032	523	509	1822	998	824	2265	1201	1064
43	30	13	...	...	...	467	230	237	911	456	455	85	51	34	...	...	...	1031	538	543	1971	1041	930	2477	1335	1142
27	17	10	...	...	...	405	221	184	183	100	83	54	27	27	...	...	...	572	301	271	1680	872	808	1887	958	929
1	1	...	...	...	...	599	292	297	828	422	406	1	1	...	...	...	...	343	181	162	1409	712	697	1270	676	594
144	*96*	*48*	*24*	*13*	*11*	*1859*	*973*	*896*	*2580*	*1318*	*1262*	*231*	*128*	*103*	...	..	...	*3028*	*1543*	*1485*	*6882*	*3623*	*3259*	*7899*	*4170*	*3729*
11	5	6	9	5	4	614	306	308	338	160	178	66	42	24	...	...	...	647	329	318	1365	703	662	1490	790	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	313	181	132	137	70	67	44	25	19	1	1	...	1335	688	647	2163	1117	1046	1573	872	701
2	2	...	...	...	...	758	376	382	260	141	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	335	306	926	484	442	1102	584	518
10	9	1	...	...	...	1101	534	567	88	43	45	32	21	11	...	...	...	2051	1037	1014	1139	617	522	1071	563	508
...	...	...	11	5	6	231	158	123	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	482	423	1187	614	573	972	536	436
23	*16*	*7*	*20*	*10*	*10*	*3097*	*1555*	*1542*	*838*	*422*	*416*	*142*	*88*	*54*	*1*	*1*	...	*5579*	*2871*	*2708*	*6780*	*3585*	*3245*	*6208*	*3345*	*2863*
...	...	...	...	...	...	1334	687	697	1103	559	549	125	69	56	...	...	...	920	469	451	1827	929	898	1711	914	797
...	...	...	60	27	33	523	267	256	912	470	442	27	19	8	...	...	...	808	409	399	1569	834	735	1487	795	692
9	6	3	...	...	...	56	33	23	...	...	...	9	4	5	10	5	5	6	5	1	30	19	11	29	15	14
9	*6*	*3*	*60*	*27*	*33*	*1963*	*987*	*976*	*2020*	*1029*	*991*	*161*	*92*	*69*	*10*	*5*	*5*	*1734*	*883*	*851*	*3426*	*1782*	*1644*	*3227*	*1724*	*1503*
...	...	...	14	9	5	235	143	142	1279	683	596	99	52	47	...	...	...	622	316	306	1509	757	752	1310	700	610
60	28	32	...	...	...	1789	911	878	185	107	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	1585	801	785	1911	968	945	1896	967	929
...	...	...	...	...	...	187	85	102	130	61	69	34	15	19	47	26	21	176	109	67	1160	590	570	1185	622	563
60	*28*	*32*	*14*	*9*	*5*	*2261*	*1139*	*1122*	*1594*	*851*	*743*	*133*	*67*	*66*	*47*	*26*	*21*	*2384*	*1226*	*1158*	*4580*	*2313*	*2267*	*4391*	*2289*	*2102*
...	...	...	...	...	...	94	57	37	89	46	43	236	132	104	8	7	1	589	325	264	895	452	443	1300	667	633
...	...	...	...	...	...	1359	704	655	93	50	43	70	36	34	18	3	15	310	165	145	1367	733	634	1409	718	691
10	9	1	...	...	...	199	104	95	531	267	264	42	25	17	...	...	...	224	109	115	368	195	173	1023	529	494
...	...	...	...	...	...	458	232	226	455	228	227	108	58	50	...	...	...	393	203	190	373	180	193	1146	601	545
10	*9*	*1*	...	...	...	*2110*	*1097*	*1013*	*1168*	*591*	*577*	*506*	*251*	*255*	*26*	*10*	*16*	*1516*	*802*	*714*	*3003*	*1560*	*1443*	*4878*	*2515*	*2363*
14	8	6	...	...	...	396	198	198	376	197	179	7	5	2	6	2	4	723	383	345	1190	598	592	1648	870	778
2	...	2	...	...	...	161	89	75	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	28	27	744	388	356	860	445	415
...	...	...	...	...	...	611	310	301	543	280	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	254	231	943	466	477	1203	639	564
16	*8*	*8*	...	...	...	*1171*	*597*	*574*	*926*	*481*	*445*	*7*	*5*	*2*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*1268*	*665*	*603*	*2877*	*1452*	*1425*	*3711*	*1954*	*1757*
262	163	99	118	59	59	12471	6348	6123	9126	4622	4504	1180	631	549	90	44	46	15539	7990	7549	27543	14265	13283	30314	15987	14327

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans.

OTHER HINDU

Telugu Castes. 101

TALUK.	Ayawaru.			Dewalwaru.			Ehnawaru.			Gandelwaru.			Golawaru.			Kapuwaru.			Madhige.			Malawaru.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																								
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murtazapur	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola District.																								
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	6
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*23*	*13*	*10*
Ellichpur District.																								
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	59	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*93*	*59*	*34*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	*1*	*2*	...	...	...
Buldana District.																								
Chikhli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun District.																								
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Darwha	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelapur	20	11	9	31	17	14	240	117	123	...	...	...	1204	621	583	311	144	167	894	459	435	...	...	...
Wun	51	19	32	3	3	...	30	18	12	...	...	...	524	273	251	29	15	14	695	365	330	...	...	...
Total	*72*	*31*	*41*	*34*	*20*	*14*	*271*	*136*	*135*	...	...	...	*1734*	*898*	*836*	*340*	*159*	*181*	*1589*	*824*	*765*	*2*	*2*	...
Basim District.																								
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	6	3	3
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pusad	73	43	30	...	...	...	24	8	16	...	...	...	32	15	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	*73*	*43*	*30*	...	...	...	*24*	*8*	*16*	...	...	...	*32*	*15*	*17*	...	...	...	*3*	*1*	*2*	*6*	*3*	*3*
Grand Total	145	74	71	37	23	14	335	141	151	93	59	34	1,766	913	853	340	159	181	1595	826	769	31	18	13

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*continued.*

Telugu Castes—*continued.* 101																		Takankar. 102			Tambatkar. 103			Tamboli. 104		
Mudelliyar.			Munurwaru.			Perki.			Reddi.			Tailanga.			Thoti.											
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	25	27	...	...	...	526	287	239	102	52	50	...	...	...
9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	18	15	...	...	...	209	110	99	12	10	2	5	3	2
10	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	165	85	80	29	12	17	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	32	31	...	...	...	448	233	215	14	12	2	11	5	6
19	*8*	*11*	*4*	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	*7*	*2*	*5*	*151*	*75*	*76*	...	...	...	*1348*	*715*	*633*	*157*	*86*	*71*	*16*	*8*	*8*
9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	20	14	...	...	...	569	306	263	140	69	71	6	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	759	383	376	32	19	13	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	28	22	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	9	...	...	...	319	163	156	48	28	20	3	2	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	60	44	33	16	17	...	...	...
9	*4*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*64*	*38*	*26*	...	...	...	*1751*	*912*	*839*	*393*	*160*	*143*	*10*	*8*	*2*
29	17	12	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	247	141	106	252	106	146	178	91	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	585	312	273	16	12	4	97	51	46
3	3	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	6	...	...	...	7	6	1
32	*20*	*12*	*13*	*8*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*11*	*8*	*3*	...	...	...	*842*	*457*	*385*	*268*	*118*	*150*	*282*	*148*	*134*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	19	15	...	...	...	7	3	4	22	12	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	54	53	17	8	9	7	6	1
...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	8	...	...	...	6	4	2	23	9	14	...	...	...
...	*...*	*...*	*3*	*1*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*47*	*24*	*23*	...	...	...	*120*	*61*	*59*	*62*	*29*	*33*	*7*	*6*	*1*
3	3	...	14	7	7	81	39	42	...	...	...	11	6	5	48	22	26	38	17	21	...	...	...	7	5	2
...	...	...	110	54	56	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	38	32	5	3	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	742	380	363	597	297	300	9	6	3	1373	672	701	144	62	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1535	773	762	596	317	279	693	341	352	239	122	117	24	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	*3*	...	*2402*	*1214*	*1188*	*1274*	*653*	*621*	*705*	*348*	*357*	*1623*	*800*	*823*	*216*	*98*	*118*	*108*	*55*	*53*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*7*	*5*	*2*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	59	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	18	16	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	178	89	89	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	808	391	417	...	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	315	159	156
...	*...*	*...*	*808*	*391*	*417*	...	...	...	*5*	*2*	*3*	*106*	*60*	*46*	...	...	...	*178*	*89*	*89*	*42*	*23*	*19*	*315*	*159*	*156*
63	35	28	3230	1616	1614	1274	653	621	717	352	365	2003	1005	997	216	98	118	4347	2289	2058	837	419	418	637	334	303

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

OTHER HINDU

TALUK.	Teli. 105			Thakur. 106			Tirumali. 107			Vidur. 108			Virbhadra. 109		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.															
Amraoti	6769	3487	3282	148	88	60	10	7	3	1115	556	559	...	...	...
Chandur	9943	5150	4793	223	122	101	105	48	57	1529	769	760	...	...	...
Morsi	3704	1945	1759	.....	.....	.....	15	9	6	797	403	394	...	...	...
Murtazapur	3219	1595	1624	171	106	65	...	...	...	522	261	261	...	...	...
Total	*23635*	*12177*	*11458*	*542*	*316*	*226*	*130*	*64*	*66*	*3963*	*1989*	*1974*	...	...	...
Akola District.															
Akola	3147	1647	1500	394	191	203	5	5	...	594	296	298	...	...	...
Akot	3244	1663	1581	361	196	165	...	...	...	534	272	262	...	...	...
Balapur	2249	1185	1064	169	87	82	...	...	...	304	136	168	...	...	...
Jalgaon	2832	1435	1397	413	232	181	11	8	3	366	190	176	...	...	...
Khamgaon	2106	1076	1030	176	89	87	...	...	...	325	165	160	...	...	...
Total	*13578*	*7006*	*6572*	*1513*	*795*	*718*	*16*	*13*	*3*	*2123*	*1059*	*1064*	...	...	...
Ellichpur District.															
Ellichpur	4062	2083	1979	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	716	350	366	...	...	...
Daryapur	2546	1330	1216	281	148	133	1	1	...	226	106	120	...	...	...
Melghat	228	106	122	88	63	25	...	...	...	10	5	5	...	...	...
Total	*6836*	*3519*	*3317*	*369*	*211*	*158*	*1*	*1*	...	*952*	*461*	*491*	...	...	...
Buldana District.															
Chikhli	3330	1690	1640	138	67	71	...	...	...	985	492	493	...	...	...
Malkapur	4517	2339	2178	466	235	233	...	...	...	347	188	159	...	...	...
Mehkar	2461	1256	1205	156	77	79	...	...	...	653	318	335	...	...	...
Total	*10308*	*5285*	*5023*	*762*	*379*	*383*	...	...	...	*1985*	*998*	*987*	...	...	...
Wun District.															
Yeotmal	5195	2689	2506	340	177	163	2	1	1	440	226	214	...	...	...
Darwha	4446	2210	2236	450	238	212	292	147	145	530	285	245	...	...	...
Kelapur	1752	899	853	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	488	235	253	32	15	17
Wun	1133	582	551	223	120	103	33	17	16	349	156	193	...	...	...
Total	*12526*	*6380*	*6146*	*1013*	*535*	*483*	*327*	*165*	*162*	*1807*	*902*	*905*	*32*	*15*	*17*
Basim District.															
Basim	3348	1718	1630	420	208	212	18	10	8	450	220	230	...	...	...
Mangrul	2379	1213	1166	207	101	106	2	2	...	205	114	91	...	...	...
Pusad	2942	1469	1473	223	109	114	...	...	...	262	130	132	...	...	...
Total	*8669*	*4400*	*4269*	*850*	*418*	*432*	*20*	*12*	*8*	*917*	*464*	*453*	...	...	...
Grand Total	75552	38767	36785	5054	2654	2400	494	255	239	11747	5873	5874	32	15	17

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES—*concluded.*																	REMARKS.		
Waddar. 110			Waghe. 111			Wanjari. 112			Warthi (Dhobi). 113			Wasudeo. 114			Others.			'Others' include		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Division.	Males.	Females.
157	74	83	...	...	...	274	143	131	1693	844	849	6	3	3	2	1	1	Agani	1	1
194	88	106	2	1	1	...	...	...	1414	715	699	...	...	...	6	3	3	Bansfode	14	9
76	43	33	11	6	5	8	8	...	1089	548	541	...	...	...	26	10	16	Bhandari	7	4
180	85	95	...	...	...	1368	719	649	1018	520	498	...	...	...	1	...	1	Bhondekar	10	9
607	*290*	*317*	*13*	*7*	*6*	*1650*	*870*	*780*	*5214*	*2627*	*2587*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*35*	*14*	*21*	Chipi	1	...
																		Chanduk	1	...
																		Dasri	3	4
186	99	87	...	...	...	2400	1201	1199	1534	798	736	...	...	...	33	16	17	Digad	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1212	627	585	1500	781	719	...	...	...	21	12	9	Dhenur	1	...
163	82	81	1	1	...	1070	554	516	1083	578	505	....	...	...	9	4	5	Garude	1	...
65	31	34	...	...	...	217	127	90	825	409	416	...	...	...	3	2	1	Gadariya	3	...
35	20	15	...	...	...	399	255	144	756	388	368	...	...	...	13	9	4	Ghanfode	2	3
449	*232*	*217*	*1*	*1*	...	*5293*	*2764*	*2534*	*5698*	*2954*	*2744*	...	...	...	*79*	*43*	*36*	Ghasi	1	...
																		Hijda	4	...
																		Kathilkar	7	9
212	103	109	7	2	5	62	32	30	1458	760	698	...	...	...	37	18	19	Kachhi	9	5
137	79	58	...	...	...	518	281	237	1419	753	666	...	...	...	3	3	...	Karajgar	8	6
509	250	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	24	14	...	...	...	16	15	1	Kulsurri	7	8
858	*432*	*426*	*7*	*2*	*5*	*580*	*313*	*267*	*2915*	*1537*	*1378*	...	...	...	*56*	*36*	*20*	Kapadi	10	11
																		Londhari	2	2
																		Maniari	2	...
839	397	442	...	...	...	1212	633	579	616	317	299	...	...	...	1	...	1	Madrasi	3	1
162	75	87	1	1	...	266	131	135	1358	682	676	3	3	...	23	12	11	Mutratsu	8	10
738	358	380	...	...	...	11143	5708	5440	473	233	240	1	1	...	8	4	4	Nagwat	2	3
																		Naugre	3	3
1709	*830*	*879*	*1*	*1*	...	*12626*	*6472*	*6154*	*2447*	*1232*	*1215*	*4*	*4*	...	*32*	*16*	*16*	Naikwadi	11	11
																		Ojha	7	5
1054	525	529	...	...	...	75	38	37	924	479	445	...	...	...	25	12	13	Parambhansa	1	...
621	313	308	...	...	...	1131	588	543	1001	510	491	41	20	21	19	10	9	Pendhari	1	2
328	160	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	400	420	3	2	1	1	1	...	Pillai	1	3
306	150	156	...	...	...	58	27	31	899	450	449	...	...	...	7	3	4	Sunkar	1	...
																		Tisghare	7	5
2309	*1148*	*1161*	...	...	...	*1264*	*653*	*611*	*3644*	*1830*	*1805*	*44*	*22*	*22*	*52*	*26*	*26*	Tunkar	4	11
397	217	180	25	12	13	4075	2128	1947	627	331	296	1	1	...	20	14	6	Total	150	125
602	309	293	...	...	...	1555	796	759	451	218	233	16	9	7	1	1	...			
665	357	308	19	9	10	447	234	213	563	296	267	81	36	45	...	...	...			
1664	*883*	*781*	*44*	*21*	*23*	*6077*	*3158*	*2919*	*1641*	*845*	*796*	*98*	*46*	*52*	*21*	*15*	*6*			
7596	3815	3781	66	32	34	27495	14230	13265	21556	11034	10525	152	75	77	275	150	125			

Appendix A.—Showing Divisions of Brahmans,

ABORIGINAL

TALUK.	Andh. 1			Arakh. 2			Balai. 3			Bhil. 4			Gond. 5		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.															
Amraoti	33	22	11	25	15	10	...	...	...	17	11	6	1697	888	809
Chandur	26	14	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6531	3374	3157
Morsi	4	3	1	303	153	150	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	5957	2941	3016
Murtazapur	127	65	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	537	269	268
Total	*190*	*104*	*86*	*331*	*169*	*162*	...	...	...	*17*	*11*	*6*	*14722*	*7472*	*7250*
Akola District.															
Akola	869	415	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	33	12	578	313	265
Akot	.....	.....	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	33	14	19	929	505	424
Balapur	2749	1368	1381	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	16	13	496	235	261
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	504	272	232
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	78	63	4	2	2
Total	*3618*	*1783*	*1835*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*248*	*141*	*107*	*2511*	*1327*	*1184*
Ellichpur District.															
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	39	25	14	3	...	3	97	50	47	1813	950	863
Dargapur	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	38	33	444	240	204
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	799	387	412	14	7	7	2098	1079	1019
Total	.....	.....	.....	*39*	*25*	*14*	*802*	*387*	*415*	*182*	*95*	*87*	*4355*	*2269*	*2086*
Buldana District.															
Chikhli	523	267	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	245	250	107	59	48
Malkapur	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	131	141	18	8	10
Mehkar	2881	1436	1445	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	5	150	68	82
Total	*3411*	*1706*	*1705*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*778*	*382*	*396*	*275*	*135*	*140*
Wun District															
Yeotmal	2378	1230	1148	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	12415	6228	6187
Darwha	8209	4108	4101	...	...	...	...	...	...	1053	504	549	4532	2282	2250
Kelapur	117	56	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	40	42	16491	8303	8188
Wun	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	8701	4373	4328
Total	*10704*	*5394*	*5310*	...	...	...	*1*	*1*	...	*1135*	*544*	*591*	*42139*	*21186*	*20953*
Basim District.															
Basim	5321	2658	2663	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	17	19	141	71	70
Mangrul	4034	2029	2005	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	70	87	345	167	178
Purad	9732	5025	4707	...	...	...	...	...	...	1630	795	835	329	151	178
Total	*19087*	*9712*	*9375*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1823*	*882*	*941*	*815*	*389*	*426*
Grand Total	37010	18699	18311	371	195	176	803	388	415	4183	2055	2128	64817	32778	32039

TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Rajputs, Wanis and Kunbis, &c.—*continued.*

CASTES.

Kolam. 6			Koilabhuti. 7			Korku. 8			Lajhar. 9			Moghe. 10			Nihal. 11			Pardhan. 12		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
...	...	...	...	...	...	59	30	23	50	22	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	21	12
69	36	33	...	...	...	190	95	95	193	95	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	303	296
...	...	...	...	...	...	237	121	116	756	361	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	17	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
69	*36*	*33*	...	...	...	*486*	*252*	*234*	*999*	*478*	*521*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*670*	*341*	*329*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	124	102	22	6	5	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	275	132	143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	276	133	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	48	49	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	*400*	*235*	*165*	*6*	*5*	*1*	...	...	...	*99*	*50*	*49*	*277*	*134*	*143*
...	...	...	...	...	...	663	352	316	580	278	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	55	29	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	43	19	24	26781	13542	13239	149	70	79	344	187	157	2384	1209	1175	110	65	45
...	...	...	*43*	*19*	*24*	*27504*	*13923*	*13581*	*729*	*348*	*381*	*344*	*187*	*157*	*2384*	*1209*	*1175*	*110*	*65*	*45*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
6858	3480	3378	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2149	1083	1066
277	146	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	42	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1264	629	635
2669	1285	1384	...	...	...	47	26	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3323	1715	1608
2290	1171	1119	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3231	1581	1650
12094	*6082*	*6012*	...	...	...	*50*	*27*	*23*	*90*	*44*	*46*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9967*	*5008*	*4959*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	*10*	*6*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	*1*	*3*
12163	6118	6045	43	19	24	28450	14443	14007	1824	875	949	344	187	157	2483	1259	1224	11028	5549	5479

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Appendix B.—Giving for the Province the Numbers of each Caste or Tribe according to Civil Condition.

NAME OF CASTE.	Total.			Number.						Percentage of					
				Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Males.			Females.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
BRAHMANS.															
Maharashtra	49303	26725	22578	10725	4691	13309	11950	2691	5937	40·1	49·8	10·1	20·8	52·9	26·3
Kanaujia	8038	5518	2490	2206	603	2826	1245	486	642	40·0	51·2	8·8	24·2	50·0	25·8
Gaur	5525	3835	1690	1727	407	1820	913	288	370	45·0	47·5	7·5	24·1	54·0	21·9
Sarswat	1094	827	267	269	58	493	145	65	64	32·5	59·6	7·9	21·7	54·3	24·0
Gurjar	812	540	272	259	66	256	140	25	66	48·0	47·4	4·6	24·3	51·5	24·3
Indefinite	607	436	171	176	35	214	84	46	52	40·4	49·1	10·6	20·5	49·1	30·4
Karnata	173	104	69	43	12	50	36	11	21	41·3	48·1	10·6	17·4	52·2	30·4
Dravida	170	105	65	45	20	58	29	2	16	42·9	55·2	1·9	30·8	44·6	24·6
Telanga	61	38	23	14	4	22	10	2	9	36·8	57·9	5·3	17·4	43·5	39·1
Maithila	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	...	....	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Brahmans.	65754	38129	27625	15465	5896	19048	14552	3616	7177	40·6	50·0	9·5	21·3	52·7	26·0
RAJPUTS.															
Chauhan	7639	4071	3568	1814	918	2016	1862	241	788	44·6	49·5	5·9	25·7	52·2	22·1
Suryabansi	6478	3303	3175	1312	776	1782	1743	209	656	39·7	54·0	6·3	24·4	54·9	20·7
Kshatri	3959	2146	1813	867	422	1147	979	132	412	40·4	53·4	6·2	23·3	54·0	22·7
Bais	3853	2113	1740	932	410	997	860	184	470	44·1	47·2	8·7	28·6	49·4	27·0
Rana	3632	1835	1797	751	446	973	984	111	367	40·9	53·0	6·0	24·8	54·8	20·4
Raghubansi	3550	1866	1684	782	382	948	883	136	419	41·9	50·8	7·3	23·7	52·4	24·9
Pusr	3431	1827	1604	804	449	891	859	132	296	44·0	48·8	7·2	28·0	53·6	18·5
Rajput: unspecified	2136	1178	958	518	241	595	432	65	225	44·0	50·5	5·5	25·2	51·4	23·5
Rathor	1187	651	536	311	179	301	249	39	108	47·8	46·2	6·0	33·4	46·5	20·1
Bundela	729	402	327	171	74	198	168	33	65	42·5	49·3	8·2	22·6	57·5	19·9
Somabansi	665	387	308	126	57	237	189	24	62	32·6	61·2	6·2	18·5	61·4	20·1
Jat	639	331	308	137	81	173	154	21	73	41·4	52·3	6·3	26·3	50·0	23·7
Jadubansi	502	264	238	120	68	125	120	19	50	45·5	47·3	7·2	28·6	50·4	21·0
Pardesi	492	266	226	106	50	149	117	11	59	39·8	56·0	4·1	22·1	51·8	26·1
Kachwaha	450	244	206	112	67	124	107	8	32	45·9	50·8	3·3	32·5	51·9	15·5
Gaur	403	225	183	83	47	125	97	17	39	36·9	55·6	7·6	25·7	53·0	21·3
Tuar	402	188	214	79	54	99	116	10	44	42·0	52·7	5·3	25·2	54·2	20·6
Gautam	344	194	150	97	36	86	68	11	46	50·0	44·3	5·7	24·0	45·3	30·7
Lahuriya	320	155	165	40	28	105	100	10	37	25·8	67·7	6·5	17·0	60·6	22·4
Solanki	312	157	155	52	38	96	80	9	37	33·1	61·1	5·7	24·5	51·6	23·9
Parihar	294	153	141	66	45	75	72	12	24	43·1	49·0	7·8	31·9	51·1	17·0
Rajkumar	248	128	120	38	29	80	65	10	26	29·7	62·5	7·8	24·2	54·2	21·7
Baghel	233	127	106	52	25	70	49	5	32	40·9	55·1	3·9	23·6	46·2	30·2
Thakur	193	94	99	43	28	43	45	8	26	45·7	45·7	8·5	28·3	45·5	26·3
Chandel	185	96	89	51	25	39	44	6	20	53·1	40·6	6·2	28·1	49·4	22·5
Maiari	160	89	80	36	15	48	41	7	24	40·4	51·7	7·9	18·7	51·2	30·0
Gaharwar	149	75	74	29	23	40	33	6	18	38·7	53·3	8·0	31·1	44·6	24·3
Godhwar	123	70	53	36	12	31	29	3	12	51·4	44·3	4·3	22·6	54·7	22·6
Sakarwar	117	63	54	32	14	26	26	5	14	50·8	41·3	7·9	25·9	48·1	25·9
Kirad	102	51	51	23	14	24	29	5	8	43·1	47·1	9·8	27·5	56·9	15·7
Nagarchal	101	54	47	23	12	27	25	4	10	42·6	50·0	7·4	25·5	53·2	21·3
Sisodiya	89	42	47	21	17	18	19	3	11	50·0	42·9	7·1	36·2	40·4	23·4
Nagbansi	80	40	40	11	9	25	20	4	11	27·5	62·5	10·0	22·5	50·0	27·5
Chandrawat	76	41	35	20	8	19	21	2	6	48·8	46·3	4·9	22·9	60·0	17·1
Mohil	76	38	38	17	9	20	18	1	11	44·7	52·6	2·6	23·7	47·4	28·9
Gujar	75	49	26	15	6	30	16	4	4	30·6	61·2	8·2	23·1	61·5	15·4
Bhatasultan	71	37	34	15	6	22	16	...	12	40·5	59·5	...	17·6	47·1	35·3
Grahilot	68	33	35	15	15	15	16	3	4	45·5	45·5	9·1	42·9	45·7	11·4
Dikshit	62	35	27	12	9	21	10	2	8	34·3	60·0	5·7	33·3	37·0	29·6
Chituro	50	28	22	13	7	15	11	...	4	46·4	53·6	...	31·8	50·0	18·2
Bhadauriya	45	28	17	15	2	12	12	1	3	53·6	42·9	3·6	11·8	70·6	17·6
Chaukasi	43	24	19	10	3	12	13	2	3	41·7	50·0	8·3	15·8	68·4	15·8
Jaiwar	42	23	19	8	7	13	8	3	4	34·8	52·2	13·0	36·8	42·1	21·0
Gohil	39	21	18	11	4	7	7	3	7	52·4	33·3	14·3	22·2	38·9	38·9
Bachgoti	38	21	17	9	7	9	6	3	4	42·9	42·9	14·3	41·2	35·3	23·5
Kanpuria	37	24	13	9	5	13	6	2	2	37·5	54·2	8·3	38·5	46·2	15·4
Bisen	26	19	7	11	.....	5	5	3	2	57·9	26·3	15·8	...	71·4	28·6
Others	144	65	79	27	33	31	36	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Rajputs.	44133	23371	20762	9881	5212	11954	10915	1536	4605	42·3	51·1	6·6	25·1	52·7	22·2
WANIS.															
Marwari	7577	4641	2936	2202	810	2131	1536	308	590	47·4	45·9	6·7	27·6	52·3	20·1
Lingayat	7343	3868	3475	1279	651	2275	2099	314	725	33·1	58·8	8·1	18·7	60·4	20·9
Dikshawant	6752	3416	3336	1228	641	1953	2009	235	686	35·9	57·2	6·9	19·2	60·2	20·6
Jain	6329	3399	2930	1285	592	1875	1698	239	640	37·8	55·2	7·0	20·2	58·0	21·8
Agarwal	5790	3347	2443	1483	629	1599	1260	265	551	44·3	47·8	7·9	25·7	51·6	22·7
Komati	5430	2719	2711	1118	607	1409	1854	192	750	41·1	51·8	7·1	22·4	49·9	27·7
Malari	5260	3225	2035	1442	584	1555	1047	228	404	44·7	48·2	7·1	28·7	51·4	19·9
Sotwal	4380	2270	2110	772	464	1339	1283	159	413	34·0	59·0	7·0	22·0	58·4	19·6
Panchama	4061	2041	2020	696	402	1208	1227	142	391	34·1	58·9	7·0	19·9	60·7	19·4
Tar	2520	1327	1193	521	277	696	669	110	247	39·3	52·4	8·3	23·2	56·1	20·7
Jangam	2516	1339	1177	519	312	701	694	119	271	38·8	52·4	8·8	18·0	59·0	23·0

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Appendix B.—Giving for the Province the Numbers of each Caste or Tribe according to Civil Condition—*continued.*

NAME OF CASTE.	Total.			Number.						Percentage of					
				Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Males.			Females.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
WANIS—*continued.*															
Oswal	1610	997	613	481	168	449	307	76	138	48·2	44·1	7·6	27·4	50·1	22·5
Rasot	1180	579	601	198	118	339	372	42	111	34·2	58·5	7·3	19·6	61·9	18·5
Chilwant or Selwant	768	388	380	127	71	232	223	29	86	32·7	59·8	7·5	18·7	58·7	22·6
Porwar	724	374	350	127	64	217	194	30	92	34·0	58·0	8·0	18·3	55·4	26·3
Takarkar	626	346	280	111	46	204	177	31	57	32·1	59·0	9·0	16·4	63·2	20·4
Khandelwal	536	298	243	133	64	137	120	23	53	45·4	46·8	7·8	26·3	51·9	21·8
Pariwar	483	281	202	94	48	157	111	30	43	33·5	55·9	10·7	23·8	55·0	21·3
Wani	474	283	191	96	52	168	102	19	37	33·9	59·4	6·7	27·2	53·4	19·4
Gungarwal	422	233	189	97	48	104	89	32	52	41·6	44·6	13·7	25·4	47·1	27·5
Gujrathi	401	218	183	83	39	117	116	18	28	38·1	53·7	8·3	21·3	63·4	15·3
Saraogi	372	201	171	72	37	106	90	23	44	35·8	52·7	11·4	21·6	52·6	25·7
Chhatrapuri	337	189	148	80	34	93	79	10	35	45·5	49·2	5·3	23·0	53·4	23·6
Mitkari	331	163	168	51	23	98	109	14	36	31·3	60·1	8·6	13·7	64·9	21·4
Dhakar	302	158	144	66	37	85	69	7	38	41·8	53·8	4·4	25·7	47·9	26·4
Bene, Benore or Bednor	111	54	57	25	18	26	25	3	14	46·3	48·1	5·6	31·6	43·9	24·6
Jaiswal	97	52	45	15	5	31	30	6	10	28·8	59·6	11·5	11·1	66·7	22·2
Bhattia	85	61	24	20	4	38	15	3	5	32·8	62·3	4·9	16·7	62·5	20·8
Rathi	79	40	39	20	12	19	21	1	6	50·0	47·5	2·5	30·8	53·8	15·4
Shrimal	37	27	10	5	3	20	3	2	4	18·5	74·1	7·4	30·0	30·0	40·0
Others	138	79	59	27	11	45	29	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Wanis	67671	36608	30163	14479	6771	19412	17113	2717	6579	39·6	53·0	7·4	22·2	56·2	21·6
KUNBIS.															
Tilole	506004	259284	246720	84916	50138	150263	157115	15105	39467	32·8	61·4	5·8	20·3	63·7	16·0
Marathe	125210	64411	60799	23330	13610	37126	36124	3955	11065	36·2	57·6	6·1	22·4	59·4	18·2
Hendre	58899	30618	28271	9601	5155	18763	18482	2254	4634	31·4	61·3	7·4	18·2	65·4	16·4
Dhanoje	32988	16951	15937	4716	2561	11444	11245	791	2131	27·8	67·5	4·7	16·1	70·6	13·4
Ghatole	23094	14609	13485	4323	2261	9127	8974	1159	2250	29·6	62·5	7·9	16·8	66·5	16·7
Kunbi	12406	6433	5973	2113	1242	3971	3794	349	937	32·8	61·7	5·4	20·8	63·5	15·7
Akaramase	10549	5236	5313	1847	1078	3194	3294	285	941	35·3	59·3	5·4	20·3	62·0	17·7
Khayare	9430	4882	4548	1611	947	2993	2947	278	654	33·0	61·3	5·7	20·8	64·8	14·4
Pajane	8763	4534	4229	1800	846	2971	2857	263	554	23·7	65·5	5·8	19·3	67·6	13·1
Wanjari	8453	4876	4077	1547	875	2630	2614	199	588	35·4	60·1	4·5	21·5	64·1	14·4
Jado	6134	3147	2987	1005	573	1940	1929	202	485	31·9	61·6	6·4	19·2	64·6	16·2
Dakhane	5729	2924	2805	963	590	1793	1778	168	437	32·9	61·3	5·7	21·0	63·4	15·6
Bawane	5470	2911	2559	1001	570	1739	1656	171	333	34·4	59·7	5·9	22·3	64·7	13·0
Rajput	3364	1738	1626	708	379	973	923	57	324	40·7	56·0	3·3	23·3	56·8	19·9
Lonari	2765	1433	1332	492	306	869	889	72	137	34·3	60·6	5·0	23·0	63·9	14·0
Sengarh	1846	923	923	354	191	530	539	39	193	38·4	57·4	4·2	20·7	58·4	20·9
Reve	1633	829	804	251	147	542	556	36	101	30·3	65·4	4·3	18·3	69·2	12·6
Khalole	1066	565	501	206	110	325	326	34	65	36·5	57·5	6·0	22·0	65·1	13·0
Ponwar	1062	530	532	208	171	290	272	32	89	39·2	54·7	6·0	32·1	51·1	16·7
Chauhan	894	463	431	168	88	273	253	22	90	36·3	59·0	4·8	20·4	58·7	20·9
Jhari	805	408	397	162	116	225	225	21	56	39·7	55·1	5·1	29·2	56·7	14·1
Tailanga	537	263	274	94	75	159	144	10	55	35·7	60·5	3·8	27·4	52·6	20·1
Pardesi	348	250	98	72	21	154	50	24	27	28·8	61·6	9·6	21·4	51·0	27·6
Rede	342	183	159	58	27	106	101	19	31	31·7	57·9	10·4	17·0	63·5	19·5
Dangro	317	164	153	57	38	98	90	9	19	34·8	59·8	5·5	24·8	62·7	12·4
Munarwar	206	102	104	39	24	59	65	4	15	38·2	57·8	3·9	23·1	62·5	14·4
Gujrathi	156	90	66	29	9	54	41	7	16	32·2	60·0	7·8	13·6	62·1	24·2
Hindustani	141	99	42	30	13	62	18	7	11	30·3	62·6	7·1	31·0	42·9	26·2
Solanki	133	63	70	19	13	41	41	3	16	30·2	65·1	4·8	18·6	58·6	22·9
Chhatri	120	62	58	25	16	34	31	3	11	40·3	54·8	4·8	27·6	53·4	19·0
Lone	108	51	57	17	19	30	27	4	11	33·3	58·8	7·8	33·3	47·4	19·3
Jaiswar	70	44	26	6	7	35	10	3	9	13·6	79·5	6·8	26·9	38·5	34·6
Kanadi	36	23	13	13	2	7	6	3	5	56·5	30·4	13·0	15·4	46·2	38·5
Singrar	29	20	9	6	4	12	4	2	1	30·0	60·0	10·0	44·4	44·4	11·1
Rane	27	12	15	4	4	5	9	3	2	33·3	41·7	25·0	26·7	60·0	13·3
Others	150	94	56	29	17	51	29	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Kunbis	834174	428725	405449	141320	82215	261798	257414	25607	65820	33·0	61·1	6·0	20·3	63·5	16·2
OTHER HINDU CASTES (CLASS III.)															
Mahar	307994	155045	152949	64941	47732	84957	86325	5147	18892	41·9	54·8	3·3	31·2	56·4	12·4
Mali	195981	100252	95729	28873	17544	65570	64027	5809	14158	28·8	65·4	5·8	18·3	66·9	14·8
Teli	75552	38767	36785	12206	7294	24108	23705	2453	5780	31·5	62·2	6·3	19·8	64·4	15·7
Dhangar	74559	38443	36116	13562	8557	22803	22344	2018	5215	35·3	59·5	5·2	23·7	61·9	14·4
Banjara	60511	32039	28472	18793	13030	11960	12141	1286	3301	58·7	37·3	4·0	45·8	42·6	11·6
Mang	46366	23212	23154	10398	7539	12071	12555	743	3040	44·8	52·0	3·2	32·6	54·2	13·1
Mahali (Hajam)	33517	17556	15961	5945	3852	10587	10076	1024	2533	33·9	60·3	5·8	24·0	63·1	15·9
Koli	30398	15471	14927	6199	4078	8720	8686	552	2163	40·1	56·4	3·6	27·3	58·2	14·5
Sutar	30314	15997	14317	5215	3049	9824	9083	958	2185	32·6	61·4	6·0	21·3	63·4	15·3
Gaoli	30159	16222	13937	6080	4252	8587	7848	955	1837	41·2	52·9	5·9	30·5	56·3	13·2
Sonar	27548	14265	13283	5258	2854	8099	7945	908	2484	36·9	56·8	6·4	21·5	59·8	18·7
Wanjari	27495	14230	13265	5279	3020	8254	8328	697	1917	37·1	58·0	4·9	23·8	62·8	14·5
Chambhar	26835	14020	12815	5214	3399	8150	7890	656	1576	37·2	58·1	4·7	26·4	61·6	12·3

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Appendix B.—Giving for the Province the Numbers of each Caste or Tribe according to Civil Condition—*continued.*

NAME OF CASTE.	Total.			Number.						Percentage of					
				Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Males.			Females.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
OTHER HINDU CASTES (CLASS III.)—*continued.*															
Bari	23690	12101	11589	4085	2626	7414	7255	602	1708	33·8	61·3	5·0	22·7	62·6	14·7
Bhoi	22961	11942	11019	5517	3958	5901	5522	524	1539	46·2	49·4	4·4	35·9	50·1	14·0
Warthi (Dhobi)	21559	11034	10525	4024	2517	6463	6361	547	1647	36·5	58·6	5·0	23·9	60·4	15·6
Kumbhar	20066	10720	9346	3864	2368	6257	5514	599	1464	36·0	58·4	5·6	25·3	59·0	15·7
Simpi	15509	7990	7519	2670	1624	4801	4646	519	1249	33·4	60·1	6·5	21·6	61·8	16·6
Kalal	14943	7976	6967	3259	1819	4291	3919	426	1229	40·9	53·8	5·3	26·1	56·3	17·6
Koshti	14785	7679	7106	2796	1550	4351	4275	532	1281	36·4	56·7	6·9	21·8	60·2	18·0
Lohar	13883	7129	6754	2656	1694	4104	4015	369	1045	37·3	57·6	5·2	25·1	59·4	15·5
Gosawi	13013	7687	5326	4021	1364	3163	2986	503	976	52·3	41·1	6·5	25·6	56·1	18·3
Rangari	12471	6348	6123	2059	1233	3863	3824	426	1066	32·4	60·9	6·7	20·1	62·5	17·4
Vidur	11747	5873	5874	2295	1281	3183	3311	395	1282	39·1	54·2	6·7	21·8	56·4	21·8
Beldar	11494	5875	5619	2643	1704	2981	3045	251	870	45·0	50·7	4·3	30·3	54·2	15·5
Gurao	9234	4742	4492	1717	921	2695	2684	330	887	36·2	56·8	7·0	20·5	59·8	19·7
Sali	9126	4692	4434	1626	957	2669	2630	397	847	34·7	56·9	8·5	21·6	59·3	19·1
Nath	9113	4572	4541	1909	1295	2440	2560	223	686	41·8	53·4	4·9	28·5	56·4	15·1
Hatgar	8605	4400	4205	1637	987	2506	2531	257	687	37·2	57·0	5·8	23·5	60·2	16·3
Kasar	7664	3957	3707	1306	769	2315	2225	336	713	33·0	58·5	8·5	20·7	60·0	19·2
Waddar	7596	3815	3781	2112	1681	1565	1637	138	463	55·4	41·0	3·6	44·5	43·3	12·2
Pardhi	5834	3008	2826	1527	1145	1388	1372	93	309	50·8	46·1	3·1	40·5	48·5	10·9
Vimkur	5054	2654	2400	955	529	1512	1437	187	434	36·0	57·0	7·0	22·0	59·9	18·1
Gopal	4904	2427	2477	1091	842	1242	1330	94	305	45·0	51·2	3·9	34·0	53·7	12·3
Khatik	4487	2289	2198	987	601	1219	1240	103	297	42·2	53·3	4·5	30·1	56·4	13·5
Dohor	4477	2295	2182	983	701	1227	1243	85	238	42·8	53·5	3·7	32·1	57·0	10·9
Tokankar	4347	2289	2058	1138	718	1077	1077	74	263	49·7	47·1	3·2	34·9	52·3	12·8
Mombhao	4111	2192	1919	1201	721	843	861	149	336	54·8	38·4	6·8	37·6	44·9	17·5
Munarwar	3230	1616	1614	592	379	958	908	66	327	36·6	59·3	4·1	23·5	56·3	20·3
Gondhali	3212	1580	1632	670	427	837	903	73	302	42·4	53·0	4·6	26·2	55·3	18·5
Kalkari	3103	1579	1524	767	503	738	762	74	199	48·6	46·7	4·7	36·9	50·0	13·1
Bhat	2520	1337	1183	525	275	733	667	79	241	39·3	54·8	5·9	23·2	56·4	20·4
Halbi	2205	1161	1044	482	234	626	610	73	200	39·8	53·9	6·3	22·4	58·4	19·2
Khatri	2015	1083	932	454	226	547	483	82	223	41·9	50·5	7·8	24·2	51·8	23·9
Tailanga	2002	1005	997	400	265	564	543	41	189	39·8	56·1	4·1	26·6	54·5	19·0
Lodhi	1773	1078	695	465	223	544	356	69	116	43·1	50·5	6·4	32·1	51·2	16·7
Golawarn	1766	913	853	324	144	555	532	34	177	35·5	60·8	3·7	16·9	62·4	20·8
Bhamte	1693	822	871	300	246	486	476	36	149	36·5	59·1	4·4	28·2	54·6	17·1
Madhige	1595	826	769	349	245	458	436	19	88	42·3	55·4	2·3	31·9	56·7	11·4
Chitrakathi	1554	761	793	351	244	370	412	40	137	46·1	48·6	5·3	30·8	52·0	17·3
Bairagi	1529	1007	522	652	134	285	249	70	139	64·7	28·3	7·0	25·7	47·7	26·6
Jingar	1503	756	747	328	214	390	391	38	142	43·4	51·6	5·0	28·6	52·3	19·0
Panchal	1431	720	711	306	176	370	398	44	137	42·5	51·4	6·1	24·8	56·0	19·2
Otari	1348	672	676	274	198	345	372	53	106	40·8	51·3	7·9	29·3	55·0	15·7
Kolhati	1301	512	789	279	483	212	231	21	75	54·5	41·4	4·1	61·2	29·3	9·5
Koki	1274	653	621	208	115	416	395	29	111	31·9	63·7	4·4	18·5	63·6	17·9
Beder	1273	660	613	324	180	312	276	24	157	49·1	47·3	3·6	39·4	45·0	25·6
Barud	1201	611	590	238	152	332	324	41	114	39·0	54·3	6·7	25·8	54·9	19·3
Serodo	1180	631	549	282	221	317	263	32	65	44·7	50·2	5·1	40·3	47·9	11·8
Panari	1164	585	579	253	172	309	312	23	95	43·2	52·8	3·9	29·7	53·9	16·4
Kayat	1066	632	434	287	104	291	213	54	117	45·4	46·0	8·5	24·0	49·1	27·0
Bujar	967	502	465	183	102	298	279	21	84	36·5	59·4	4·2	21·9	60·0	18·1
Lonari	908	436	452	171	104	251	251	14	97	39·2	57·6	3·2	23·0	55·5	21·5
Tambatkar	837	419	418	136	80	245	246	38	92	32·5	58·5	9·1	19·1	58·9	22·0
Gujrathi	805	445	360	189	71	223	212	33	77	42·5	50·1	7·4	19·7	58·9	21·4
Pathrot	783	380	403	203	152	168	184	9	67	53·4	44·2	2·4	37·7	45·7	16·6
Patwi	747	399	348	148	79	213	187	38	82	37·1	53·4	9·5	22·7	53·7	23·6
Reddi	717	352	365	105	80	232	224	15	61	29·8	65·9	4·3	21·9	61·4	16·7
Bhangi	691	407	284	188	108	200	131	19	45	46·2	49·1	4·7	38·0	46·1	15·8
Kanadi	639	340	299	109	54	208	189	23	56	32·1	61·2	6·7	18·1	63·2	18·8
Tamboli	637	334	303	108	67	205	178	21	58	32·3	61·4	6·3	22·1	58·7	19·1
Mankar	636	316	320	148	124	147	147	21	49	46·8	46·5	6·7	38·8	45·9	15·3
Gaudi	534	276	258	116	72	148	145	17	41	42·0	51·8	6·2	27·9	56·2	15·9
Ghisadi	534	274	260	139	96	125	128	10	36	50·7	45·6	3·6	36·9	49·2	13·8
Tirmali	494	255	239	109	68	138	132	8	39	42·7	54·1	3·1	28·5	55·2	16·3
Parbhu	477	262	215	117	64	137	117	8	34	44·7	52·3	3·0	29·8	54·4	15·8
Kanchari	436	229	207	90	49	128	117	11	41	39·3	55·9	4·8	23·7	56·5	19·8
Kiradi	416	224	192	94	50	120	113	10	29	42·0	53·6	4·5	26·0	58·9	15·1
Bhadbhunja	396	265	131	90	39	147	70	28	22	34·0	55·5	10·6	29·8	53·4	16·8
Kasth	379	188	191	69	32	104	100	15	59	36·7	55·3	8·0	16·8	52·4	30·9
Golak	356	197	159	86	30	97	91	14	38	43·7	49·2	7·1	18·9	57·2	23·9
Kaguwaru	340	159	181	49	25	102	118	8	43	30·8	64·2	5·0	13·8	62·4	23·8
Berad	330	166	164	78	49	83	99	6	16	47·0	49·4	3·6	29·9	60·4	9·8
Jirayat	302	154	148	66	48	75	74	10	26	44·8	48·7	6·5	32·4	50·0	17·6
Elama	295	144	151	69	48	70	60	5	43	47·9	48·6	3·5	31·8	39·7	28·5
Bahurupi	290	161	129	102	49	52	63	7	17	63·4	32·3	4·3	38·0	48·8	13·2
Dandigan	283	145	138	85	41	57	78	3	19	58·6	39·3	2·1	29·7	56·5	13·8
Dangat	271	127	144	54	38	67	75	6	31	42·5	52·8	4·7	26·4	52·1	21·5
Mochi	268	144	124	66	51	72	59	6	14	45·8	50·0	4·2	41·1	47·6	11·3
Purbhaya	262	163	99	60	25	90	53	13	21	36·8	55·2	8·0	25·3	53·5	21·2
Dongri	261	129	132	54	33	70	71	5	28	41·8	54·3	3·9	25·0	53·8	21·2
Pasi	256	161	95	68	36	86	45	7	14	42·2	53·4	4·3	37·9	47·4	14·7
Kahar	247	156	91	59	25	87	51	10	15	37·8	55·8	6·4	27·5	56·0	16·5

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VIII.—*continued.*

Appendix B.—Giving for the Province the Numbers of each Caste or Tribe according to Civil Condition—*continued.*

NAMES OF CASTE.	Total.			Number.						Percentage of					
				Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Males.			Females.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
OTHER HINDU CASTES (CLASS III.)—*concluded.*															
Gotephod	241	119	122	62	53	51	56	6	13	52·1	42·9	5·0	43·4	45·9	10·7
Khangar	226	111	115	50	26	53	63	8	26	45·0	47·7	7·2	22·6	54·8	22·6
Mang-Garodi	218	112	106	56	52	52	40	4	14	50·0	46·4	3·6	49·1	37·7	13·2
Thori	216	98	118	54	36	42	66	2	16	55·1	42·9	2·0	30·5	55·9	13·6
Kalawant	204	57	147	34	102	19	30	4	15	59·6	33·3	7·0	69·4	20·4	10·2
Halwai	192	114	78	52	13	53	51	9	14	45·6	46·5	7·9	16·7	65·4	17·9
Boral	163	88	75	35	15	48	44	5	16	39·8	54·5	5·7	21·0	58·7	21·3
Wasudeo	152	75	77	35	28	40	41	...	8	46·7	53·3	...	36·4	53·2	10·4
Ayawaru	145	74	71	39	20	35	32	...	19	52·7	47·3	...	23·2	45·1	26·8
Ramosi	118	59	59	24	20	33	35	2	4	40·7	55·9	3·4	33·9	59·3	6·8
Phamadi	117	68	49	38	13	23	28	7	8	55·9	33·8	10·3	26·5	57·1	16·3
Basod	107	55	52	19	18	36	27	...	7	34·5	65·5	...	34·6	51·9	13·5
Dabgar	105	54	51	25	15	29	31	...	5	46·3	53·7	...	29·4	60·8	9·8
Lakhari	99	62	37	33	10	24	17	5	10	53·2	38·7	8·1	27·0	45·9	27·0
Gandalwaru	93	59	34	28	4	27	25	4	5	47·5	45·8	6·8	11·8	73·5	14·7
Sikalgar	90	44	46	22	18	18	25	4	3	50·0	40·9	9·1	39·1	54·3	6·5
Jat	89	55	34	18	9	29	22	8	3	32·7	52·7	14·5	26·5	64·7	8·8
Kanjuar	78	38	40	26	14	11	17	1	9	68·4	28·9	2·6	25·0	42·5	22·5
Atari	75	36	39	11	10	19	21	6	8	30·6	52·8	16·7	25·6	53·8	20·5
Kori	68	46	22	10	6	34	10	2	6	21·7	73·9	4·3	27·3	45·5	27·3
Waghe	66	32	34	9	7	21	22	2	5	28·1	65·6	6·2	20·6	64·7	14·7
Nirali	64	27	37	9	7	10	19	2	11	33·3	59·3	7·4	18·9	51·4	29·7
Mudelliyar	63	35	28	15	6	17	13	3	9	42·9	48·6	8·6	21·4	46·4	32·1
Nimari	59	23	36	11	19	12	13	...	4	47·8	52·2	...	52·8	36·1	11·1
Gaudhi	56	33	23	16	3	15	14	2	6	48·5	45·5	6·1	13·0	60·9	26·1
Jharekari	48	25	23	12	8	11	7	2	8	48·0	44·0	8·0	34·8	30·4	34·8
Kangar	43	24	19	16	7	8	5	...	7	66·7	33·3	...	36·8	26·3	36·8
Labariya	41	20	21	8	3	12	9	...	9	40·0	60·0	...	14·3	42·9	42·9
Davalwaru	37	23	14	11	3	11	8	1	3	47·8	47·8	4·3	21·4	57·1	21·4
Virbhadra	32	15	17	10	4	5	10	...	3	66·7	33·3	...	23·5	58·8	17·6
Baheliya	31	20	11	9	5	8	3	3	3	45·0	40·0	15·0	45·5	27·3	27·3
Maluwaru	31	18	13	7	4	10	8	1	1	38·9	55·6	5·6	30·8	61·5	7·7
Murni	23	22	6	5	2	15	4	2	...	22·7	68·2	9·1	33·3	66·7	...
Jawahari	27	21	6	5	.....	16	4	....	2	23·8	76·2	...	...	66·7	33·3
Others	275	150	125	74	37	64	62	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABORIGINES.															
Gond	64817	32778	32039	14940	11477	16531	16744	1307	3818	45·6	50·4	4·0	35·8	52·3	11·9
Andh	37010	18699	18311	8511	6323	9659	9805	529	2180	45·5	51·7	2·8	34·5	53·5	11·9
Korku	28450	14443	14007	7704	6337	6393	6634	346	1036	53·3	44·3	2·4	45·2	47·4	7·4
Kolam	12163	6118	6045	3265	2782	2735	2760	118	503	53·4	44·7	1·9	46·0	45·7	8·3
Pardhan	11528	5549	5479	2894	2141	2701	2768	154	570	48·5	48·7	2·8	39·1	50·5	10·4
Bhil	4183	2055	2128	1031	876	952	980	72	272	50·2	46·3	3·5	41·2	46·1	12·8
Nihal	2483	1259	1224	650	547	586	601	23	76	51·6	46·5	1·8	44·7	49·1	6·2
Lajhar	1824	875	949	376	351	451	456	48	142	43·0	51·5	5·5	37·0	48·0	15·0
Halai	803	388	415	196	191	172	175	20	49	50·5	44·3	5·2	46·0	42·2	11·8
Arakh	371	195	176	92	49	95	97	8	30	47·2	48·7	4·1	57·8	55·1	17·0
Mogho	344	187	157	85	62	96	93	6	2	46·5	51·3	3·2	39·5	59·2	1·3
Kolabhute	43	19	24	9	6	8	9	2	9	47·4	42·1	10·5	25·0	37·5	37·5
Grand Total Aborigines.	163519	82565	80954	39553	31145	40379	41123	2633	8637	47·9	48·9	3·2	39·5	50·8	10·7
MUHAMMADANS.															
Shekh	125173	64852	60326	33092	21988	28520	26997	3240	11341	51·0	44·0	5·0	36·4	44·8	18·8
Pathan	37633	19348	18285	9895	6543	8483	8208	970	3534	51·1	43·8	5·0	35·8	44·9	19·3
Sayad	9135	4670	4465	2353	1650	2102	1970	215	845	50·4	45·0	4·6	37·0	44·1	18·9
Muhammadans	7715	4173	3542	2031	1324	1917	1603	225	615	48·7	45·9	5·4	37·4	45·3	17·4
Mughal	2738	1462	1326	737	476	649	593	76	257	50·4	44·4	5·2	35·9	44·7	19·4
Madari	1838	985	853	477	316	459	396	49	141	48·4	46·6	5·0	37·0	46·4	16·5
Fakirs	1397	762	635	397	243	320	289	45	103	52·1	42·0	5·9	38·3	45·5	16·2
Bhil	1125	534	591	306	264	214	239	14	88	57·3	40·1	2·6	44·7	40·4	14·9
Bohora	292	143	59	54	19	87	31	2	9	37·8	60·8	1·4	32·2	52·5	15·3
Benawa	150	80	70	46	27	28	25	6	18	57·5	35·0	7·5	38·6	35·7	25·7
Pinjari	149	82	67	50	26	28	28	4	13	61·0	34·1	4·9	33·8	41·8	19·4
Ashkan	52	25	27	13	10	8	12	4	5	52·0	32·0	16·0	37·0	44·4	18·5
Kachi	37	27	10	5	4	22	5	...	1	18·5	81·5	...	40·0	50·0	10·0
Arab	25	13	12	6	3	5	7	2	2	46·2	38·5	15·4	25·0	58·3	16·7
Chisti	22	12	10	5	2	6	4	1	4	41·7	50·0	8·3	20·0	40·0	40·0
Khadari	21	13	8	6	1	7	7	...	...	46·2	53·8	...	12·5	87·5	...
Kasai	20	14	6	6	1	8	1	...	4	42·9	57·1	...	16·7	16·7	66·7
Kangar	17	6	11	3	3	3	3	...	5	50·0	50·0	...	27·3	27·3	45·5
Bhangi	16	9	7	3	1	4	4	2	2	33·3	44·4	22·2	14·3	57·1	28·6
Others	35	20	15	12	7	7	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Muhammadans	187555	97230	90325	49497	32908	42877	40426	4856	16991	50·9	44·1	5·0	36·4	44·8	18·8

FINAL CENSUS

Statement showing the Distribution of

TALUK.	Arabic. 1			Baluchi 2			Bengali 3			Chinese. 4			English. 5			French. 6			German. 7			Gondi. 8			Gujrathi. 9			Hindi and Hindustani 10			Kaikari. 11		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Amraoti District.																																	
Amraoti	14	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	31	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1251	642	609	1492	817	675	24618	13623	10996	102	57	45
Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6429	3362	3067	388	212	176	12813	7140	5673	88	45	43
Morsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5409	2696	2713	166	93	73	10211	5523	4688	4	3	1
Murtazapur	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	170	185	1141	607	534	11911	6572	5339	55	25	30
Total	28	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	58	34	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	13444	6870	6574	3187	1789	1458	59554	32858	26696	249	130	119
Akola District.																																	
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	55	42	...	...	...	1	1	...	254	140	114	1516	856	660	16101	9057	7044	162	89	73
Akot	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	5	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	725	415	310	1960	1030	930	18749	10617	8132	45	24	21
Balapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	146	173	1263	712	551	11240	8265	6975	179	89	90
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	266	260	956	509	447	10917	6207	4710	39	23	16
Khamgaon	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	47	52	...	...	...	2	2	...	25	10	15	815	482	333	9231	5003	4228	28	13	15
Total	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...	208	110	98	1	1	...	3	3	...	1849	977	872	6510	3589	2921	70238	39149	31089	453	238	215
Ellichpur District.																																	
Ellichpur	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	28	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1453	781	672	962	521	441	23443	14211	12232	46	28	18
Daryapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495	269	226	1264	700	564	13411	7544	5867	72	39	33
Melghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2588	1350	1238	36	28	8	7023	4059	2969	...	...	...
Total	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	32	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4536	2400	2136	2262	1249	1013	46882	25814	21068	118	67	51
Buldana District.																																	
Chikhli	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	26	20	358	205	153	12310	6799	6011	67	35	32
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	4	3620	1895	1725	16716	8949	7767	6	3	3
Mehkar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	25	33	34	24	10	11578	6186	5392	7	3	4
Total	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	61	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	59	57	4012	2124	1888	41104	21934	19170	80	41	39
Wun District.																																	
Yeotmal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	68	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	16153	9166	8987	300	160	140	9568	5374	4194	55	29	26
Darwha	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4444	2246	2198	356	198	158	21789	11680	10109	...	...	...
Kelapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19223	9712	9511	25	19	6	5792	3026	2766	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10148	5152	4996	8	6	2	3184	1662	1522	73	37	36
Total	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	71	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	51968	26276	25692	689	383	306	40333	21742	18591	128	66	62
Basim District.																																	
Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	35	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3	119	72	47	13948	7678	6275	142	73	69
Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	35	38	90	57	33	10411	5561	4850	23	10	13
Pusad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	170	180	174	103	71	20131	10680	9451	303	147	156
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	37	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	431	210	221	383	232	151	44490	23914	20576	468	230	238
Grand Total	35	20	15	2	2	...	13	8	5	1	1	...	571	317	254	1	1	...	3	3	...	72344	36793	35552	17343	9306	7737	306691	165411	141280	1496	772	724

TABLE No. IX.

Population according to Language.

Kannarese. 12			Korku. 13			Marathi. 14			Panjabi. 15			Persian. 16			Pushtu. 17			Sindhi. 18			Tamil. 19			Telugu. 20			Total all Languages. 21		
Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
153	93	60	25	10	15	134423	69384	65039	29	19	10	...	...	...	10	9	1	7	6	1	93	58	35	1185	577	608	163456	85333	78123
36	20	16	...	...	...	151386	77790	73596	47	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	215	209	171611	88813	82798
6	4	2	23	11	12	113571	58069	55502	3	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	3	284	155	129	120688	66563	63125
70	38	32	...	...	...	96536	49658	46878	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	30	15	15	454	244	210	110573	57342	53231
265	*155*	*119*	*48*	*21*	*27*	*495916*	*254901*	*241015*	*79*	*49*	*30*	...	...	...	*15*	*14*	*1*	*7*	*6*	*1*	*130*	*77*	*53*	*2347*	*1191*	*1156*	*575328*	*298051*	*277277*
111	63	48	3	2	1	119489	61426	58063	3	3	...	3	3	...	15	13	2	...	...	...	176	100	76	1490	752	738	139421	72560	66861
38	19	19	...	...	...	122421	62452	59969	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	7	6	1	292	181	111	144253	74755	69498
149	76	73	...	...	...	89609	46190	43419	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	247	177	107200	55739	51461
14	6	8	163	78	85	92893	47239	45654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	14	201	93	108	105739	54434	51305
38	23	15	3	2	1	85190	44594	40596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	20	16	711	361	350	96179	50558	45621
350	*187*	*163*	*169*	*82*	*87*	*509602*	*261001*	*247701*	*3*	*3*	...	*3*	*3*	...	*31*	*26*	*5*	...	...	...	*242*	*135*	*107*	*3118*	*1634*	*1484*	*592702*	*308046*	*284746*
95	53	42	668	335	333	117077	59964	57113	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	96	48	48	1133	536	597	148041	76514	71527
46	31	15	...	...	...	107606	55129	52477	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	206	144	62	123109	63859	59250
3	1	2	28104	14179	13925	4275	2271	2004	36	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	576	304	272	42655	22217	20438
144	*85*	*59*	*28772*	*14514*	*14258*	*228958*	*117364*	*111594*	*37*	*17*	*20*	...	...	...	*8*	*8*	...	...	...	...	*107*	*53*	*54*	*1915*	*984*	*931*	*313805*	*162599*	*151215*
261	122	139	...	...	...	125049	63678	61371	13	8	5	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1343	688	655	140011	71595	68416
149	85	64	...	...	...	147778	75419	72359	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	7	6	1	7	6	1	201	95	106	198506	86478	82030
8	3	5	...	...	...	118971	60637	58334	19	10	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	564	278	286	121214	67170	64074
418	*210*	*208*	...	...	...	*391798*	*199734*	*192064*	*33*	*19*	*14*	...	...	...	*14*	*14*	...	*7*	*6*	*1*	*7*	*6*	*1*	*2108*	*1061*	*1047*	*430703*	*225243*	*214520*
...	...	...	...	...	...	77335	39838	37497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	5	2295	1231	1064	157846	55877	51969
54	30	24	...	...	...	101661	52059	49602	37	20	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4444	2232	2212	132788	68468	64320
10	5	5	...	...	...	42710	21912	20798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	60	61	10229	5459	5470	78814	40191	38620
...	...	...	50	27	23	50122	25708	24814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	82	71	8515	4277	4238	72514	36952	35702
64	*35*	*29*	*50*	*27*	*23*	*272228*	*139517*	*132711*	*37*	*20*	*17*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*293*	*153*	*140*	*26183*	*13199*	*12983*	*392102*	*201491*	*190611*
112	65	47	...	...	...	141896	72861	69035	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	...	11	7	4	1395	768	627	157690	81565	76125
76	40	36	...	...	...	64789	33393	31396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	330	350	76142	39426	36716
58	28	30	...	...	...	102327	52068	50259	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	8	...	...	...	2	2	...	1689	874	815	125051	64080	60971
246	*133*	*113*	...	...	...	*309012*	*158322*	*150690*	...	...	...	...	...	...	*22*	*12*	*10*	...	...	...	*13*	*9*	*4*	*3764*	*1972*	*1792*	*358883*	*185971*	*172813*
1487	805	682	29039	14644	14395	2207514	1131739	1075775	189	108	81	3	3	...	99	74	16	14	12	2	762	423	339	29435	20041	19394	2672573	1380492	1292181

Statement showing the General Distribution of Population according to Birth-place and the same by Districts within the Province.

District, State, Province or Country of Birth.	Total Province.			Amraoti.			Akola.			Ellichpur.			Buldana.			Wun.			Basim.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
A. In Asia.																					
(a) Inside the Indian Empire.																					
(I) Within the Province.																					
1 Amraoti	467484	240471	227013	418655	218493	200162	8394	3665	4729	19172	8019	11153	649	336	313	15880	7655	8225	4734	2303	2431
2 Akola	538562	275077	263485	9260	3992	5268	490814	253449	237365	13800	6097	7703	16385	7288	9097	1946	1045	901	6357	3206	3151
3 Ellichpur	270709	138582	132127	19469	8587	10882	8483	3558	4925	241334	125674	115660	301	142	159	741	424	317	381	197	184
4 Buldana	377169	193962	183198	732	401	331	16034	7258	8776	485	257	228	358201	182859	170342	575	337	238	6133	2850	3283
5 Wun	281660	143103	138557	7931	3481	4450	695	361	334	382	204	178	102	54	48	267868	136819	131049	4682	2184	2498
6 Basim	301165	154999	146166	4343	1861	2482	5551	2702	2849	618	302	316	5879	2796	3083	9551	4918	4633	275223	142420	132803
Total within the Province	*2236740*	*1146194*	*1090546*	*460390*	*236815*	*223575*	*529971*	*270993*	*258978*	*275791*	*140553*	*135238*	*376517*	*193473*	*183042*	*296561*	*151198*	*145363*	*297510*	*153160*	*144350*
(II) In other Provinces.																					
7 Bengal	623	452	170	70	44	26	358	249	109	134	112	22	41	30	11	1	.....	1	18	17	1
8 Bhutan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Bombay	77393	41224	36169	9403	5310	4093	25953	14238	11715	3333	1929	1404	25005	12189	12816	4449	2464	1985	9250	5094	4156
10 Do. Feudatory States	88	61	27	29	18	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	53	40	13	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....
11 Burmah	3	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 Central India	2159	1382	777	436	254	182	532	405	127	433	316	167	205	130	75	368	186	182	135	91	44
13 Central Provinces	185142	95798	89344	86368	44043	42325	6692	3723	2969	22305	12090	10215	1520	811	709	66736	34218	32518	1521	913	608
14 Goa	57	43	14	23	14	9	26	21	5	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
15 Hyderabad (N. D.)	130505	67192	63313	7714	4270	3444	17149	9546	7603	4731	2533	2198	82775	16123	16652	20314	10734	9580	47822	23986	23836
16 Kashmir	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Madras	818	503	315	176	105	71	231	182	99	213	116	97	74	48	26	10	6	4	64	46	18

18 Nipal	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
19 N. W. P. and Oudh	22936	16564	6372	7459	5093	2366	5900	4511	1389	4649	3449	1200	1243	841	402	2730	1987	743	955	683	272
20 Panjab	457	337	120	124	81	43	164	132	32	90	61	29	79	63	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Rajputana	15516	10567	4949	3074	1956	1118	5683	3987	1696	2041	1406	635	2231	1473	758	916	687	229	1571	1058	513
Total in other Provinces	*435703*	*234129*	*201574*	*114880*	*61190*	*53690*	*62739*	*36995*	*25744*	*37990*	*22020*	*15970*	*63226*	*31748*	*31478*	*95529*	*50285*	*45244*	*61339*	*31891*	*29448*
Total within the Indian Empire	*2672443*	*1380323*	*1292120*	*575270*	*298005*	*277265*	*592710*	*307988*	*284722*	*313781*	*162573*	*151208*	*439743*	*225223*	*214520*	*392090*	*201483*	*190607*	*358849*	*185051*	*173798*
(b)—Outside the Indian Empire.																					
22 Afghanistan	90	74	16	15	14	1	31	26	5	8	8	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	12	10
23 Arabia	14	12	2	12	10	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Beluchistan	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 China	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Persia	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27 Turkey in Asia	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Total Asia beyond India	*112*	*93*	*19*	*28*	*25*	*3*	*36*	*30*	*6*	*8*	*8*	.....	*17*	*17*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*23*	*13*	*10*
B. Outside Asia.																					
(a) Europe.																					
28 Belgium	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 France	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 Germany	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 Switzerland	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 United Kingdom	97	63	34	29	20	9	38	22	16	12	7	5	3	3	.....	7	5	2	8	6	2
Total Europe	*103*	*69*	*34*	*30*	*21*	*9*	*42*	*26*	*16*	*12*	*7*	*5*	*3*	*3*	.....	*8*	*6*	*2*	*8*	*6*	*2*
(b) Africa.																					
33 Cape of Good Hope	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	1	.....
(c) America.																					
34 United States	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
35 At Sea	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*15*	*7*	*8*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*4*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*2*
Grand Total	2672673	1380492	1292181	575328	298051	277277	592792	308046	284746	313805	162590	151215	439763	225243	214520	392102	201491	190611	358883	185071	173812

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII.

Showing the Distribution of the Population according to Occupation:

Class.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
									MALES.											
I.	Professional Class	7938	33052	40990	1939	6354	8343	2552	6896	9448	2134	3368	5502	503	7077	7580	4814	760	4543	5303
II.	Domestic Class	4247	8709	12956	1249	1203	2452	1832	1622	3454	665	1942	2607	143	765	908	2117	358	1030	1418
III.	Commercial Class	9974	17289	27263	3243	3188	6431	4068	3619	7687	1375	1602	2977	673	3220	3893	2501	615	3159	3774
IV.	Agricultural Class	45614	646752	692366	13771	137170	150941	17514	136285	153799	8850	66219	75069	2637	114650	117287	99488	2842	92940	95782
V.	Industrial Class	35721	105896	141617	9440	21497	30937	12036	19775	31811	8378	12654	21032	3010	18596	21606	20035	2857	13339	16196
VI.	Indefinite and non-productive Class	56473	408827	465300	15327	83620	98947	21281	80566	101847	11515	43888	55403	4097	69872	73969	72536	4253	58345	62598
	Total	*159967*	*1220525*	*1380492*	*45019*	*253032*	*298051*	*59283*	*248763*	*308046*	*32917*	*129673*	*162590*	*11063*	*214180*	*225243*	*201491*	*11685*	*173380*	*185071*
									FEMALES.											
I.	Professional Class	302	1743	2045	83	456	539	74	294	368	44	257	301	73	330	403	201	28	205	233
II.	Domestic Class	539	1678	2217	170	162	332	179	61	240	106	230	336	20	225	245	454	64	546	610
III.	Commercial Class	294	1062	1356	104	99	203	44	33	77	79	88	167	58	204	262	96	9	542	551
IV.	Agricultural Class	27737	456082	483819	8518	88610	97128	9849	79033	88882	6147	44615	50762	1334	90188	91522	83357	1889	70279	72168
V.	Industrial Class	23883	76085	99968	6215	18004	24219	7826	17385	25211	6243	11187	17430	2176	12295	14471	10157	1423	7057	8480
VI.	Indefinite and non-productive Class	96397	606379	702776	26248	128608	154856	30981	132987	169968	18488	63731	82219	7196	100421	107617	96346	7484	84286	91770
	Total	*149152*	*1143029*	*1292181*	*41338*	*235939*	*277277*	*54953*	*229793*	*284746*	*31107*	*120108*	*151215*	*10857*	*203663*	*214520*	*190511*	*10897*	*162915*	*173812*

continued.

Serial Number of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District.										Ellichpur District.					Beldana District.					Wun District.				Basim District.				
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.	Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.		Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
I.	1201	2006	197	1663	408	1247	183	1438	967	1970	897	1729	491	1275	287	979	407	943	1979	1510	155	1533	325	163	2523	340	2338	2216	1530	1634	965	685	447	2115	988	313	1449
II.	1018	772	47	147	112	68	72	216	618	635	571	668	148	119	72	168	423	34	622	357	43	1104	481	53	242	90	274	249	623	468	757	269	257	680	114	101	266
III.	2188	890	104	1034	372	330	579	934	704	815	614	1133	668	615	345	678	1787	378	1116	609	259	797	196	204	1040	469	861	1319	896	842	391	372	277	1477	452	338	1230
IV.	3112	35861	3052	46010	6450	27509	1157	27790	1917	33693	4137	32427	3459	24585	5037	24065	2964	21515	7674	24371	1176	31039	10809	321	35728	2316	43730	35192	28093	35722	16726	18947	1096	39663	22535	1746	30742
V.	4974	5940	771	6442	2002	4707	1693	4408	2510	4833	2141	5303	3211	3032	1457	3972	2717	2635	6628	5483	1750	5283	1888	1443	6893	1567	6364	5339	5828	6106	3973	4128	1631	6291	2742	1226	4306
VI.	6918	20453	1854	27492	4608	18750	1947	16925	4815	19083	4141	21496	4797	13336	3305	14069	4223	12582	9838	16327	1677	19043	8518	1283	21702	2814	25315	22855	18907	23696	17382	12551	2307	25324	12595	1946	20426
	19411	65922	6025	82788	13952	52611	5631	51711	11531	61029	12901	62754	12777	42962	10503	43931	12471	38087	27857	48657	5060	58799	22217	3407	68128	7596	78882	67170	55877	68468	40194	30952	6015	75550	39426	5070	58410
I.	46	126	11	126	22	57	4	147	42	102	7	69	15	70	3	36	7	17	35	150	9	87	20	9	108	64	139	83	73	64	36	28	24	94	38	4	73
II.	141	45	2	73	12	14	15	30	75	6	34	23	24	1	4	9	42	22	106	18	...	4	208	11	67	9	188	20	27	17	397	13	30	342	67	34	137
III.	64	31	1	14	3	14	36	40	3	4	7	9	10	17	9	3	15	...	64	48	15	35	10	28	55	30	17	132	30	37	25	4	7	183	4	2	355
IV.	1913	20849	1858	30795	4363	16850	384	20116	755	30071	2363	17848	1567	16269	3683	15404	1481	9441	5679	15247	408	20575	8793	253	31478	1081	28180	30530	23005	27650	14755	17947	610	30917	14223	1279	25139
V.	3276	4445	511	5109	1395	5187	1033	3263	1206	4465	1428	4231	2081	3089	994	3130	2117	2470	4509	4422	1734	5278	1487	1625	4283	1151	5260	2752	2963	2772	2054	2568	922	3185	1751	501	2121
VI.	11611	35576	3220	41078	7597	27611	3820	24343	8379	31753	7597	35882	8085	20238	5584	22440	7336	22673	15932	25322	2556	28489	9920	2232	28867	4964	40997	30557	25871	33780	21353	15342	3968	35843	20033	3516	27810
	17051	61072	5603	77195	13892	49733	5292	47939	10360	56401	11436	58052	11782	39579	10277	41028	10996	34623	26435	45202	4782	54468	20435	3558	64858	7299	74731	64074	51069	64320	38620	35742	5561	70564	36716	5336	55635

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII.

Showing the Distribution of the Male Population according to Occupation:

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	Class I. Professional Class.																			
	ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.																			
1	Sub-order 1. Officers of Provincial Government	1845	3674	5519	421	657	1078	695	341	1036	393	536	929	106	781	887	830	230	529	759
2	Sub-order 2. Officers of Municipal, Local, and Village Government	2876	23526	26402	822	4463	5285	1041	5169	6210	506	2279	2785	186	5299	5485	3108	321	3208	3539
	Sub-order 3. Officers of Independent Government	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order I.	*4721*	*27200*	*31921*	*1243*	*5120*	*6363*	*1736*	*5510*	*7246*	*899*	*2815*	*3714*	*292*	*6080*	*6372*	*3938*	*551*	*3737*	*4288*
	ORDER II.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.																			
3	Sub-order 1. Army	1213	379	1592	120	.....	120	178	374	552	910	.....	910	1	4	5	1	4	.....	4
	Sub-order 2. Navy	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order II.	*1213*	*379*	*1592*	*120*	.....	*120*	*178*	*374*	*552*	*910*	.....	*910*	*1*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*4*	.....	*4*
	ORDER III.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART & SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES).																			
4	Sub-order 1. Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple officers	276	481	757	93	107	200	63	43	106	43	59	102	53	78	131	162	24	32	56
5	Sub-order 2. Lawyers, Law Stationers and Law Stamp Dealers	186	99	285	57	16	73	86	37	123	26	8	34	10	27	37	9	7	2	9
6	Sub-order 3. Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists	212	282	494	70	50	120	87	44	131	21	34	55	23	71	94	57	11	26	37
7	Sub-order 4. Authors and Literary Persons	7	2	9	2	1	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1
8	Sub-order 5. Artists	32	45	77	4	21	25	5	8	13	20	6	26	2	.....	2	8	1	2	3
9	Sub-order 6. Musicians	732	1814	2546	269	464	733	205	276	481	116	209	325	58	276	334	262	84	327	411
10	Sub-order 7. Actors	120	874	994	35	180	215	29	164	193	24	57	81	27	180	207	103	5	187	192
11	Sub-order 8. Teachers	347	1139	1486	83	285	368	144	308	452	58	129	187	29	214	243	106	33	97	130
12	Sub-order 9. Scientific Persons	92	737	829	13	110	123	17	132	149	16	51	67	7	146	153	165	39	133	172
	Total of Order III.	*2004*	*5473*	*7477*	*626*	*1234*	*1860*	*638*	*1012*	*1650*	*325*	*553*	*878*	*210*	*993*	*1203*	*875*	*205*	*806*	*1011*
	Total of Class I.	7938	33052	40990	1989	6354	8343	2552	6896	9448	2134	3368	5502	503	7077	7580	4814	760	4543	5303

continued.

Serial Number of Sub-order.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMRAOTI District.	Towns.	458	1829	114	66	2	9	43	108	172	52	89	31
	Villages.	1358	1329	...	35	1	4	89	58	128	21	17	...
	Towns.	79	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages.	1106	179	...	26	4	26	13	115	81	1	92	29
	Chandur.	212	64	...	4	...	12	13	58	126	...	13	4
	Towns.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages.	928	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Morsi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Towns.	78	28	...	12	3	6	10	68	27	2	10	6
	Villages.	1041	145	...	36	8	7	74	51	51	...	57	25
	Murtazapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
AKOLA District.	Towns.	239	189	378	494	1276	287	317	979	799	407	943	841
	Villages.	982	80	1062	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balapur.	134	83	378	25	36	20	1	58	53	20	42	3
	Towns.	198	83	276	4	50	5	19	47	40	10	6	44
	Villages.	1335	90	1425	...	51	...	47	103	4	25	1	...
	Akot.	164	94	258	1	35	1	12	12	4	1	4	18
	Towns.	1802	81	1383	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages.	780	69	799	...	6	...	20	103	5	2	1	4
	Akola.	1082	159	1241	...	1	...	104	403	31	12	58	98
	Towns.	89	17	106	40	1	...	12	40	12	10	5	16
	Villages.	1081	182	1263	1	5	...	103	47	12	2	1	7
	Daryapur.	116	195	311	1	5	1	4	4	1	1	4	18
	Villages.	1088	188	1856	1	3	...	47	120	40	28	12	109
	Melghat.	1716	270	1986	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Villages.	137	84	221	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Mehkar.	1673	188	2238	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Villages.	7	22	71	...	...	...	45	1	4	6	8	14
	Chikhli.	2328	323	2523	7	3	...	...	28	21	15	6	24
	Villages.	1915	328	240	7	1	...	8	21	8	6	1	6
	Towns.	137	84	163	18	3	...	4	2	1	4	1	...
WUN District.	Villages.	1029	228	1634	79	9	...	52	11	12	14	...	...
	Kelapur.	708	158	965	16	9	...	11	3	...	...	...	...
	Darwha.	1257	801	590	44	8	...	43	116	34	12	...	...
	Yeotmal.	1230	1330	685	79	9	...	43	1	16	18	1	5
	Villages.	884	846	447	61	36	2	56	25	100	80	44	12
	Wan.	492	98	590	9	8	...	52	14	116	...	...	...
	Villages.	703	158	801	16	18	1	11	6	34	15	1	3
	Kelapur.	1573	142	1715	38	37	2	17	4	170	38	1	...
	Villages.	626	167	793	64	35	9	17	6	69	20	25	1
	Mangrul.	181	83	314	17	9	1	7	2	56	5	1	...
	Villages.	1009	220	1229	313	98	195	988	2115	400	107	95	377
	Pusad.												

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII:—*continued.*

Showing the Distribution of the Male Population according to Occupation:

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	Class II. Domestic Class.																			
	ORDER IV. WIVES.																			
	Sub-order 1. Wives of specified occupations																			
	Sub-order 2. Other wives																			
	Total of Order IV.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*																
	ORDER V. PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.																			
13	Sub-order 1. Engaged on board and lodging	22	10	32	4	.....	4	12	1	13	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
14	Sub-order 2. Attendants (Domestic servants, &c.)	4225	8699	12924	1245	1203	2448	1820	1621	3441	659	1938	2597	143	765	908	2112	358	1060	1418
	Total of Order V.	*4247*	*8709*	*12956*	*1249*	*1203*	*2452*	*1832*	*1622*	*3454*	*665*	*1942*	*2607*	*143*	*765*	*908*	*2117*	*358*	*1060*	*1418*
	Total of Class II.	**4247**	**8709**	**12956**	**1249**	**1203**	**2452**	**1832**	**1622**	**3454**	**665**	**1942**	**2607**	**143**	**765**	**908**	**2117**	**358**	**1060**	**1418**
	Class III. Commercial Class.																			
	ORDER VI. PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.																			
15	Sub-order 1. Mercantile men	5007	9739	14746	1688	2139	3827	1794	2040	3834	928	1265	2193	302	1814	2116	1339	295	1142	1437
16	Sub-order 2. Other general dealers	607	1514	2121	264	36	300	207	460	667	70	87	157	31	199	230	448	35	284	319
	Total of Order VI.	*5614*	*11253*	*16867*	*1952*	*2175*	*4127*	*2001*	*2500*	*4501*	*998*	*1352*	*2350*	*333*	*2013*	*2346*	*1787*	*330*	*1426*	*1756*
	ORDER VII. PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, MESSAGES.																			
17	Sub-order 1. Carriers on railways	400	358	758	218	185	403	152	156	308	.....	.....	.....	30	17	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Sub-order 2. Do. on roads	1219	3653	4872	323	345	668	540	533	1073	144	144	288	61	781	842	385	151	1465	1616
19	Sub-order 3. Do. on canals and rivers	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Sub-order 4. Do. on seas and rivers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Sub-order 5. Engaged in storage	113	30	143	29	18	47	74	4	78	6	2	8	3	5	8	1	1	.....	1
21	Sub-order 6. Messengers and porters	2628	1991	4619	721	465	1186	1301	422	1723	227	104	331	246	404	650	328	133	268	401
	Total of Order VII.	*4360*	*6036*	*10396*	*1291*	*1013*	*2304*	*2067*	*1119*	*3186*	*377*	*250*	*627*	*340*	*1207*	*1547*	*714*	*285*	*1733*	*2018*
	Total of Class III.	**9974**	**17289**	**27263**	**3243**	**3188**	**6431**	**4068**	**3619**	**7687**	**1375**	**1602**	**2977**	**673**	**3220**	**3893**	**2501**	**615**	**3159**	**3774**

continued.

Serial Number of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District										Ellichpur District.					Buldana District.				Wun District.				Basim District.				
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.		Pusad.
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1014	772	47	147	112	68	72	216	614	634	568	666	148	119	72	168	418	34	616	353	43	1104	481	53	242	90	274	249	623	463	757	269	257	680	114	101	266
	1018	*772*	*47*	*147*	*112*	*68*	*72*	*216*	*618*	*635*	*571*	*666*	*148*	*119*	*72*	*168*	*423*	*34*	*622*	*357*	*43*	*1104*	*481*	*53*	*242*	*90*	*274*	*249*	*623*	*468*	*757*	*269*	*257*	*680*	*114*	*101*	*266*
	1018	772	47	147	112	68	72	216	618	635	571	666	148	119	72	168	423	34	622	357	43	1104	481	53	242	90	274	249	623	463	757	269	257	680	114	101	266
15	1049	647	63	786	232	308	344	398	251	418	322	653	379	258	202	500	640	211	757	461	171	703	101	115	434	187	683	697	423	509	219	188	130	623	155	165	364
16	222	14	16	15	18	...	8	7	33	88	27	296	77	19	26	57	44	...	65	58	5	28	1	5	146	26	5	48	179	122	108	39	12	192	57	23	35
	1271	*661*	*79*	*801*	*250*	*308*	*352*	*405*	*284*	*506*	*349*	*949*	*456*	*277*	*228*	*557*	*684*	*211*	*822*	*519*	*176*	*731*	*102*	*120*	*580*	*213*	*688*	*745*	*602*	*631*	*327*	*227*	*142*	*815*	*212*	*188*	*399*
17	216	26	...	72	1	...	1	87	35	75	...	...	...	43	...	...	117	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	239	95	...	64	37	8	47	178	103	90	100	18	80	294	14	23	243	108	134	38	10	24	82	14	251	47	55	475	135	116	30	104	98	575	81	53	609
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	3	...	1	...	...	9	14	28	3	11	...	1	...	5	1	29	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
21	442	105	25	96	84	14	170	250	254	141	154	163	131	...	98	97	664	21	154	50	73	42	12	70	206	176	99	99	159	95	84	40	36	87	159	97	22
	917	*229*	*25*	*233*	*122*	*22*	*227*	*529*	*420*	*309*	*265*	*184*	*212*	*338*	*117*	*121*	*1053*	*167*	*294*	*90*	*83*	*66*	*94*	*84*	*460*	*256*	*173*	*574*	*294*	*211*	*64*	*145*	*135*	*662*	*240*	*150*	*831*
	2198	890	104	1034	372	330	579	934	704	815	614	1133	668	615	345	678	1737	378	1116	609	259	797	196	294	1040	469	861	1319	896	842	391	372	277	1477	452	338	1230

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII :—*continued.*

Showing the Distribution of the Male Population according to Occupation :

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	Class IV.—Agricultural Class.																			
	ORDER VIII.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND, AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS.																			
22	Sub-order 1. Agriculturists	44860	641992	686852	13579	136040	149619	17259	135622	152881	8664	65572	74236	2592	113653	116245	98876	2766	92229	94995
	Sub-order 2. Arboriculturists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Sub-order 3. Horticulturists	280	410	690	51	24	75	103	14	117	66	29	95	22	72	94	24	38	247	285
	Total of Order VIII.	*45140*	*642402*	*687542*	*13630*	*136064*	*149694*	*17362*	*135636*	*152998*	*8730*	*65601*	*74331*	*2614*	*113725*	*116339*	*98900*	*2804*	*92476*	*95280*
24	ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS	474	4350	4824	141	1106	1247	152	649	801	120	618	738	23	925	948	588	38	464	502
	Total of Class IV.	**45614**	**646752**	**692366**	**13771**	**137170**	**150941**	**17514**	**136285**	**153799**	**8850**	**66219**	**75069**	**2637**	**114650**	**117287**	**99488**	**2842**	**92940**	**95782**
	Class V.—Industrial Class.																			
	ORDER X.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS, IN WHICH MATTERS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE EMPLOYED IN COMBINATION.																			
25	Sub-order 1. Workers in books	49	1	50	23	.....	23	26	.....	26	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 2 ,, musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 3 ,, prints and pictures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Sub-order 4 ,, carving and figures	5	9	14	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
27	Sub-order 5 ,, tackle for sports and games	3	21	24	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Sub-order 6 ,, designs, medals, and dies	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Sub-order 7 ,, watches and philosophical instruments	6	.....	6	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 8 ,, surgical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Sub-order 9 ,, arms	60	79	139	9	3	12	34	29	63	7	17	24	4	15	19	3	6	12	18
31	Sub-order 10 ,, machines and tools	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Sub-order 11 ,, carriages	6	2	8	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2
33	Sub-order 12 ,, harness	163	170	333	45	30	75	56	39	95	31	14	45	18	51	69	22	13	14	27
	Sub-order 13 ,, ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Sub-order 14 ,, houses and buildings	1587	9348	10935	471	2089	2560	601	1913	2514	264	920	1184	87	1598	1685	1639	164	1189	1353
35	Sub-order 15 ,, furniture	6	34	40	.....	3	3	5	.....	5	1	12	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	18	18
	Sub-order 16 ,, combined with 10 and 11 sub-orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Sub-order 17 ,, chemicals	142	170	312	30	10	40	14	24	38	91	109	200	6	9	15	15	1	3	4
	Total of Order X.	*2028*	*9835*	*11863*	*586*	*2135*	*2721*	*747*	*2007*	*2754*	*395*	*1081*	*1476*	*116*	*1694*	*1810*	*1679*	*184*	*1239*	*1423*

continued.

Serial Number of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District.										Ellichpur District.					Buldana District.					Wun District.				Basim District.					
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur		Molghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.	Yeotmal.		Darwha.		Kelapur.		Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.		Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
22	2970	35639	3040	45593	6422	27327	1147	27481	1887	33496	4089	32259	3358	24487	5021	23903	2904	21475	7512	24067	1152	30856	10649	307	35299	2285	43435	34919	27923	35604	16634	18715	1063	39211	22484	1703	30534
23	41	18	4	2	...	...	6	4	16	7	14	2	43	...	2	5	28	...	50	8	16	21	...	14	49	8	...	23	...	...	24	...	22	241	...	16	6
	3011	35657	3044	45595	6422	27327	1153	27485	1903	33503	4103	32261	3401	24487	5023	23910	2932	21475	7562	24075	1168	30877	10649	321	35348	2293	43435	34942	27923	35604	16658	18715	1085	39452	22484	1719	30540
24	101	204	8	415	28	182	4	305	14	190	34	166	58	98	14	155	32	40	112	296	8	162	160	...	380	23	295	250	170	118	68	232	11	211	51	27	202
	3112	35861	3052	46010	6450	27509	1157	27790	1917	33693	4137	32427	3459	24585	5037	24065	2964	21515	7674	24371	1176	31039	10809	321	35723	2316	43730	35192	28093	35722	16726	18947	1096	39663	22535	1746	30742
25	18	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	3	7	6	8	5	5	4	5	13	9	1	6	5	1	7	5	...	1	4	...	14	3	...	...	...	4	10	...	2	2
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
33	21	2	7	3	12	8	5	17	6	...	23	29	15	2	1	3	11	5	20	10	11	1	3	3	21	15	...	30	2	8	8	4	6	2	6	7	6
34	226	576	55	716	124	422	60	375	137	516	117	481	139	323	76	308	132	285	227	422	37	470	28	17	554	70	535	509	417	475	374	373	100	557	261	64	371
35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
36	27	...	...	9	2	...	1	1	2	3	8	1	1	...	1	20	2	...	62	6	29	103	...	...	1	6	6	2	9	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
	301	580	64	728	143	430	78	397	177	525	158	517	163	329	85	345	164	291	315	444	80	580	48	20	578	96	561	555	431	489	382	377	111	573	267	73	399

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII:—*continued.*

Showing the Distribution of the Population according to Occupation:—

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	ORDER XI.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.																			
37	Sub-order 1. Workers in wool and worsted	107	1474	1581	26	287	313	22	123	145	6	106	112	8	419	427	322	45	217	262
38	Sub-order 2. „ silk	339	193	532	125	33	158	99	36	135	64	29	93	39	43	82	24	12	28	40
39	Sub-order 3. „ cotton and flax	7960	12988	20948	1927	3373	5300	1738	1434	3172	2697	1698	4395	1042	1737	2779	3418	556	1328	1884
	Sub-order 4. „ mixed materials (1,2,3).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Sub-order 5. „ dress	4581	20419	25000	1103	4279	5382	1873	4727	6600	955	2242	3197	296	3310	3606	3461	354	2400	2754
41	Sub-order 6. „ hemp and other fibrous materials	338	683	1021	127	91	218	148	215	363	50	22	72	.....	127	127	23	13	205	218
	Total of Order XI.	*13325*	*35757*	*49082*	*3308*	*8063*	*11371*	*3380*	*6535*	*10415*	*3772*	*4097*	*7869*	*1385*	*5036*	*7021*	*7248*	*980*	*4178*	*5158*
	ORDER XII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINKS.																			
42	Sub-order 1. Workers in animal food	1573	4795	6368	341	1024	1365	517	802	1319	435	627	1062	159	420	579	1693	121	229	350
43	Sub-order 2. „ vegetable food	2667	4664	7331	744	945	1689	1021	783	1804	458	465	923	250	1061	1311	858	194	552	746
44	Sub-order 3. „ drinks and stimulants	3037	9226	12263	1144	2012	3156	860	1358	2218	549	937	1486	191	1492	1683	2067	293	1360	1653
	Total of Order XII.	*7277*	*18685*	*25962*	*2229*	*3981*	*6210*	*2398*	*2943*	*5341*	*1442*	*2029*	*3471*	*600*	*2973*	*3573*	*4618*	*608*	*2141*	*2749*
	ORDER XIII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.																			
45	Sub-order 1. Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, whalebone and lac	130	138	268	47	102	149	32	18	50	46	.....	46	.....	11	11	4	5	3	8
46	Sub-order 2. „ skins, feathers, and quills	247	835	1082	35	133	168	69	41	110	103	128	231	17	414	431	40	23	79	102
47	Sub-order 3. „ hair	3	59	62	.....	.....	.....	2	10	12	.....	9	9	1	33	34	.....	.....	7	7
	Total of Order XIII.	*380*	*1032*	*1412*	*82*	*235*	*317*	*103*	*69*	*172*	*149*	*137*	*286*	*18*	*458*	*476*	*44*	*28*	*89*	*117*
	ORDER XIV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.																			
48	Sub-order 1. Workers in gums and resins	1605	3742	5347	526	653	1179	440	556	996	395	465	860	111	765	876	779	133	524	657
49	Sub-order 2. „ wood	2258	3487	5745	489	524	1013	921	883	1804	586	901	1487	208	637	845	242	54	300	354
50	Sub-order 3. „ bark and pith	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Sub-order 4. „ bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	2130	5517	7647	594	469	1063	1013	1653	2666	298	1094	1392	83	1225	1308	420	142	656	798
52	Sub-order 5. „ paper	20	9	29	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
	Total of Order XIV.	*6016*	*12755*	*18771*	*1609*	*1646*	*3255*	*2393*	*3092*	*5485*	*1283*	*2460*	*3743*	*402*	*2627*	*3029*	*1441*	*329*	*1489*	*1818*

continued.

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District.										Ellichpur District.					Buldana District.					Wun District.				Basim District.				
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.	Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.		Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
37	1	79	11	...	8	111	6	97	6	73	...	...	13	...	2	41	1	9	6	106	...	...	...	...	236	8	...	183	132	54	61	75	45	178	28	...	11
38	94	9	8	13	17	7	6	4	18	11	9	6	56	9	8	8	13	2	48	22	16	7	...	33	20	6	...	23	2	21	1	...	7	19	...	5	2
39	1082	595	94	982	385	1258	366	538	301	483	246	410	764	177	172	264	255	100	1856	1048	841	591	59	782	306	260	1057	374	765	962	651	1040	292	303	439	264	586
40	554	1260	125	1248	279	904	145	807	357	1019	351	1528	571	708	239	792	355	680	816	882	139	1272	88	71	1035	225	1444	831	966	920	712	803	195	1008	509	159	888
41	104	58	...	10	4	1	19	22	15	6	35	42	6	4	8	108	84	55	48	18	2	1	3	...	45	...	3	79	10	2	2	9	13	107	...	...	38
	1835	*2001*	*238*	*2253*	*693*	*2281*	*542*	*1528*	*692*	*1592*	*641*	*1986*	*1410*	*898*	*429*	*1213*	*708*	*846*	*2774*	*2076*	*998*	*1871*	*150*	*886*	*1642*	*499*	*2504*	*1490*	*1875*	*1959*	*1427*	*1987*	*552*	*1670*	*976*	*428*	*1532*
42	128	246	53	347	113	276	47	155	170	182	66	228	129	112	44	184	108	96	366	248	69	273	106	42	154	117	180	86	484	308	434	407	54	34	25	67	170
43	419	271	41	234	147	205	137	235	194	159	160	194	192	123	123	222	352	85	381	214	77	187	64	104	360	146	272	429	264	269	224	101	94	228	67	100	262
44	571	466	101	711	251	462	221	373	149	455	113	138	317	296	100	259	181	210	462	392	87	334	211	64	555	127	445	492	626	688	453	300	158	630	874	135	358
	1118	*983*	*195*	*1292*	*511*	*943*	*405*	*763*	*513*	*796*	*339*	*560*	*638*	*531*	*267*	*665*	*641*	*391*	*1209*	*854*	*233*	*794*	*381*	*210*	*1069*	*390*	*897*	*1007*	*1374*	*1265*	*1111*	*868*	*306*	*887*	*466*	*302*	*788*
45	28	90	...	12	9	...	10	...	17	...	...	12	9	6	2	...	4	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	5	...
46	10	81	...	13	20	27	5	12	36	16	4	...	1	19	3	6	25	...	86	96	17	29	3	13	189	4	79	146	9	...	31	...	19	46	15	4	18
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	21	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
	38	*171*	*...*	*25*	*29*	*27*	*15*	*12*	*53*	*16*	*6*	*12*	*10*	*25*	*5*	*16*	*29*	*...*	*131*	*96*	*18*	*38*	*3*	*13*	*221*	*5*	*86*	*151*	*9*	*1*	*34*	*...*	*19*	*56*	*15*	*9*	*18*
48	198	169	54	207	183	168	91	109	68	105	103	233	93	68	57	103	119	47	331	186	64	250	29	41	408	70	162	195	239	207	167	166	70	280	87	63	157
49	310	254	13	41	35	25	131	204	276	212	132	117	117	173	165	367	231	14	496	58	90	142	701	60	108	148	258	276	26	142	55	19	28	167	14	26	119
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	327	256	30	70	57	59	180	84	166	170	268	627	236	161	94	319	229	376	249	506	49	364	224	10	642	73	335	248	156	157	24	83	112	311	101	30	244
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	835	*679*	*97*	*318*	*275*	*252*	*402*	*397*	*545*	*487*	*503*	*977*	*459*	*402*	*315*	*789*	*579*	*437*	*1080*	*750*	*203*	*756*	*954*	*111*	*1158*	*291*	*759*	*719*	*421*	*506*	*246*	*268*	*210*	*758*	*202*	*119*	*529*

Showing the Distribution of the Male Population according to Occupation:—

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	ORDER XV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.																			
	Sub-order 1. Miners	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*																
	Sub-order 2. Workers in coal	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*																
53	Sub-order 3. „ stone, clay	2704	11872	14576	422	2033	2455	1163	2028	3191	491	1098	1589	227	2423	2650	2173	401	2117	2518
54	Sub-order 4. „ earthenware	502	4582	5184	191	970	1161	219	1042	1261	131	580	711	25	776	801	563	36	651	687
55	Sub-order 5. „ glass	468	1635	2103	136	245	381	137	337	474	101	186	287	30	430	460	178	64	259	323
56	Sub-order 6. „ salt	73	98	171	38	16	54	21	10	31	13	23	36	.....	12	12	35	1	2	3
57	Sub-order 7. „ water	11	29	40	10	3	13	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	12	13
58	Sub-order 8. „ gold, silver and precious stones	1650	5076	6726	483	1134	1617	568	1024	1592	326	576	902	147	829	976	869	126	644	770
59	Sub-order 9. „ copper	174	134	308	18	29	47	73	54	127	71	5	76	10	29	39	9	2	8	10
60	Sub-order 10. „ tin and quicksilver	76	39	115	30	9	39	16	4	20	18	5	23	8	8	16	11	4	2	6
61	Sub-order 11. „ zinc	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 12. „ lead and antimony	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*																
62	Sub-order 13. „ brass and other mixed metals	293	767	1060	75	158	233	99	132	231	69	70	139	11	83	94	232	39	92	131
63	Sub-order 14. „ iron and steel	643	3600	4243	223	840	1063	218	487	705	117	307	424	31	615	646	935	54	416	470
	Total of Order XV.	*6695*	*27832*	*34527*	*1626*	*5437*	*7063*	*2515*	*5129*	*7644*	*1337*	*2850*	*4187*	*489*	*5208*	*5697*	*5005*	*728*	*4203*	*4931*
	Total of Class V.	35721	105896	141617	9449	21497	30937	12036	19775	31811	8378	12354	21032	3010	18596	21606	20035	2857	13339	16196
	Class VI.—Indefinite and non-productive Class.																			
	ORDER XVI.—LABOURERS AND OTHERS. BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED.																			
64	Sub-order 1. Labourers and others (Branch of labour undefined)	1876	28712	30588	587	12106	12693	318	1473	1791	792	5086	5878	69	3600	3669	3567	110	2880	2990
65	Sub-order 2. Other persons of indefinite occupations	101	302	403	57	39	96	26	39	65	8	35	43	3	33	36	98	7	58	65
	Total of Order XVI.	*1977*	*29014*	*30991*	*644*	*12145*	*12789*	*344*	*1512*	*1856*	*800*	*5121*	*5921*	*72*	*3633*	*3705*	*3665*	*117*	*2938*	*3055*
	ORDER XVII.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*																
66	ORDER XVIII.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.	54496	379813	434309	14683	71475	86158	20937	79054	99991	10715	38767	49482	4025	66239	70264	68871	4136	55407	59543
	Total of Class VI.	56473	408827	465300	15327	83620	98947	21281	80566	101847	11515	43888	55403	4097	69872	73969	72536	4253	58345	62598
	Grand Total	152967	1220525	1380492	45019	253032	298051	59283	248763	308046	32917	129673	162590	11063	214180	225243	201491	11685	173386	185071

continued.

Serial Number of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District.										Ellichpur District.					Buldana District.					Wun District.				Basim District.				
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.	Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.	Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
53	295	609	26	629	35	238	66	557	261	733	225	392	210	333	114	279	353	291	388	493	103	388	217	75	1108	152	679	576	986	836	167	184	273	1419	286	128	412
54	75	303	25	311	55	44	36	252	39	277	42	295	46	185	32	189	60	105	110	239	21	323	18	7	249	18	268	259	162	246	118	37	13	312	135	23	204
55	72	51	10	86	29	47	25	61	29	46	18	64	54	52	32	121	4	54	81	108	20	78	...	13	188	17	114	128	39	91	35	13	46	108	81	18	70
56	17	5	...	...	5	...	16	11	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	16	1	12	18	1	5	...	...	6	...	6	...	2	1	14	18	...	1	1	1	...
57	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...
58	210	274	68	378	137	260	68	222	99	190	160	341	120	140	99	214	90	139	270	277	56	287	12	76	317	71	259	253	236	341	151	141	56	254	198	70	192
59	13	4	3	11	2	4	...	10	2	20	7	5	39	9	8	16	17	4	66	4	5	...	1	6	8	4	...	21	...	6	3	...	...	3	1	2	4
60	15	7	...	...	13	...	2	2	10	1	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	5	...	7	1	1	6	1	3	...	8	...	2	1	...	2	1
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	28	29	13	83	22	26	12	20	44	38	6	27	31	24	16	29	2	14	68	21	1	37	12	...	37	11	24	22	23	113	87	9	22	43	3	17	46
63	112	184	32	328	53	155	26	173	42	109	36	116	33	101	53	99	54	62	107	103	10	112	92	19	251	12	210	154	267	252	190	226	20	194	111	34	111
	847	*1526*	*177*	*1826*	*351*	*774*	*251*	*1311*	*530*	*1417*	*494*	*1251*	*540*	*847*	*355*	*944*	*596*	*670*	*1119*	*1263*	*218*	*1235*	*352*	*203*	*2225*	*286*	*1566*	*1417*	*1718*	*1886*	*773*	*628*	*433*	*2347*	*816*	*295*	*1040*
	4974	5940	771	6442	2062	4707	1693	4408	2510	4833	2141	5303	3211	3032	1457	3972	2717	2635	6628	5483	1750	5283	1888	1443	6893	1567	6364	5339	5828	6106	3973	4128	1631	6291	2742	1226	4306
64	227	2394	6	3423	335	4308	19	1981	101	479	39	680	56	135	...	109	122	70	727	2079	65	1777	1230	34	1205	35	11	2384	908	1699	874	80	78	1845	...	32	1037
65	7	6	...	7	46	...	9	26	10	6	2	20	1	13	2	...	11	...	8	3	...	14	18	3	25	...	...	8	9	83	4	2	5	45	11	2	2
	334	*2400*	*6*	*3430*	*381*	*4308*	*23*	*2007*	*111*	*485*	*41*	*700*	*57*	*148*	*2*	*109*	*133*	*70*	*735*	*2082*	*65*	*1791*	*1248*	*37*	*1230*	*35*	*11*	*2392*	*917*	*1782*	*878*	*88*	*83*	*1888*	*11*	*34*	*1039*
66	6684	18053	1848	24062	4227	14442	1924	14918	4704	18598	4100	20796	4740	13188	3303	13960	4090	12512	9103	14245	1612	17252	7270	1240	20472	2779	25304	20463	17999	21914	16504	12463	2224	23436	12584	1912	19387
	6918	20453	1854	27492	4608	18750	1947	16925	4815	19083	4141	21496	4797	13336	3305	14069	4223	12582	9838	16327	1677	19043	8518	1283	21702	2814	25315	22855	18907	23696	17382	12551	2307	25324	12595	1946	20426
	19411	65922	6025	82788	13952	52611	5631	51711	11531	61029	12001	62754	13777	42962	10503	13931	12471	38087	27857	48657	5060	58799	22917	3667	63128	7596	78862	67170	55877	68468	40194	36952	6015	75550	39426	5670	58410

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII:—*continued.*

Showing the Distribution of the Female Population according to Occupation:—

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	Class I.—Professional Class.																			
	ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.																			
1	Sub-order 1. Officers of Provincial Government	31	27	58	5	6	11	19	.....	19	2	11	13	4	8	12	2	1	.....	1
2	Sub-order 2. Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	66	698	764	3	156	159	5	90	95	5	169	174	44	136	180	88	9	59	68
	Sub-order 3. Officers of Independent Governments and States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order I.	97	725	822	8	162	170	24	90	114	7	180	187	48	144	192	90	10	59	69
	ORDER II.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.																			
3	Sub-order 1. Army	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 2. Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order II.	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	ORDER III.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART, AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.)																			
4	Sub-order 1. Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers	14	43	57	4	7	11	.....	1	1	6	7	13	2	6	8	15	2	7	9
5	Sub-order 2. Lawyers, Law Stationers, and Law Stamp Dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sub-order 3. Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists	106	602	708	51	190	241	16	152	168	19	55	74	14	88	102	63	6	54	60
7	Sub-order 4. Authors and Literary Persons	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Sub-order 5. Artists	16	11	27	8	1	9	1	10	11	3	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Sub-order 6. Musicians	14	9	23	.....	2	2	8	.....	8	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
10	Sub-order 7. Actors	36	335	371	8	93	101	19	36	55	1	6	7	5	89	94	30	3	81	84
11	Sub-order 8. Teachers	13	4	17	3	.....	3	6	1	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1
12	Sub-order 9. Scientific Persons	5	14	19	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	2	2	4	.....	3	3	1	3	3	6
	Total of Order III.	204	1018	1222	74	294	368	50	204	254	37	77	114	25	186	211	111	18	146	164
	Total of Class I	302	1743	2045	83	456	539	74	294	368	44	257	301	73	330	403	201	28	205	233

continued.

Serial Number of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District.								Ellichpur District.					Buldana District.					Wun District.				Basim District.				
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.	Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.	Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
1	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	7	...	1	3	2	7	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	2	64	...	31	...	11	1	50	4	40	...	11	...	10	1	29	...	...	3	112	2	47	10	...	36	44	63	37	27	30	17	14	7	23	15	2	21
	4	64	...	36	3	11	1	51	22	40	...	11	...	10	2	29	...	...	5	119	2	48	13	2	43	46	63	38	28	31	17	14	8	23	15	2	21
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	1	4	1	1	1	8	...	4	3	2	7	...	...	...
6	31	50	8	77	9	40	3	23	8	46	2	38	4	52	...	3	2	13	15	28	4	27	...	2	24	12	43	21	29	14	9	11	5	15	12	1	27
8	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
10	3	7	1	9	4	5	...	72	...	16	4	9	11	7	1	4	3	...	1	1	...	5	...	4	37	1	32	20	6	19	5	...	2	46	11	1	24
11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	...
	41	62	11	90	19	46	3	96	20	62	7	58	15	60	1	7	7	17	30	31	7	39	7	7	65	18	76	45	45	33	19	14	16	71	23	2	52
	46	126	11	126	22	57	4	147	42	102	7	69	15	70	3	36	7	17	35	150	9	87	20	9	108	64	139	83	73	64	36	28	24	94	38	4	73

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII:—*continued.*

Showing the Distribution of the Female Population according to Occupation:—

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	Class II.—Domestic Class.																			
	ORDER IV.—WIVES.																			
	Sub-order 1. Wives of specified occupations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 2. Other Wives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order IV.																			
	ORDER V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.																			
13	Sub-order 1. Engaged on board and lodging	16	3	19	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	11	2	13	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Sub-order 2. Attendants (Domestic Servants &c.)	523	1675	2198	167	162	329	177	61	238	95	228	323	20	224	244	454	64	546	610
	Total of Order V.	*539*	*1678*	*2217*	*170*	*162*	*332*	*179*	*61*	*240*	*106*	*230*	*336*	*20*	*225*	*245*	*454*	*64*	*546*	*610*
	Total of Class II.	539	1678	2217	170	162	332	179	61	240	106	230	336	20	225	245	454	64	546	610
	Class III.—Commercial Class.																			
	ORDER VI.—PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND, MONEY, HOUSES, OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.																			
15	Sub-order 1. Mercantile men	121	221	342	45	40	85	11	12	23	51	75	126	10	40	50	30	4	24	28
16	Sub-order 2. Other general dealers	90	170	260	23	22	45	23	10	33	28	.....	28	12	19	31	28	4	91	95
	Total of Order VI.	*211*	*391*	*602*	*68*	*62*	*130*	*34*	*22*	*56*	*79*	*75*	*154*	*22*	*59*	*81*	*58*	*8*	*115*	*123*
	ORDER VII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS, AND MESSAGES.																			
17	Sub-order 1. Carriers on railways	7	22	29	3	22	25	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Sub-order 2. Carriers on roads	42	643	685	24	11	35	1	11	12	.....	13	13	16	143	159	38	1	427	428
19	Sub-order 3. Carriers on canals and rivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 4. Carriers on seas and rivers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Sub-order 5. Engaged in storage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Sub-order 6. Messengers and porters	34	6	40	9	4	13	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order VII.	*83*	*671*	*754*	*36*	*37*	*73*	*10*	*11*	*21*	.....	*13*	*13*	*36*	*145*	*181*	*38*	*1*	*427*	*428*
	Total of Class III.	294	1062	1356	104	99	203	44	33	77	79	88	167	58	204	262	96	9	542	551

continued.

| Serial Number of Sub-order. | | |

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII:—*continued.*

Showing the Distribution of the Female Population according to Occupation:—

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	Class IV.—Agricultural Class.																			
	ORDER VIII.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND, AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES, ANIMALS AND OTHER PRODUCTS.																			
22	Sub-order 1. Agriculturists	27603	455494	483097	8508	88451	96959	9835	78951	88786	6054	44567	50621	1322	90140	91462	83270	1884	70115	71999
	Sub-order 2. Arboriculturists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Sub-order 3. Horticulturists	70	100	170	5	6	11	14	4	18	38	26	64	12	25	37	31	1	8	9
	Total of Order VIII.	*27673*	*455594*	*483267*	*8513*	*88457*	*96970*	*9849*	*78955*	*88804*	*6092*	*44593*	*50685*	*1334*	*90165*	*91499*	*83301*	*1885*	*70123*	*72008*
24	ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS	64	488	552	5	153	158	.....	78	78	55	22	77	.....	23	23	56	4	156	160
	Total of Class IV.	27737	456082	483819	8518	88610	97128	9849	79033	88882	6147	44615	50762	1334	90188	91522	83357	1889	70279	72168
	Class V.—Industrial Class.																			
	ORDER X.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS, IN WHICH MATTERS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE EMPLOYED IN COMBINATION.																			
25	Sub-order 1. Workers in books	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 2. ,, musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 3. ,, prints, and pictures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Sub-order 4. ,, carving and figures	7	40	47	.....	12	12	7	28	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Sub-order 5. ,, tackle for sports and games	4	23	27	4	1	5	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Sub-order 6. ,, designs, medals, and dies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Sub-order 7. ,, watches and philosophical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 8. ,, surgical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Sub-order 9. ,, arms	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Sub-order 10. ,, machines and tools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Sub-order 11. ,, carriages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Sub-order 12. ,, harness	92	73	165	18	7	25	41	36	77	19	7	26	11	8	19	13	3	2	5
	Sub-order 13. ,, ships	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Sub-order 14. ,, houses and buildings	17	38	55	5	4	9	4	10	14	4	1	5	.....	12	12	10	4	1	5
35	Sub-order 15. ,, furniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sub-order 16. ,, combined with 10 and 11 sub-orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Sub-order 17. ,, chemicals	109	122	231	19	43	62	9	50	59	70	2	72	11	17	28	2	.....	8	8
	Total of Order X.	*232*	*296*	*528*	*46*	*67*	*113*	*61*	*125*	*186*	*96*	*15*	*111*	*22*	*53*	*75*	*25*	*7*	*11*	*18*

continued.

Serial Number of Sub-order.	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.		Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.		Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.	Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
22	1912	20746	1854	30755	4363	16848	379	20102	750	19994	2361	17846	1567	16268	3683	15403	1474	9440	5588	15216	466	20558	8793	241	31462	1081	28163	30515	22981	27619	14732	17938	609	30883	14162	1275	25120
23	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	38	13	...	13	...	12	5	...	14	6	...	17	14	...	1	6	...	...	2
	1912	20749	1854	30756	4363	16848	384	20104	755	19997	2363	17846	1567	16268	3683	15403	1481	9441	5626	15229	466	20571	8793	253	31467	1081	28177	30521	22981	27636	14746	17938	610	30839	14162	1275	25122
24	1	100	4	39	...	2	...	12	...	74	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	53	18	2	4	...	...	11	...	8	9	24	14	9	9	...	78	61	4	17
	1913	20849	1858	30795	4363	16850	384	20116	755	20071	2363	17848	1567	16269	3683	15404	1481	9441	5679	15247	468	20575	8793	253	31478	1081	28180	30530	23005	27650	14755	17947	610	30917	14223	1279	25139
26	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	27	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	11	...	2	...	4	7	1	...	8	1	18	12	6	15	...	5	9	3	9	7	10	...	...	1	5	10	...	3	1	4	8	...	3	1	...	...	1
34	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	8	2	2	1	...	2	...
36	7	...	...	4	2	39	10	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	66	2	4	...	...	3	17	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
	23	13	2	8	6	46	15	...	19	28	20	13	7	16	3	65	12	3	82	9	14	5	1	4	33	18	16	4	1	6	16	2	5	10	...	2	1

Showing the Distribution of the Female Population according to Occupation:—

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	ORDER XI.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.																			
37	Sub-order 1. Workers in wool and worsted	69	674	743	1	20	21	29	74	103	.....	47	47	22	417	439	38	17	78	95
38	Sub-order 2. ,, silk	485	114	549	267	7	274	91	23	114	22	39	61	47	27	74	10	8	8	16
39	Sub-order 3. ,, cotton and flax	8098	28389	37087	2054	9330	11384	2881	6511	9392	2624	4310	6934	796	2972	3768	3073	343	2193	2536
	Sub-order 4. ,, mixed materials (1,2,3).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Sub-order 5. ,, dress	2102	8883	10985	514	1993	2507	751	1971	2722	523	1147	1670	195	1498	1693	1391	119	883	1002
41	Sub-order 6. ,, hemp and other fibrous materials	108	454	562	50	92	142	21	121	142	21	8	29	.....	43	43	47	16	143	159
	Total of Order XI.	*11412*	*38514*	*49926*	*2886*	*11442*	*14328*	*3773*	*8700*	*12473*	*3190*	*5551*	*8741*	*1060*	*4957*	*6017*	*4559*	*503*	*3305*	*3808*
	ORDER XII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINKS.																			
42	Sub-order 1. Workers in animal food	811	2376	3187	138	604	742	228	162	390	290	513	803	100	183	283	815	55	99	154
43	Sub-order 2. ,, vegetable food	8829	6948	10777	935	1051	1986	1431	1657	3088	787	827	1614	357	1648	2005	1025	319	740	1059
44	Sub-order 3. ,, drinks and stimulants	1665	2873	4538	675	883	1558	359	590	949	528	490	1018	50	251	301	420	53	239	292
	Total of Order XII.	*6305*	*12197*	*18502*	*1748*	*2538*	*4286*	*2018*	*2409*	*4427*	*1605*	*1830*	*3435*	*507*	*2082*	*2589*	*2260*	*427*	*1078*	*1505*
	ORDER XIII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.																			
45	Sub-order 1. Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, whalebone and lac	162	278	440	83	143	226	24	4	28	36	29	65	19	35	54	5	.....	62	62
46	Sub-order 2. ,, skins, feathers, and quills	107	326	433	11	49	60	12	24	36	47	67	114	13	128	141	20	24	38	62
47	Sub-order 3. ,, hair	.....	21	21	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	4	4
	Total of Order XIII.	*269*	*625*	*894*	*94*	*200*	*294*	*36*	*28*	*64*	*83*	*96*	*179*	*32*	*172*	*204*	*25*	*24*	*104*	*128*
	ORDER XIV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.																			
48	Sub-order 1. Workers in gums and resins	987	2406	3393	309	547	856	251	494	745	267	335	602	82	413	495	444	78	173	251
49	Sub-order 2. ,, wood	1045	2846	3891	97	534	631	281	633	914	397	619	1016	235	603	838	173	85	284	369
50	Sub-order 3. ,, bark and pith	25	17	42	.....	.....	.....	24	13	37	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Sub-order 4. ,, bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	1754	8310	10064	592	808	1400	745	2835	3580	288	1656	1944	33	1558	1591	750	96	703	799
52	Sub-order 5. ,, paper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order XIV.	*3811*	*13579*	*17390*	*998*	*1889*	*2887*	*1301*	*3975*	*5276*	*952*	*2610*	*3562*	*351*	*2578*	*2929*	*1367*	*209*	*1160*	*1369*

continued.

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District.										Ellichpur District.					Buldana District.					Wun District.				Basim District.				
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.	Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.		Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
37	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	15	14	20	...	...	11	33	4	21	...	...	...	7	...	37	3	...	212	22	107	98	13	11	5	9	17	72	3	...	3
38	237	2	...	4	15	...	15	1	4	3	4	15	81	3	2	2	...	...	13	10	9	29	...	47	16	...	...	11	1	8	1	...	3	6	...	5	2
39	911	1604	167	2926	508	3341	468	1459	220	2425	813	1331	968	1388	308	534	1072	833	1820	1685	804	2562	63	506	483	290	1914	575	625	825	650	973	224	541	998	119	654
40	235	602	83	602	158	445	38	344	163	403	136	543	144	317	140	441	168	267	455	481	68	632	34	35	450	160	740	308	361	258	340	432	80	360	151	39	372
41	44	28	...	3	2	5	4	56	...	5	13	22	...	...	...	89	8	5	21	6	...	2	...	...	2	...	6	35	6	30	11	...	16	99	1	...	43
	1427	*2240*	*250*	*3536*	*684*	*3791*	*525*	*1875*	*401*	*2856*	*466*	*1911*	*1204*	*1741*	*454*	*1087*	*1248*	*1105*	*2309*	*2189*	*881*	*3262*	*100*	*588*	*1163*	*472*	*2767*	*1027*	*1006*	*1132*	*1007*	*1414*	*340*	*1078*	*1153*	*163*	*1074*
42	68	155	7	215	19	107	44	127	51	61	71	36	50	28	10	27	46	10	225	318	65	79	116	42	68	58	65	50	260	124	274	157	44	42	17	11	40
43	572	285	46	223	179	241	138	302	309	213	244	446	356	291	178	335	344	372	633	321	154	390	116	200	729	157	405	514	233	321	237	234	192	436	96	127	208
44	339	330	111	183	170	304	55	66	28	41	187	183	60	60	62	266	22	40	217	280	311	187	23	6	82	44	118	51	134	129	94	63	34	126	58	19	55
	970	*770*	*164*	*621*	*368*	*652*	*237*	*495*	*388*	*315*	*502*	*665*	*406*	*379*	*250*	*628*	*412*	*422*	*1075*	*919*	*530*	*656*	*255*	*248*	*879*	*259*	*588*	*615*	*627*	*574*	*605*	*454*	*270*	*604*	*171*	*157*	*803*
45	22	113	4	15	1	5	56	10	12	...	5	4	1	...	1	...	5	...	31	13	5	16	...	14	35	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	62
46	1	41	..	...	8	5	2	3	3	...	...	18	...	6	...	...	9	...	36	45	11	22	...	13	72	...	1	55	11	...	9	...	24	32	4	...	2
47	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	23	*154*	*4*	*15*	*9*	*18*	*58*	*13*	*15*	*...*	*5*	*22*	*1*	*6*	*1*	*...*	*14*	*...*	*67*	*58*	*16*	*38*	*...*	*27*	*108*	*5*	*9*	*55*	*11*	*1*	*13*	*...*	*24*	*36*	*4*	*...*	*64*
48	142	107	14	211	133	151	20	78	49	88	59	175	49	58	49	122	45	51	211	120	56	180	35	32	171	50	162	80	121	88	93	142	44	139	34	34	
49	33	85	...	4	41	101	23	344	128	215	59	96	...	97	59	197	35	28	373	162	24	101	356	46	27	189	524	52	32	66	38	37	5	113	29	30	143
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	433	450	22	111	64	203	78	44	107	323	202	876	148	409	52	598	236	629	147	525	141	551	580	21	782	12	490	286	313	247	52	188	42	443	75	64	185
	608	*642*	*36*	*326*	*238*	*455*	*110*	*466*	*284*	*630*	*320*	*1147*	*221*	*504*	*160*	*917*	*316*	*708*	*731*	*807*	*221*	*832*	*971*	*99*	*960*	*252*	*1180*	*418*	*466*	*401*	*183*	*317*	*91*	*695*	*138*	*118*	*327*

Showing the Distribution of the Female Population according to Occupation:—

Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Province.			Amraoti District.			Akola District.			Ellichpur District.			Buldana District.			Wun District.	Basim District.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
	ORDER XV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.																			
	Sub-order 1. Miners	*Nil.*																		
	Sub-order 2. Workers in coal	*Nil.*																		
53	Sub-order 3. ,, stone, clay	1059	5747	6806	216	779	995	363	1072	1435	124	412	536	152	1553	1705	1235	204	696	900
54	Sub-order 4. ,, earthenware	415	3527	3942	142	701	843	114	787	901	102	496	598	25	627	652	414	32	502	534
55	Sub-order 5. ,, glass	248	616	864	58	113	171	106	152	258	49	65	114	24	136	160	81	11	69	80
56	Sub-order 6. ,, salt	8	41	49	2	13	15	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	8	2	9	11
57	Sub-order 7. ,, water	*Nil.*																		
58	Sub-order 8. ,, gold, silver and precious stones	*Nil.*																		
59	Sub-order 9. ,, copper	4	9	13	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	3	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	1	1
60	Sub-order 10. ,, tin and quicksilver	15	27	42	1	9	10	1	1	2	11	.....	11	2	.....	2	15	.....	2	2
61	Sub-order 11. ,, zinc	.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	11	11	.....	3	3	.....	.....	6	6
	Sub-order 12. ,, lead and antimony	*Nil.*																		
62	Sub-order 13. ,, brass and other mixed metals	55	195	250	9	60	69	26	41	67	17	30	47	.....	8	8	18	3	38	41
63	Sub-order 14. ,, iron and steel	50	685	735	13	193	206	22	82	104	13	68	81	1	117	118	149	1	76	77
	Total of Order XV.	*1854*	*10874*	*12728*	*443*	*1868*	*2311*	*637*	*2148*	*2785*	*317*	*1085*	*1402*	*204*	*2453*	*2657*	*1921*	*253*	*1399*	*1652*
	Total of Class V.	**23883**	**76085**	**99968**	**6215**	**18004**	**24219**	**7826**	**17385**	**25211**	**6243**	**11187**	**17430**	**2176**	**12295**	**14471**	**10157**	**1423**	**7057**	**8480**
	Class VI.—Indefinite and non-productive Class.																			
	ORDER XVI.—LABOURERS AND OTHERS. BRANCH OF LABOUR UNDEFINED.																			
64	Sub-order 1. Labourers and others (Branch of labour undefined)	2593	34214	36807	1278	14064	15342	558	2234	2792	644	4851	5495	48	4046	4094	5464	65	3555	3620
65	Sub-order 2. Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total of Order XVI.	*2594*	*34214*	*36808*	*1278*	*14064*	*15342*	*559*	*2234*	*2793*	*644*	*4851*	*5495*	*48*	*4046*	*4094*	*5464*	*65*	*3555*	*3620*
	ORDER XVII.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.	*Nil.*																		
66	ORDER XVIII.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION.	93803	572165	665968	24970	114544	139514	36422	130753	167175	17844	58880	76724	7148	96375	103523	90882	7419	80731	88150
	Total of Class VI.	**96397**	**606379**	**702776**	**26248**	**128608**	**154856**	**36981**	**132987**	**169968**	**18488**	**63731**	**82219**	**7196**	**100421**	**107617**	**96346**	**7484**	**84286**	**91770**
	Grand Total	**149152**	**1143029**	**1292181**	**41338**	**235939**	**277277**	**54953**	**229793**	**284746**	**31107**	**120108**	**151215**	**10857**	**293663**	**214520**	**190611**	**10897**	**162915**	**173812**

concluded.

Serial Number of Sub-order.	Amraoti District.								Akola District.										Ellichpur District.					Buldana District.					Wun District.				Basim District.					
	Amraoti.		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.		Daryapur.		Melghat.	Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.	Yeotmal.	Darwha.	Kelapur.	Wun.	Basim.		Mangrul.		Pusad.	
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Villages.	Towns	Villages.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.
53	136	284	11	186	21	134	48	175	81	389	37	115	92	209	69	253	84	106	98	170	26	121	121	33	780	119	426	347	631	410	106	88	168	463	136	36	97
54	43	248	39	273	46	23	14	157	7	166	32	273	31	137	19	124	25	87	88	175	14	306	15	4	192	21	221	214	121	178	63	52	12	234	104	20	164
55	28	27	4	51	12	16	14	19	3	26	36	48	45	15	20	35	2	28	22	39	27	24	2	21	78	3	23	35	24	17	23	17	9	8	26	2	35
56	1	1	...	5	1	3	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	9	...	2	...
59	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
60	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	2
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
62	4	12	...	22	5	15	...	11	6	12	7	11	8	3	5	12	...	3	17	17	...	11	2	...	7	...	...	1	...	7	6	5	2	11	...	1	27
63	2	54	1	58	4	34	6	47	1	22	2	25	6	19	12	9	1	7	8	25	5	23	20	1	55	...	30	32	75	42	13	19	1	30	19	...	27
	216	*626*	*55*	*603*	*90*	*225*	*82*	*414*	*99*	*627*	*115*	*473*	*182*	*383*	*126*	*433*	*115*	*232*	*245*	*440*	*72*	*485*	*160*	*59*	*1120*	*145*	*700*	*633*	*852*	*658*	*230*	*181*	*192*	*762*	*285*	*61*	*352*
	3276	4445	511	5109	1395	5187	1033	3263	1206	4465	1428	4231	2081	3089	994	3130	2117	2470	4509	4422	1734	5278	1487	1025	4283	1151	5260	2752	2963	2772	2054	2368	922	3185	1751	501	2121
64	365	4361	80	4187	673	5021	160	495	188	1534	112	492	51	54	37	71	170	83	568	1998	76	1886	967	41	1268	7	403	2375	1298	2104	1848	214	44	1988	...	21	1567
65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	365	*4361*	*80*	*4187*	*673*	*5021*	*160*	*495*	*189*	*1534*	*112*	*492*	*51*	*54*	*37*	*71*	*170*	*83*	*568*	*1998*	*76*	*1886*	*967*	*41*	*1268*	*7*	*403*	*2375*	*1298*	*2104*	*1848*	*214*	*44*	*1988*	...	*21*	*1567*
66	11246	31215	3140	36891	6924	22590	3660	23848	8190	30219	7485	35390	8034	20179	5547	22375	7166	22590	15364	23324	2480	26603	8953	2191	27599	4957	40594	28182	24573	31676	19505	15128	3924	33855	20633	3495	26243
	11611	35576	3220	41078	7597	27611	3820	24343	8379	31753	7597	35882	8085	20233	5584	22446	7336	22673	15932	25322	2556	28489	9920	2232	28867	4964	40997	30557	25871	33780	21353	15342	3968	35843	20633	3516	27810
	17051	61072	5603	77195	13392	49733	5292	47939	10460	56401	11436	58062	11782	39679	10277	41028	10998	34623	26325	45202	4782	54468	20438	3558	64858	7299	74731	64074	51969	64320	38620	35702	5561	70564	36718	5336	55635

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX A. (For Males only):

Showing for the Province the Occupations of the Town Population at different Age-periods.

Class	Order.	Sub-order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	All ages.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upward	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60 and upwards.
I.	I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1845	114	1731	...	19	95	559	514	294	191	173
		2	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	2876	164	2712	4	51	109	372	859	526	304	151
	II.	1	3	Army	1213	39	1174	...	...	39	489	373	236	48	28
	III.	1	4	Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers	276	22	254	...	6	16	70	52	54	38	40
		2	5	Lawyers, Law Stamp Dealers	186	7	179	...	...	7	46	48	56	15	14
		3	6	Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists	212	7	205	...	2	5	58	64	33	24	26
		4	7	Authors and Literary Persons	7	1	6	...	...	1	3	2	1	...	.....
		5	8	Artists	32	5	27	2	1	2	10	8	2	5	2
		6	9	Musicians	732	136	596	11	76	49	208	174	107	58	49
		7	10	Actors	120	33	87	3	14	16	36	32	12	4	3
		8	11	Teachers	347	27	320	...	2	25	144	87	50	20	19
		9	12	Scientific Persons	92	11	81	1	4	6	15	25	17	12	12
				Total: Professional Class	7938	566	7372	21	175	370	2510	2238	1388	719	517
II.	V.	1	13	Engaged on board and lodging	22	2	20	...	...	2	6	6	5	1	2
		2	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	4225	664	3561	27	223	414	1270	1079	642	344	226
				Total: Domestic Class	4247	666	3581	27	223	416	1276	1085	647	345	228
III.	VI.	1	15	Mercantile men	5007	498	4509	7	107	384	1503	1197	895	510	404
		2	16	Other general dealers	607	87	520	5	22	60	155	148	103	64	50
	VII.	1	17	Carriers on railways	400	23	377	4	5	14	152	149	48	20	8
		2	18	,, on roads	1219	146	1073	6	31	109	430	357	172	69	45
		5	20	Engaged in storage	113	8	105	...	3	5	38	32	21	10	4
		6	21	Messengers and porters	2628	214	2414	5	47	162	755	833	459	228	159
				Total: Commercial Class	9374	976	8998	27	215	734	3033	2716	1678	901	670
IV.	VIII.	1	22	Agriculturists	44860	9444	35416	1237	4530	3677	9782	10267	6864	4697	3806
		3	23	Horticulturists	280	52	228	...	26	26	80	62	39	25	23
	IX.	1	24	Persons engaged about animals	474	125	349	17	63	45	124	109	68	34	14
				Total: Agricultural Class	45614	9621	35993	1254	4619	3748	9986	10438	6971	4756	3842
V.	X.	1	25	Workers in books	49	7	42	...	1	6	23	7	8	3	1
		4	26	,, carving and figures	5	1	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	.....
		5	27	,, tackle for sports and games	3	.....	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	.....
		7	29	,, watches and philosophical instruments	6	.....	6	...	...	...	1	1	1	..	3
		9	30	,, arms	60	5	55	...	3	2	14	13	12	10	6
		10	31	,, machines and tools	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
		11	33	,, carriages	6	1	5	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	1
		12	33	,, harness	163	32	131	1	10	21	44	31	26	18	13
		14	34	,, houses and buildings	1587	203	1384	10	59	134	387	408	305	162	122

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX A. (For Males only):—*continued.*

Showing for the Province the Occupations of the Town Population at different Age-periods—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	All ages.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upward	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60 and upwards.
V.	X.	15	35	Workers in furniture	6	.....	6	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	.....
		17	36	„ chemicals	142	16	126	1	4	11	42	30	23	20	11
	XI.	1	37	Workers in wool and worsted	107	7	100	...	1	6	23	33	22	15	7
		2	38	„ silk	339	58	281	3	23	32	76	62	63	40	40
		3	39	„ cotton and flax	7960	1098	6862	85	385	628	1989	1940	1278	888	767
		5	40	„ dress	4581	696	3885	49	300	347	1159	1114	731	488	393
		6	41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	338	43	295	3	17	23	97	75	50	39	34
	XII.	1	42	Workers in animal food	1573	276	1297	19	122	135	367	359	244	156	171
		2	43	„ vegetable food	2667	279	2388	7	91	181	740	691	455	283	219
		3	44	„ drinks and stimulants	3037	379	2658	12	113	254	833	734	473	325	293
	XIII.	1	45	Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, whalebone and lac	130	25	105	2	12	11	39	27	20	11	8
		2	46	„ skins, feathers and quills	247	37	210	4	12	21	62	67	31	32	18
		3	47	„ hair	3	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	.....
	XIV.	1	48	Workers in gums and resins	1605	190	1415	12	77	101	401	414	260	186	154
		2	49	„ wood	2258	501	1757	56	227	218	496	519	366	194	182
		3	50	„ bark and pith	3	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....
		4	51	„ bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	2130	505	1625	77	242	186	444	440	331	239	171
		5	52	„ paper	20	3	17	...	1	2	2	1	7	2	5
	XV.	3	53	Workers in stone, and clay	2704	402	2302	30	168	204	710	708	460	260	164
		4	54	„ earthenware	602	102	500	18	34	50	144	141	95	54	66
		5	55	„ glass	468	56	412	3	22	31	118	115	78	58	43
		6	56	„ salt	73	11	62	...	2	9	22	17	12	4	7
		7	57	„ water	11	1	10	....	1	...	5	2	1	2	.....
		8	58	„ gold, silver, and precious stones	1650	245	1405	5	79	161	464	352	262	183	144
		9	59	„ copper	174	26	148	1	8	17	30	45	21	27	25
		10	60	„ tin and quicksilver	76	11	65	...	1	10	26	13	12	4	19
		11	61	„ zinc	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
		13	62	„ brass and other mixed metals	293	38	255	...	10	28	91	72	48	22	22
		14	63	„ iron and steel	643	101	542	2	47	52	171	176	98	59	38
				Total: Industrial Class	35721	5358	30363	400	2074	2884	9028	8615	5799	3787	3134
VI.	XVI.	1	64	Labourers and Others (Branch of Labour undefined)	1876	321	1555	24	138	159	540	441	244	182	148
		2	65	Other Persons of indefinite occupations.	101	4	97	2	...	2	26	28	22	13	8
	XVIII.	1	66	Persons of no stated occupation	54496	46115	8381	34743	9247	2125	2301	2072	1386	1015	1607
				Total: Indefinite and Non-Productive Class	56473	46440	10033	34769	9385	2286	2867	2541	1652	1210	1763
				Total for the Province	159967	63627	96340	36498	16691	10438	28709	27633	18135	11718	10154

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX B.

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class I.—Order I., Sub-order 1, Officers of Provincial Government.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	66	3
Parsi	11	...
Sikh	24	...
Musalman	1791	21
Brahman	1435	5
Rajput	325	7
Wani Castes	80	...
Kunbi	424	4
Baheliya	1	...
Bairagi	5	...
Banjara	12	...
Bari	8	...
Bedar	36	...
Beldar	2	...
Berad	13	...
Bhadbhunja	5	...
Bhangi	5	...
Bhat	7	...
Bhoi	28	2
Chambhar	2	1
Dangat	1	...
Dhangar	32	...
Gaoli	135	...
Gaondi	1	...
Golak	12	...
Gosawi	2	...
Gujar	2	...
Gurao	25	...
Hatgar	4	...
Jat	2	...
Jingar	1	...
Kahar	11	...
Kaikari	1	...
Kalal	8	...
Kanchari	2	...
Kasar	5	...
Kasth	5	...
Kayat	47	...
Khangar	4	...
Khatri	18	...
Khatik	1	...
Koli	23	...
Kori	3	...
Koshti	31	...
Kumbhar	2	...
Lakhari	1	...
Lodhi	19	...
Lohar	8	...
Lonari	1	...
Mahar	212	8
Mahali	43	...
Mali	62	...
Mankar	3	...
Mang	59	3
Nath	10	...
Nimari	1	...
Panchal	1	...
Parbhu	55	...
Pardhi	25	...
Pasi	14	...
Patwi	1	...
Purbhaya	8	...
Rangari	13	...
Sali	5	...
Simpi	38	...
Sonar	17	...
Sutar	8	...
Telugu Castes	33	...
Takankar	4	...
Tambatkar	3	...
Tamboli	1	...
Teli	23	...
Thakur	22	...
Vidur	66	...
Wanjari	10	...
Warthi	10	1
Other Hindus	2	...
Andh	4	...
Arakh	2	...
Balai	3	...
Bhil	8	3
Gond	43	...
Korku	11	...
Pardhan	13	...
Total	5519	58

Class I.—Order I., Sub-order 2, Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	45	2
Parsi	1	...
Sikh	19	...
Musalman	2585	27
Brahman	2789	28
Rajput	683	2
Wani Castes	84	2
Kunbi	2355	41
Baheliya	1	...
Bairagi	1	...
Banjara	37	...
Bari	18	...
Bedar	45	...
Beldar	9	...
Berad	24	...
Bhadbhunja	7	...
Bhangi	22	2
Bhat	19	...
Bhoi	19	...
Chambhar	4	...
Dangat	1	...
Dhangar	81	...
Dohor	5	...
Gaoli	72	...
Golak	3	1
Gondhali	2	...
Gopal	1	...
Gosawi	22	...
Gujar	3	...
Gujrathi	2	...
Gurao	51	...
Halwai	1	...
Hatgar	28	...
Kahar	6	...
Kaikari	2	...
Kalal	13	...
Kalawant	1	...
Kanadi	2	...
Kasar	4	...
Kasth	24	1
Kayat	29	...
Khangar	3	...
Khatri	23	...
Khatik	3	...
Kiradi	1	...
Kolhati	1	...
Koli	239	...
Kori	1	...
Koshti	22	...
Kumbhar	5	...
Lahariya	1	...
Lodhi	10	...
Lohar	9	...
Mahar	14542	582
Mahali	35	...
Mali	133	2
Mankar	10	...
Mang	978	55
Nath	11	...
Nimari	1	...
Panchal	3	...
Parbhu	5	...
Pardhi	63	...
Pasi	2	...
Patwi	1	...
Purbhaya	3	...
Ramosi	2	...
Rangari	7	...
Sali	3	1
Simpi	13	...
Sonar	13	...
Sutar	3	...
Telugu Castes	19	...
Takankar	28	...
Tambatkar	1	...
Tamboli	1	...
Teli	42	...
Thakur	15	...
Vidur	103	...
Waddar	6	...
Wanjari	59	...
Warthi	20	...
Other Hindus	2	...
Andh	31	...
Arakh	7	...
Balai	40	3
Bhil	30	...
Gond	179	3

Class I.—Order I., Sub-order 2, Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government—*cont.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Kolam	17	2
Korku	33	3
Lajhar	3	...
Nihal	4	...
Pardhan	496	7
Total	26402	764

Class I.—Order II., Sub-order 1, (3) Army.

Christian	39	...
Musalman	1062	1
Brahman	78	...
Rajput	167	...
Wani Castes	14	...
Kunbi	92	...
Bari	1	...
Bedar	6	...
Berad	2	...
Bhadbhunja	3	...
Bhangi	2	...
Bhat	3	...
Bhoi	3	...
Chambhar	4	...
Dhangar	4	...
Gaoli	12	...
Kalal	2	...
Kayat	4	...
Koshti	1	...
Kumbhar	1	...
Lohar	1	...
Mahar	39	...
Mahali	5	...
Mali	16	...
Mang	5	...
Mochi	1	...
Murai	3	...
Pardhi	2	...
Pasi	2	...
Telugu Castes	5	...
Tamboli	2	...
Teli	7	...
Warthi	3	...
Gond	1	...
Total	1592	1

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 1, (4) Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers.

Christian	9	6
Parsi	2	...
Musalman	153	11
Brahman	236	1
Rajput	8	...
Wani Castes	21	...
Kunbi	21	1
Bairagi	23	...
Banjara	6	...
Bhoi	...	3
Dhangar	6	...
Gaoli	1	...
Gondhali	55	1
Gosawi	14	11
Gurao	73	12
Khatri	1	...
Kolhati	...	1
Koli	1	...
Koshti	14	...
Lohar	1	...
Mahar	2	...
Mahali	1	...
Mali	1	...
Nath	12	5
Sali	2	...
Simpi	1	...
Sutar	4	...
Teli	2	...
Vidur	2	...
Gond	85	5
Total	757	57

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 2, (5) Lawyers, Law Stationers and Law Stamp Vendors.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	2	...
Parsi	2	...
Musalman	7	...
Brahman	205	...
Rajput	5	...
Wani Castes	18	...
Kunbi	14	...
Gujrathi	1	...
Gurao	2	...
Kayat	2	...
Mali	2	...
Parbhu	11	...
Sonar	2	...
Sutar	1	...
Telugu Castes	1	...
Vidur	10	...
Total	285	...

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 3, (6) Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists.

Christian	11	...
Musalman	142	57
Brahman	88	1
Rajput	11	5
Wani Castes	11	2
Kunbi	26	2
Basod	1	...
Bedar	1	1
Bhoi	2	1
Dhangar	74	58
Gaoli	2	...
Gosawi	16	...
Gujrathi	2	...
Gurao	8	...
Hatgar	5	3
Kahar	1	...
Kangar	2	...
Kalal	...	4
Kasth	1	...
Kayat	5	...
Koli	7	1
Kumbhar	3	...
Lodhi	5	...
Mahar	3	36
Mahali	5	4
Mali	6	1
Manbhao	4	...
Mang	...	472
Nath	2	...
Patwi	1	...
Rangari	1	...
Sali	1	...
Simpi	4	...
Sonar	5	...
Sutar	...	1
Telugu Castes	3	...
Teli	6	...
Vidur	6	...
Wanjari	5	...
Gond	18	42
Pardhan	...	17
Total	494	708

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 4, (7) Editors and Library Servants.

Brahman	3	...
Kunbi	1	...
Gaoli	1	...
Mang	1	...
Parbhu	1	...
Rangari	1	...
Vidur	1	...
Total	9	...

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 5, (8) Artists.

Christian	1	...
Musalman	3	...
Brahman	5	...
Kunbi	4	...
Jirayat	2	1
Jingar	59	26
Kayat	1	...
Simpi	2	...
Total	77	27

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX B:—*continued.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 6, (9) Musicians.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	3	...
Musalman	243	6
Brahman	5	...
Rajput	16	...
Wani Castes	2	...
Kunbi	13	7
Bhat	1	...
Chambhar	5	...
Chitrakathi	1	...
Dangat	5	...
Gurao	392	...
Jingar	2	...
Kalawant	21	7
Koli	1	...
Koshti	20	...
Lohar	2	...
Mahar	38	...
Mahali	20	...
Mali	1	...
Mang	1674	...
Nath	1	...
Simpi	1	...
Telugu Castes	23	...
Teli	2	...
Vidur	3	...
Other Hindus	8	...
Gond	6	...
Koilabhute	3	3
Pardhan	34	...
Total	2546	23

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 7, (10) Actors.

Musalman	215	136
Brahman	52	2
Rajput	11	2
Wani Castes	13	3
Kunbi	174	53
Bahurupi	3	...
Bairagi	12	...
Banjara	6	1
Bhoi	3	3
Chitrakathi	31	16
Dhangar	6	2
Gaoli	4	3
Gondhali	16	1
Gopal	74	29
Gosawi	2	...
Gujar	...	1
Gurao	24	10
Hatgar	1	...
Kaikari	7	...
Kalal	2	...
Kalawant	...	5
Kasar	6	...
Kayat	2	...
Kolhati	50	52
Koli	21	8
Koshti	6	...
Kumbhar	3	...
Lohar	3	...
Mahar	73	11
Mahali	7	1
Mali	12	...
Mang	29	...
Manggarodi	6	...
Nath	48	10
Pardhi	1	...
Pathrot	...	2
Rangari	7	...
Sali	1	...
Simpi	2	2
Sonar	10	...
Sutar	7	...
Telugu Castes	7	8
Tambatkar	1	...
Teli	7	...
Thakur	3	4
Vidur	6	...
Waddar	3	3
Wanjari	4	1
Other Hindus	6	1
Andh	3	...
Gond	4	1
Total	994	371

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 8, (11) Teachers.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	2	1
Parsi	1	...
Musalman	245	2
Brahman	702	...
Rajput	50	...
Wani Castes	57	...
Kunbi	160	10
Bari	4	...
Beldar	1	...
Bhat	3	...
Bhoi	1	...
Chambhar	1	...
Dhangar	2	...
Gaoli	1	...
Golak	2	...
Gosawi	11	...
Gurao	18	1
Kalal	7	...
Kasar	5	...
Kasth	2	...
Kayat	11	...
Khatri	1	...
Kolhati	1	...
Koli	3	...
Kosthi	2	...
Lohar	3	1
Mahar	2	...
Mahali	6	...
Mali	18	...
Manbhao	15	...
Maukar	1	...
Mang	1	...
Parbhu	14	...
Rangari	13	...
Sali	4	...
Simpi	12	...
Sonar	11	1
Telugu Castes	1	...
Teli	5	...
Thakur	5	...
Vidur	68	1
Wanjari	2	...
Warthi	9	...
Other Castes	2	...
Gond	1	...
Total	1486	17

Class I.—Order III., Sub-order 9, (12) Scientific Persons.

Brahman	809	19
Rajput	1	...
Wani Castes	1	...
Golak	10	...
Vidur	8	...
Total	829	19

Class II.—Order V., Sub-order 1, (13) Engaged on Board and Lodging.

Parsi	1	...
Musalman	21	10
Brahman	8	...
Khatri	...	9
Mahar	2	...
Total	32	19

Class II.—Order V., Sub-order 2, (14) Attendants (Domestic Servants).

Christian	137	44
Parsi	6	...
Sikh	4	...
Musalman	840	116
Brahman	1773	128
Rajput	564	29
Wani Castes	832	103
Kunbi	2459	311
Bahurupi	1	...
Bairagi	9	3

Class II.—Order V., Sub-order 2, (14) Attendants (Domestic Servants)—*continued.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Banjara	107	52
Bari	70	16
Bedar	35	17
Beldar	25	13
Berad	3	...
Bhadbhunja	3	...
Bhamte	1	...
Bhangi	9	2
Bhat	29	1
Bhoi	195	16
Boral	1	...
Burud	3	...
Chambhar	18	5
Chitrakathi	1	...
Dhangar	200	56
Dohor	5	1
Dongre	1	...
Gaoli	332	23
Gaondi	1	...
Golak	1	2
Gondhali	6	1
Gopal	8	2
Gosawi	21	5
Gujar	12	1
Gujrathi	11	1
Gurao	109	7
Halbi	4	6
Halwai	3	...
Hatgar	17	17
Jat	7	...
Jingar	2	...
Kahar	27	3
Kaikari	2	...
Kalal	273	9
Kalawant	5	1
Kanadi	3	3
Kanchari	2	...
Kasar	31	1
Kasth	6	...
Kayat	36	9
Khangar	5	...
Khatri	27	2
Khatik	6	...
Kiradi	3	...
Kolhati	3	4
Koli	132	11
Kori	7	...
Koshti	76	7
Kumbhar	48	9
Lahariya	...	7
Lakhari	1	...
Lodhi	22	1
Lohar	34	16
Lonari	5	...
Mahar	1422	303
Mahali	45	13
Mali	1131	34
Manbhao	3	...
Mang	128	22
Mochi	2	2
Nath	15	1
Otari	2	...
Pahari	1	3
Panchal	5	...
Parbhu	13	2
Pardhi	20	2
Pasi	10	...
Pathrot	...	1
Patwi	2	1
Purbhaya	8	...
Ramosi	...	2
Rangari	86	5
Sali	22	7
Simpi	87	10
Sonar	65	22
Sutar	16	10
Telugu Castes	61	190
Takankar	10	...
Tambatkar	4	1
Tamboli	5	...
Teli	195	31
Thakur	47	2
Tirumali	1	...
Vidur	149	32
Waddar	13	21
Waghe	1	...
Wanjari	56	1
Warthi	36	4

Class II.—Order V., Sub-order 2, (14) Attendants (Domestic Servants)—*continued.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Other Hindus	3	1
Andh	21	29
Arakh	1	...
Balai	10	1
Bhil	15	...
Gond	388	126
Kolam	14	2
Korku	129	178
Nihal	...	2
Pardhan	63	22
Total	12924	3198

Class III.—Order VI., Sub-order 1, (15) Mercantile Men.

Christian	79	...
Parsi	5	...
Sikh	3	...
Musalman	2673	44
Brahman	3216	29
Rajput	530	16
Wani Castes	4958	129
Kunbi	997	17
Bairagi	7	1
Banjara	15	4
Bari	27	1
Bedar	2	...
Beldar	4	...
Berad	4	...
Bhadbhunja	4	...
Bhamte	2	...
Bhangi	1	...
Bhat	12	...
Bhoi	19	1
Boral	4	...
Burud	3	...
Dhangar	56	...
Gaoli	85	...
Gaondi	2	...
Golak	5	...
Gondhali	1	...
Gopal	5	1
Gosawi	27	1
Gujar	36	...
Gujrathi	90	2
Gurao	66	5
Halbi	1	...
Halwai	5	...
Hatgar	4	...
Jat	5	...
Jirayat	2	...
Jingar	5	1
Kaikari	1	...
Kalal	58	2
Kanadi	1	...
Kanchari	1	...
Kasar	47	1
Kasth	18	...
Kayat	40	...
Khangar	1	...
Khatri	46	1
Khatik	2	...
Kiradi	1	...
Kolhati	7	...
Koli	22	...
Koshti	59	...
Kumbhar	10	1
Lahariya	2	1
Lodhi	5	...
Lohar	11	...
Lonari	1	...
Mahar	81	59
Mahali	44	...
Mali	174	3
Manbhao	20	3
Mankar	2	...
Mang	6	...
Mochi	2	...
Nath	10	...
Pahari	1	...
Panchal	1	...
Parbhu	22	...
Pardhi	1	...
Patwi	9	...
Purbhaya	10	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. XII. APPENDIX B :—*continued.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class III.—Order VI., Sub-order 1, (15) Mercantile Men.—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Rangari	136	3
Sali	21	...
Simpi	124	1
Sonar	132	2
Sutar	9	1
Telugu Castes	35	...
Takankar	1	...
Tambatkar	3	...
Tamboli	4	...
Teli	157	7
Thakur	30	...
Vidur	325	2
Wanjari	26	...
Warthi	13	...
Other Hindus	3	4
Andh	4	...
Balai	1	...
Bhil	1	...
Gond	38	...
Kolam	6	...
Korku	2	...
Pardhan	5	...
Total	14746	342

Class III.—Order VI., Sub-order 2, (16) Other General Dealers.

Parsi	13	...
Musalman	432	71
Brahman	96	2
Rajput	44	3
Wani Castes	969	142
Kunbi	49	...
Bairagi	1	...
Banjara	26	4
Bari	11	3
Bedar	...	1
Berad	1	...
Bhadbhunja	4	...
Bhat	8	...
Bhoi	2	1
Boral	8	...
Dhangar	1	...
Gaoli	1	...
Gaondi	7	...
Gopal	7	...
Gosawi	16	...
Gujrathi	4	...
Gurao	6	1
Hatgar	3	...
Jawahari	9	3
Kalal	7	...
Kanchari	1	2
Kasar	89	8
Kayat	9	...
Khatri	8	1
Kolhati	...	2
Koli	1	...
Koshti	2	...
Lohar	...	3
Mahali	2	...
Mali	18	1
Manbhao	3	...
Mang	2	...
Mochi	1	...
Nath	6	3
Otari	3	...
Pahari	21	3
Panchal	4	...
Parbhu	1	...
Rangari	8	...
Simpi	45	...
Sonar	15	...
Sutar	2	...
Telugu Castes	3	...
Tambatkar	1	...
Tamboli	3	...
Teli	22	...
Vidur	40	6
Wanjari	81	...
Andh	3	...
Gond	2	...
Total	2121	260

Class III.—Order VII., Sub-order 1, (17) Carriers on Railways.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	47	...
Parsi	32	...
Musalman	161	3
Jew	2	...
Brahman	27	...
Rajput	124	...
Wani Castes	2	...
Kunbi	58	1
Bari	6	...
Bedar	6	...
Bhat	3	...
Bhoi	2	...
Chambhar	5	8
Dhangar	2	...
Dohor	1	...
Gaoli	7	...
Gurao	1	...
Halwai	1	...
Hatgar	1	...
Jingar	1	...
Kaikari	7	...
Kalal	5	...
Kasar	5	...
Kasth	1	...
Khatri	1	...
Koli	1	...
Lohar	2	...
Mahar	174	8
Mahali	9	...
Mali	13	...
Mang	11	9
Murai	2	...
Nath	1	...
Parbhu	1	...
Pardhi	2	...
Pasi	4	...
Purbhaya	1	...
Simpi	3	...
Sonar	1	...
Telugu Castes	4	...
Takankar	1	...
Teli	7	...
Thakur	4	...
Warthi	6	...
Bhil	3	...
Total	758	29

Class III.—Order VII., Sub-order 2, (18) Carriers on Roads.

Christian	3	...
Musalman	423	...
Brahman	123	...
Rajput	126	1
Wani Castes	332	11
Kunbi	842	2
Baheliya	2	...
Banjara	1914	519
Bari	9	...
Bedar	6	...
Beldar	2	...
Berad	3	...
Bhangi	1	...
Bhat	1	...
Bhoi	153	7
Burud	1	...
Chambhar	5	3
Dhangar	48	...
Dongre	1	1
Gaoli	49	...
Gaondi	1	...
Golak	1	...
Gosawi	8	2
Gujrathi	3	...
Gurao	10	...
Jat	2	...
Jingar	2	...
Kalal	20	...
Kasar	10	...
Kayat	5	...
Khangar	2	...
Khatri	1	...
Koli	13	...
Koshti	9	...
Kumbhar	3	3

Class III.—Order VII., Sub-order 2, (18) Carriers on Roads—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Lodhi	7	...
Lohar	8	...
Lonari	3	...
Mahar	92	61
Mahali	7	...
Mali	77	3
Manbhao	2	...
Mang	35	...
Mochi	2	...
Otari	6	...
Pardhi	2	...
Ramosi	3	...
Rangari	11	...
Sali	8	...
Simpi	6	...
Sonar	5	...
Sutar	3	...
Telugu Castes	32	11
Tamboli	7	...
Teli	145	...
Thakur	12	...
Vidur	47	...
Waddar	41	30
Wanjari	154	28
Warthi	10	...
Gond	12	...
Kolam	4	1
Korku	...	2
Total	4872	635

Class III.—Order VII., Sub-order 3, (19) Carriers on Canals and Rivers.

Koli	3	...
Mahar	1	...
Total	4	...

Class III.—Order VII., Sub-order 5, (20) Engaged in Storage.

Musalman	14	...
Brahman	25	...
Rajput	6	...
Wani Castes	42	...
Kunbi	8	...
Beldar	1	...
Dhangar	1	...
Gosawi	14	...
Gujar	5	...
Gurao	3	...
Kasar	2	...
Khatri	2	...
Mahar	1	...
Mahali	3	...
Mali	4	...
Simpi	1	...
Teli	7	...
Vidur	3	...
Gond	1	...
Total	143	...

Class III.—Order VII., Sub-order 6, (21) Messengers and Porters.

Christian	1	...
Sikh	4	...
Musalman	1807	3
Brahman	409	...
Rajput	269	...
Wani Castes	188	...
Kunbi	794	6
Baheliya	1	...
Bahurupi	1	...
Bairagi	1	...
Banjara	34	...

Class III.—Order, VII., Sub-order 6, (21) Messengers and Porters—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Bari	8	1
Bedar	6	...
Beldar	1	...
Berad	...	3
Bhadbhunja	2	...
Bhamte	1	...
Bhangi	1	...
Bhat	41	...
Bhoi	35	...
Burud	4	...
Chambhar	9	...
Dabgar	1	...
Dhangar	39	1
Gaoli	94	1
Golak	1	...
Gosawi	6	...
Gujar	2	...
Gujrathi	3	...
Gurao	14	...
Hatgar	7	...
Kahar	2	...
Kaikari	3	...
Kalal	15	...
Kasar	6	...
Kayat	23	...
Khangar	8	...
Khatri	10	...
Khatik	1	...
Kiradi	1	...
Kolhati	1	...
Koli	23	...
Kori	2	...
Koshti	12	...
Kumbhar	13	...
Lodhi	32	...
Lohar	5	...
Mahar	99	20
Mahali	21	...
Mali	62	2
Mang	52	...
Mochi	10	...
Murai	4	...
Nath	4	...
Otari	1	...
Pahari	2	...
Pardhi	3	...
Pasi	21	...
Purbhaya	1	...
Ramosi	16	...
Rangari	16	...
Sali	2	...
Simpi	22	...
Sonar	11	...
Sutar	5	...
Telugu Castes	5	...
Tambatkar	9	...
Tamboli	5	...
Teli	194	...
Thakur	31	...
Vidur	48	...
Wanjari	14	4
Warthi	8	...
Other Hindus	6	...
Gond	4	...
Korku	2	...
Total	4619	40

Class IV.—Order VIII., Sub-order 1 (22) Agriculturists.

Christian	4	...
Parsi	1	...
Sikh	69	35
Musalman	34403	12322
Brahman	6269	683
Rajput	12108	4998
Wani Castes	7308	4158
Kunbi	288148	170669
Atari	3	5
Baheliya	6	2
Bahurupi	2	10
Bairagi	130	69
Banjara	15187	12996
Bari	7007	3390
Basod	1	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. XII. APPENDIX B:—*continued.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class IV.—Order VIII., Sub-order 1, (22) Agriculturists.—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Bedar	66	44
Beldar	1786	1622
Berad	9	10
Bhadbhunja	49	11
Bhamte	432	386
Bhangi	4	3
Bhat	427	345
Bhoi	2524	3134
Boral	6	1
Burud	32	24
Chambhar	2442	3412
Chitrakathi	302	249
Dabgar	...	5
Dangat	9	32
Dandigan	5	37
Dhangar	20817	16631
Dohor	298	546
Dongre	73	82
Gandhi	5	1
Gaoli	8876	6127
Gaondi	83	33
Ghisadi	16	26
Golak	39	13
Gondhali	164	610
Gopal	936	868
Gosawi	2116	1520
Gotephod	3	17
Gujar	227	144
Gujrathi	91	20
Gurao	1660	1258
Halbi	317	257
Halwai	8	3
Hatgar	2392	1766
Jat	22	8
Jawahari	1	1
Jharekari	1	..
Jirayat	22	35
Jingar	67	52
Kahar	48	42
Kaikari	166	119
Kangar	5	1
Kanjhar	4	2
Kalal	3009	2211
Kalawant	9	2
Kanadi	208	112
Kanchari	30	44
Kasar	806	483
Kasth	43	18
Kayat	125	40
Khangar	17	11
Khatri	228	88
Khatik	695	758
Kiradi	147	60
Kolhati	214	166
Koli	9625	7179
Kori	13	6
Koshti	1771	1541
Kumbhar	1134	842
Lahariya	6	...
Lakhari	9	6
Lodhi	510	255
Lohar	974	1740
Lonari	194	197
Mahar	70714	72584
Mahali	3610	5519
Mali	67926	50121
Manbhao	395	256
Mankar	127	104
Mang	7762	8224
Manggarodi	3	6
Mochi	5	17
Murai	3	...
Nath	1211	1356
Nimari	17	11
Nirali	9	4
Otari	120	102
Pahari	88	69
Panchal	58	87
Parbhu	7	...
Pardhi	1302	1165
Pasi	20	20
Pathrot	39	115
Patwi	15	13
Phanadi	44	30
Purbhaya	53	26
Ramosi	7	9
Rangari	1158	737
Sali	607	631
Sarode	11	56
Sikalgar	1	1
Simpi	1474	889
Sonar	2647	2360
Sutar	2300	3263
Telugu Castes	2957	2585
Takankar	1288	1056
Tambatkar	28	102
Tamboli	127	115
Teli	19763	12937
Thakur	1047	946
Tirumali	112	118
Vidur	2288	1464
Virbhadra	...	1
Waddar	352	383
Waghe	10	7
Wanjari	9212	6990
Warthi	3074	2032
Wasudeo	17	27
Other Hindus	19	29
Andh	11791	10178
Arakh	119	125
Balai	164	154
Bhil	1272	1235
Gond	19246	16760
Kolam	3479	3012
Koilabhute	5	6
Korku	8291	6991
Lajhar	486	415
Moghe	48	26
Nihal	625	484
Pardhan	2336	2551
Total	686852	483097

Class IV.—Order VIII., Sub-order 3, (23) Horticulturists.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Sikh	7	...
Musalman	515	69
Brahman	2	...
Rajput	3	...
Wani Castes	8	...
Kunbi	13	...
Bari	16	13
Bhadbhunja	9	...
Bhamte	1	...
Bhoi	7	...
Gurao	3	...
Hatgar	...	2
Kayat	2	...
Khatik	1	...
Koli	1	1
Koshti	1	...
Lohar	...	1
Mahar	1	...
Mali	60	78
Pahari	38	6
Panchal	1	...
Thakur	1	...
Total	690	170

Class IV.—Order IX., Sub-order 1, (24) Persons engaged about Animals.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	1	1
Musalman	491	52
Brahman	8	...
Rajput	6	...
Wani Castes	2	...
Kunbi	45	21
Banjara	16	48
Bedar	9	1
Bhamte	1	...
Bhoi	1025	6
Boral	1	...
Chambhar	5	...
Dhangar	2446	131
Dohor	2	1
Gaoli	34	...
Ghisadi	1	1
Gopal	8	4
Gosawi	1	...
Gujrathi	1	...
Gurao	1	...
Hatgar	6	...
Kahar	2	...
Kaikari	7	...
Kayat	8	...
Khatik	64	24
Kolhati	6	...
Koli	31	...
Koshti	3	...
Kumbhar	17	...
Lodhi	21	...
Lohar	8	...
Mahar	132	139
Mali	7	28
Mang	31	...
Manggarodi	8	...
Nath	1	...
Otari	2	...
Pardhi	237	65
Pathrot	3	...
Sali	2	...
Sonar	1	...
Sutar	1	3
Telugu Castes	13	...
Takankar	5	...
Teli	33	...
Waddar	26	11
Warthi	9	...
Andh	3	1
Bhil	14	1
Gond	9	13
Kolam	4	1
Lajhar	2	...
Pardhan	4	...
Total	4824	552

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 1, (25) Workers in Books.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	14	...
Brahman	19	...
Rajput	1	...
Wani Castes	2	...
Kunbi	1	...
Gandhi	4	...
Gaoli	1	...
Jingar	1	...
Kalal	1	...
Parbhu	1	...
Rangari	1	...
Sonar	1	...
Vidur	3	...
Total	50	...

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 4, (26) Carving and Figures.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	2	...
Rajput	3	4
Dhangar	1	...
Jingar	8	24
Kumbhar	...	14
Tambatkar	...	5
Total	14	47

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 5, (27) Workers in Tackle for Sports and Games.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	1	1
Rajput	1	...
Jingar	15	22
Kumbhar	1	...
Lohar	1	...
Tambatkar	...	1
Other Hindus	5	3
Total	24	27

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 6, (28) Workers in Designs, Medals and Dies.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	1	...

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 7, (29) Workers in Watches.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	5	...
Sutar	1	...
Total	6	...

Class V.—Orders X., Sub-order 9, (30) Workers in Arms.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	126	...
Brahman	2	...
Kangar	2	...
Pardhi	1	...
Sikalgar	7	3
Sutar	1	...
Total	139	3

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 10, (31) Workers in Machines and Tools.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	1	..

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 11, (32) Workers in Carriages.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	5	...
Jirayat	1	...
Sutar	2	...
Total	8	...

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 12, (33) Workers in Harness.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	5	20
Rajput	4	2
Wani Castes	...	2
Jingar	302	141
Kayat	1	...
Lohar	1	...
Sikalgar	18	...
Simpi	1	...
Thakur	1	...
Total	333	165

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 14, (34) Workers in Houses and Buildings.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Parsi	1	...
Musalman	310	..
Brahman	6	...
Rajput	60	...
Wani Castes	63	...
Kunbi	380	13
Banjara	33	...
Bedar	52	5
Beldar	27	9
Berad	6	...
Bhat	2	...
Bhoi	5	...
Chambhar	16	...
Dangat	1	...
Dhangar	15	...
Gaoli	49	...
Gaondi	57	...
Gondhali	2	...
Gujar	2	...
Gurao	10	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. XII. APPENDIX B:—*continued.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 14, (34) Workers in Houses and Buildings—*continued.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Hatgar	23	...
Jirayat	2	...
Jingar	3	...
Kaikari	1	...
Kalal	22	...
Kasar	1	...
Kaynt	5	...
Khangar	2	...
Khatri	1	...
Kolhati	6	...
Koli	19	...
Kori	1	...
Koshti	20	...
Kumbhar	12	...
Lodhi	13	...
Lohar	277	...
Mahar	261	6
Mahali	3	...
Mali	67	1
Manbhao	6	...
Mang	81	...
Murai	1	...
Nath	8	...
Pahari	1	...
Panchal	71	1
Pathrot	3	...
Patwi	1	...
Purbhaya	2	...
Ramosi	1	...
Rangari	42	...
Sali	4	...
Sikalgar	1	...
Simpi	9	...
Sonar	21	...
Sutar	8584	...
Telugu Castes	31	16
Tambatkar	7	5
Tamboli	2	...
Teli	38	...
Thakur	7	...
Vidur	11	...
Waddar	10	...
Wanjari	31	...
Warthi	13	...
Other Hindus	1	...
Andh	2	...
Bhil	5	...
Gond	87	...
Kolam	12	...
Korku	4	...
Lajbar	3	...
Pardhan	8	...
Total	10935	55

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 15, (35) Workers in Furniture.

Buddhist	1	...
Musalman	5	...
Basod	3	...
Mang	31	...
Total	40	...

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 17, (36) Workers in Chemicals.

Musalman	157	29
Brahman	3	...
Rajput	16	4
Wani Castes	2	...
Kunbi	5	...
Bari	...	1
Bhoi	6	...
Gaoli	11	19
Jat	2	...
Kalal	1	...
Kasar	1	...
Koli	1	8
Koshti	4	1
Lodhi	15	4
Lonari	1	...

Class V.—Order X., Sub-order 17, (36) Workers in Chemicals—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Mali	8	1
Mang	3	...
Murai	1	...
Nath	...	3
Ramosi	1	...
Rangari	62	159
Teli	4	2
Vidur	2	...
Gond	6	...
Total	312	231

Class V.—Order XI., Sub-order 1, (37) Workers in Wool and Worsted.

Dhangar	1544	741
Mahar	14	...
Simpi	4	...
Waddar	19	...
Nihal	...	2
Total	1581	743

Class V.—Order XI., Sub-order 2, (38) Workers in Silk.

Musalman	84	63
Brahman	6	4
Rajput	13	3
Wani Castes	141	103
Kunbi	3	3
Burud	...	1
Chambhar	...	11
Gujar	2	6
Gujrathi	2	1
Hatgar	2	2
Jingar	...	3
Kalal	1	...
Kanchari	...	1
Khatri	83	52
Koshti	4	22
Lodhi	3	...
Mahar	3	4
Mali	1	...
Patwi	148	100
Sali	21	170
Simpi	4	...
Sonar	1	...
Sutar	3	...
Vidur	6	...
Gond	1	...
Total	532	549

Class V.—Order XI., Sub-order 3, (39) Workers in Cotton and Flax.

Christian	17	...
Parsi	9	...
Sikh	1	1
Musalman	3391	6876
Brahman	373	62
Rajput	112	287
Wani Castes	901	231
Kunbi	311	15290
Atari	21	15
Bairagi	...	2
Banjara	15	14
Bari	5	11
Basod	4	1
Bedar	1	6
Beldar	1	32
Berad	1	1
Bhadbhunja	...	1
Bhamte	55	13
Bhangi	...	1
Bhat	10	29
Bhoi	17	98
Burud	8	10
Chambhar	9	114
Chitrakathi	...	9
Dandigan	6	1

Class V.—Order XI., Sub-order 3, (39) Workers in Cotton and Flax—*continued.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Dhangar	535	1199
Dohor	5	1
Dongre	4	...
Gandhi	1	...
Gaoli	34	79
Gaondi	1	3
Golak	...	3
Gondhali	1	60
Gopal	3	11
Gosawi	2	78
Gujar	16	43
Gujrathi	12	22
Gurao	47	39
Halbi	415	281
Halwai	4	5
Hatgar	452	321
Jat	5	8
Jirayat	4	4
Jingar	...	4
Kahar	12	2
Kangar	...	3
Kanjhar	...	6
Kalal	16	49
Kapadi	2	4
Kanchari	...	2
Kasar	4	39
Kasth	3	...
Kayat	9	5
Khangar	8	16
Khatri	171	113
Khatik	...	75
Kiradi	...	2
Kolhati	19	19
Koli	163	227
Koshti	2848	2019
Kumbhar	7	14
Lahariya	...	1
Lakhari	5	4
Lodhi	8	3
Lohar	9	79
Lonari	...	3
Mahar	4836	3742
Mahali	12	392
Mali	75	488
Manbhao	16	32
Mankar	...	3
Mang	31	138
Mochi	4	3
Nath	46	76
Nimari	...	1
Nirali	10	13
Otari	5	7
Pahari	2	7
Panchal	2	9
Pardhi	5	31
Pasi	1	...
Patwi	92	32
Purbhaya	3	...
Ramosi	3	...
Rangari	2478	814
Sali	2475	1467
Sarode	...	5
Sikalgar	...	14
Simpi	310	48
Sonar	19	135
Sutar	2	361
Telugu Castes	191	153
Takankar	...	14
Tambatkar	...	33
Tamboli	...	1
Teli	28	447
Thakur	15	42
Tirumali	3	...
Vidur	31	109
Waddar	4	2
Waghe	...	1
Wanjari	15	138
Warthi	7	51
Andh	3	21
Arakh	...	5
Balai	15	3
Bhil	...	2
Gond	30	116
Korku	3	13
Lajbar	...	6
Pardhan	83	131
Total	30943	37067

Class V.—Order XI., Sub-order 5, (40) Workers in Dress.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Christian	2	...
Musalman	666	778
Brahman	10	7
Rajput	22	12
Wani Castes	341	173
Kunbi	27	27
Bairagi	...	1
Banjara	7	8
Berad	1	...
Bhangi	1	...
Bhoi	4	1
Burud	...	2
Chambhar	6718	3138
Dangat	...	1
Dhangar	1	6
Dohor	296	51
Gaoli	1	1
Gurao	5	3
Halbi	46	34
Hatgar	30	5
Jirayat	...	1
Jingar	6	8
Kalal	6	2
Kasar	2	...
Kayat	3	1
Khatri	3	5
Koli	60	35
Koshti	212	7
Kumbhar	...	1
Lohar	...	2
Mahar	320	81
Mahali	8420	...
Mali	9	26
Manbhao	1	3
Mang	21	1
Mochi	56	10
Nath	4	1
Nimari	...	1
Panchal	1	1
Pardhi	2	...
Pasi	...	1
Pathrot	1	...
Patwi	1	1
Purbhaya	2	...
Rangari	35	31
Sali	...	3
Simpi	2966	2354
Sonar	7	28
Sutar	10	...
Telugu Castes	162	86
Takankar	...	1
Teli	4	1
Thakur	12	...
Vidur	7	2
Warthi	4478	4035
Other Hindus	2	2
Andh	...	1
Bhil	4	...
Gond	5	5
Total	25000	10985

Class V.—Order XI., Sub-order 6, (41) Workers in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.

Musalman	182	113
Brahman	11	1
Rajput	58	7
Wani Castes	106	3
Kunbi	25	...
Banjara	3	...
Bari	3	...
Bhamte	57	46
Burud	50	5
Chambhar	2	1
Dhangar	5	...
Dohor	...	5
Dongre	1	...
Gaoli	8	...
Gopal	291	296
Gujrathi	1	...
Gurao	2	...
Hatgar	2	...
Kaikari	1	9

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. XII. APPENDIX B:—*continued.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class V.—Order XI., Sub-order 6, (41) Workers in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials.—*cont.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Kangar	3	1
Kalal	29	4
Kayat	1	...
Khangar	11	6
Khatri	3	...
Koli	36	22
Koshti	3	...
Lodhi	1	1
Lohar	1	...
Mahar	13	10
Mahali	2	...
Mali	11	1
Manbhao	3	...
Mang	39	6
Manggarodi	5	8
Nath	17	7
Rangari	2	...
Simpi	6	...
Sonar	2	...
Sutar	1	...
Telugu Castes	3	10
Teli	13	...
Waddar	1	...
Wanjari	1	...
Other Hindus	5	...
Bhil	1	...
Total	1021	562

Class V.—Order XII., Sub-order 1, (42) Workers in Animal Food.

Sikh	1	...
Musalman	2047	833
Brahman	4	5
Rajput	8	7
Wani Castes	27	2
Kunbi	15	71
Banjara	1	1
Bedar	2	...
Beldar	2	...
Bhoi	3018	1191
Burud	1	1
Chitrakathi	2	10
Dhangar	2	3
Gaoli	641	770
Gaondi	9	23
Gopal	5	15
Gujarathi	2	...
Hatgar	...	13
Jingar	...	1
Kahar	1	...
Kalal	5	4
Kayat	1	...
Khatik	537	194
Koli	13	6
Mahar	1	1
Mali	2	8
Mang	1	...
Rangari	...	3
Sali	1	...
Sarode	1	1
Sonar	5	...
Telugu Castes	3	11
Teli	6	7
Vidur	2	4
Bhil	...	1
Lajhar	1	1
Pardhan	1	...
Total	6368	3187

Class V.—Order XII., Sub-order, 2, (43) Workers in Vegetable Food.

Christian	2	...
Sikh	1	4
Musalman	541	928
Brahman	500	234
Rajput	242	345
Wani Castes	2482	659
Kunbi	350	2676
Lairagi	...	5

Class V.—Order XII.—Sub-order 2, (43) Workers in Vegetable Food.—*cont.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Banjara	414	138
Bari	32	58
Bedar	...	10
Beldar	5	41
Berad	...	1
Bhadbhunja	126	41
Bhamte	...	25
Bhat	21	17
Bhoi	332	807
Boral	10	5
Burud	11	11
Chambhar	...	14
Chitrakthi	17	5
Dangat	...	19
Dandigan	...	1
Dhangar	15	241
Dohor	...	3
Gaoli	57	153
Gaondi	...	6
Golak	5	2
Gondhali	1	20
Gopal	2	9
Gosawi	29	63
Gujar	1	7
Gujrathi	37	12
Gurao	31	84
Halbi	1	11
Halwai	47	9
Hatgar	2	52
Jat	...	1
Jirayat	...	3
Jingar	2	6
Kahar	5	2
Kaikari	...	3
Kalal	43	50
Kalawant	...	1
Kanadi	...	3
Kanchari	1	3
Kasar	13	53
Kasth	3	4
Kayat	51	27
Khangar	4	3
Khatri	50	36
Khatik	...	6
Kiradi	...	1
Kolhati	3	6
Koli	15	82
Koshti	13	99
Kumbhar	11	23
Lahariya	2	2
Lodhi	7	19
Lohar	4	62
Lonari	2	16
Mahar	14	130
Mahali	16	103
Mali	876	1455
Manbhao	5	12
Mankar	6	...
Mang	1	16
Murai	1	1
Nath	7	17
Nimari	...	1
Otari	2	6
Pahari	156	167
Panchal	3	4
Parbhu	1	1
Pardhi	...	7
Pasi	2	4
Pathrot	...	1
Patwi	11	8
Purbhaya	8	3
Ramosi	...	9
Rangari	29	152
Sali	10	74
Sarode	5	1
Simpi	77	48
Sonar	17	190
Sutar	7	61
Telugu Castes	4	17
Takankar	6	11
Tambatkar	1	...
Tamboli	12	4
Teli	223	400
Thakur	14	24
Tirumali	...	1
Vidur	147	197
Wanjari	90	125
Warthi	2	18

Class V.—Order XII., Sub-order 2, (43) Workers in Vegetable Food.—*cont.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Other Hindus	1	5
Andh	...	10
Arakh	1	3
Bhil	...	17
Gond	30	190
Kolam	1	1
Korku	...	38
Lajhar	...	6
Moghe	...	2
Nihal	2	3
Pardhan	...	7
Total	7331	10777

Class V.—Order XII., Sub-order 3, (44) Workers in Drinks and Stimulants.

Christian	1	...
Parsi	6	...
Sikh	5	...
Musalman	1578	293
Brahman	451	24
Rajput	221	9
Wani Castes	4632	470
Kunbi	359	30
Atari	2	3
Bairagi	1	1
Banjara	6	2
Bari	847	3073
Bedar	2	...
Beldar	3	1
Berad	1	...
Bhadbhunja	9	4
Bhat	12	...
Bhoi	24	5
Boral	26	2
Burud	7	1
Chambhar	1	2
Chitrakathi	3	...
Dangat	5	4
Dhangar	14	...
Dohor	...	2
Dongre	1	...
Gandhi	13	8
Gaoli	59	3
Gaondi	2	...
Golak	15	...
Gondhali	...	1
Gopal	29	...
Gosawi	95	24
Gujar	4	...
Gujrathi	46	4
Gurao	128	45
Halbi	2	3
Hatgar	8	1
Jat	1	...
Jharekari	1	2
Jirayat	1	...
Kahar	2	...
Kanjhar	1	...
Kalal	1674	136
Kalawant	...	1
Kanadi	14	11
Kanchari	1	1
Kasar	11	...
Kasth	4	...
Kayat	8	2
Khatri	37	2
Khatik	19	...
Kolhati	8	...
Koli	20	14
Koshti	31	30
Kumbhar	15	12
Lodhi	6	...
Lohar	10	3
Lonari	1	...
Mahar	332	41
Mahali	18	2
Mali	73	17
Manbhao	4	...
Mang	96	11
Nath	25	6
Pahari	82	35
Pardhi	2	1
Pasi	7	...

Class V.—Order XII., Sub-order 3, (44) Workers in Drinks and Stimulants.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Patwi	7	...
Purbhaya	11	1
Rangari	30	27
Sali	9	3
Sarode	3	1
Sikajgar	...	1
Simpi	262	9
Sonar	43	9
Sutar	6	...
Telugu Castes	34	22
Takankar	1	1
Tamboli	76	47
Teli	188	15
Thakur	10	2
Vidur	291	29
Waddar	7	1
Waghe	1	...
Wanjari	21	...
Warthi	7	2
Andh	8	...
Balai	1	...
Bhil	1	...
Gond	72	1
Kolam	6	...
Koilabhute	5	...
Korku	27	19
Lajhar	2	...
Nihal	1	...
Pardhan	12	6
Total	12263	4533

Class V.—Order XIII., Sub-order 1, (45) Workers in Grease, Gut, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whale-bone and Lac.

Musalman	40	22
Brahman	8	...
Rajput	11	17
Wani Castes	54	8
Kunbis	6	3
Bairagi	1	...
Banjara	2	...
Bedar	5	...
Bhadbhunja	1	...
Bhat	1	...
Bhoi	19	114
Gaoli	...	8
Kahar	2	...
Kalal	2	...
Kasar	...	102
Kayat	3	...
Koli	1	...
Kumbhar	1	...
Lakhari	16	2
Mahar	76	67
Mali	3	...
Mang	5	52
Pardhi	...	1
Patwi	...	1
Rangari	2	...
Sonar	1	5
Telugu Castes	...	4
Tambatkar	2	...
Teli	1	4
Waddar	...	25
Gond	5	5
Total	268	440

Class V.—Order XIII., Sub-order 2, (46) Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills.

Musalman	35	...
Chambhar	99	45
Dabgar	26	8
Dhangar	1	...
Dohor	870	363
Khatik	18	...
Mahar	28	7
Telugu Castes	2	7
Balai	3	...
Pardhan	...	3
Total	1082	433

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. XII. APPENDIX B :—*continued.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class V.—Order XIII., Sub-order 3, (47) Workers in Hair.

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Musalman	2	...
Dhangar	39	9
Kaikari	7	4
Kanjhar	3	...
Kalal	1	...
Mahar	...	8
Telugu Castes	10	...
Total	62	21

Class V.—Order XIV., Sub-order 1, (48) Workers in Gums and Resins.

Musalman	76	1
Brahman	3	...
Rajput	3	2
Wani Castes	11	2
Kunbi	...	1
Chambhar	...	2
Dhangar	...	4
Gaoli	1	...
Gosawi	2	...
Kahar	...	1
Kalal	5	9
Kasar	...	1
Kumbhar	1	...
Mahar	1	...
Rangari	2	...
Simpi	2	...
Teli	5235	3344
Other Hindus	1	2
Gond	4	24
Total	5347	3393

Class V.—Order XIV., Sub-order 2, (49) Workers in Wood.

Parsi	1	...
Musalman	1169	660
Brahman	6	...
Rajput	44	31
Wani Castes	133	...
Kunbi	564	64
Bairagi	1	...
Banjara	177	207
Bari	6	3
Basod	...	1
Bedar	25	32
Beldar	2	...
Berad	9	...
Bhamte	...	2
Bhat	1	...
Bhoi	236	224
Burud	5	...
Chambhar	6	23
Dhangar	48	3
Dohor	10	18
Gaoli	63	25
Gaondi	1	...
Gondhali	...	9
Gujar	1	...
Gurao	2	14
Halbi	9	4
Halwai	2	...
Jharekari	...	8
Kahar	1	...
Kaikari	1	...
Kalal	10	...
Kayat	6	...
Khangar	1	...
Khatik	35	27
Koli	10	3
Koshti	9	...
Kumbhar	5	...
Lodhi	2	3
Lohar	3	10
Lonari	46	5
Mahar	1654	1135
Mahali	2	3
Mali	46	27
Manbhao	1	...
Mankar	13	27
Mang	150	81
Nath	2	3
Pahari	1	...
Panchal	...	2
Pardhi	...	1
Pasi	11	5
Phanadi	4	...
Rangari	38	...
Sali	38	2
Sikalgar	2	...
Simpi	1	...
Sonar	3	...
Sutar	3	50
Telugu Castes	1	3
Tambatkar	...	1
Teli	127	133
Thakur	1	...
Tirumali	20	3
Vidur	4	1
Waddar	1	...
Wanjari	19	...
Warthi	5	6
Other Hindus	5	2
Andh	12	9
Bhil	14	29
Gond	236	309
Kollabhute	...	1
Korku	453	468
Lajhar	88	...
Mogho	1	...
Nihal	103	140
Pardhan	36	74
Total	5745	3891

Class V.—Order XIV., Sub-order 3, (50) Workers in Bark and Pith.

Dabgar	2	14
Dohor	1	28
Total	3	42

Class V.—Order XIV., Sub-order 4, (51) Workers in Bamboo, Cane, Rush, Straw and Leaves.

Musalman	359	34
Brahman	30	1
Rajput	30	10
Wani Castes	16	1
Kunbi	252	364
Banjara	124	274
Bari	2	...
Basodn	37	18
Bedar	17	28
Beldar	...	6
Berad	3	3
Bhoi	20	70
Burud	283	285
Chambhar	12	34
Dangat	...	1
Dhangar	13	79
Dohor	1	5
Gaoli	86	60
Gaondi	1	...
Ghisadi	2	1
Gondhali	5	34
Gopal	...	9
Gujar	5	...
Gurao	251	175
Halbi	17	11
Hatgar	3	...
Jharekari	8	...
Jingar	...	1
Kaikari	303	346
Kalal	9	5
Kayat	2	...
Khangar	1	...
Khatri	2	...
Khatik	64	56
Kolhati	1	2
Koli	14	13
Kori	3	...
Koshti	9	3
Kumbhar	...	1
Lodhi	4	2
Lohar	2	2
Lonari	2	...
Mahar	1847	4050
Mahali	4	6
Mali	145	72
Manbhao	1	...
Mankar	53	62
Mang	2941	3088
Manggarodi	2	...
Mochi	1	5
Nath	1	2
Pardhi	...	5
Patwi	1	1
Purbhaya	...	1
Ramosi	1	...
Rangari	4	...
Sali	1	...
Simpi	4	...
Sonar	9	2
Sutar	1	4
Telugu Castes	17	5
Takankar	...	1
Tamboli	1	...
Teli	207	68
Thakur	5	2
Vidur	13	...
Waddar	27	12
Wanjari	11	34
Warthi	26	27
Other Hindus	1	...
Andh	2	5
Balai	...	1
Bhil	1	3
Gond	104	269
Kolam	18	74
Korku	65	145
Lajhar	1	130
Nihal	11	12
Pardhan	68	44
Total	7647	10064

Class V.—Order XIV., Sub-order 5, (52) Workers in Paper.

Musalman	25	...
Rajput	2	...
Wani Castes	2	...
Total	29	...

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 3, (53) Workers in Stone Clay.

Sikh	3	...
Musalman	1397	260
Brahman	119	10
Rajput	187	33
Wani Castes	29	5
Kunbi	1182	550
Bairagi	1	3
Banjara	825	71
Bari	22	10
Bedar	64	80
Beldar	2082	1290
Berad	8	6
Bhadbhunja	5	...
Bhamte	6	...
Bhangi	260	148
Bhat	3	...
Bhoi	155	37
Chambhar	106	63
Dabgar	1	...
Dhangar	130	99
Dohor	25	...
Gaoli	154	20
Gaondi	42	23
Ghisadi	1	1
Gosawi	12	...
Gotephod	81	49
Gujar	9	...
Gujrathi	1	...
Gurao	18	3
Halbi	8	5
Hatgar	13	3
Jirayat	...	1
Jingar	7	3
Kahar	5	4
Kaikari	455	467
Kangar	3	1
Kalal	38	7
Kanadi	2	...
Kasar	9	...
Kayat	16	4
Khangar	6	2
Khatri	7	...
Khatik	2	2
Kolhati	9	9
Koli	91	113
Kori	6	...
Koshti	65	9
Kumbhar	1268	459
Lakhari	...	2
Lodhi	69	6
Lohar	14	17
Lonari	26	13
Mahar	1629	843
Mahali	17	6
Mali	173	70
Manbhao	2	...
Mang	287	300
Mochi	6	...
Murai	1	...
Nath	10	...
Pahari	1	...
Panchal	3	...
Parbhu	1	...
Pardhi	263	64
Pasi	12	3
Pathrot	190	109
Purbhaya	4	4
Ramosi	3	4
Rangari	74	4
Sali	12	11
Sikalgar	1	...
Simpi	16	1
Sonar	26	2
Sutar	16	13
Telugu Castes	57	22
Takankar	214	37
Tambatkar	7	24
Tamboli	2	...
Teli	140	16
Thakur	10	1
Tirumali	12	8
Vidur	57	32
Waddar	1678	1205
Wanjari	30	12
Warthi	37	8
Other Hindus	5	...
Andh	1	...
Arakh	11	...
Balai	...	1
Bhil	2	1
Gond	446	93
Korku	30	11
Lajhar	1	2
Nihal	2	1
Pardhan	40	11
Total	14576	6806

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 4, (54) Workers in Earthenware.

Musalman	14	...
Rajput	1	...
Wani Castes	...	9
Kunbi	...	1
Banjara	...	1
Bhoi	4	2
Gaoli	1	...
Kaikari	4	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. XII. APPENDIX B:—*continued.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 4, (54) Workers in Earthenware—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Kumbhar	5150	3927
Mahar	5	...
Sali	...	1
Telugu Castes	1	...
Thakur	1	...
Wanjari	...	1
Other Hindus	3	...
Total	5184	3942

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 5, (55) Workers in Glass.

Musalman	648	504
Rajput	14	...
Wani Castes	104	50
Banjara	...	1
Jingar	2	...
Kanadi	5	...
Kanchari	116	48
Kasar	1200	257
Koshti	1	...
Lakhari	...	2
Mahar	7	...
Rangari	1	...
Telugu Castes	5	2
Total	2103	864

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 6, (56) Workers in Salt.

Sikh	...	3
Musalman	30	7
Brahman	8	...
Rajput	5	...
Wani Castes	81	21
Kunbi	4	...
Bari	5	...
Bhat	2	...
Bhoi	10	12
Golak	1	...
Gurao	9	1
Mali	1	...
Rangari	2	...
Simpi	4	...
Tamboli	2	...
Teli	2	...
Thakur	2	...
Vidur	3	4
Wanjari	...	1
Total	171	49

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 7, (57) Workers in Water.

Musalman	6	...
Kunbi	15	...
Bari	2	...
Lohar	1	...
Mahar	3	...
Mang	7	...
Teli	1	...
Waddar	3	...
Gond	2	...
Total	40	...

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 8, (58) Workers in Gold, Silver and precious Stones.

Musalman	140	...
Brahman	5	...
Rajput	33	...
Wani Castes	58	...
Kunbi	32	...
Banjara	25	...
Gaoli	1	...
Gujrathi	2	...
Jawahari	9	...

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 8, (58) Workers in Gold, Silver and precious Stones—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Jharekari	3	...
Jirayat	1	...
Kasar	2	...
Khatri	1	...
Lohar	14	...
Mahar	4	...
Mali	1	...
Nath	3	...
Panchal	120	...
Sali	3	...
Sonar	6261	...
Sutar	3	...
Telugu Castes	1	...
Tambatkar	2	...
Teli	1	...
Wanjari	1	...
Total	6726	...

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 9, (59) Workers in Copper.

Musalman	14	...
Brahman	1	...
Wani Castes	7	...
Beldar	1	...
Jharekari	1	...
Jirayat	2	...
Kasar	4	...
Koli	1	...
Mali	5	...
Otari	6	...
Panchal	8	...
Sonar	65	3
Telugu Castes	2	...
Tambatkar	191	10
Total	308	13

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 10, (60) Workers in Tin and Quicksilver.

Musalman	78	1
Wani Castes	3	...
Kunbi	1	...
Banjara	3	...
Jirayat	1	...
Jingar	1	...
Lodhi	...	3
Mahar	2	...
Nath	1	31
Otari	3	3
Panchal	2	...
Sonar	9	1
Tambatkar	9	...
Other Hindus	2	3
Total	115	42

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 11, (61) Workers in Zinc.

Musalman	1	...
Otari	...	26
Tambatkar	...	1
Total	1	27

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 13, (62) Workers in Brass and other mixed Metals.

Musalman	89	...
Rajput	4	...
Wani Castes	136	21
Kunbi	4	...
Atari	2	...
Banjara	7	6
Bedar	...	8
Bhat	1	...
Gaoli	1	...
Gosawi	1	...

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 13, (62) Workers in Brass and other mixed Metals—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Gujrathi	1	...
Jingar	1	...
Kanchari	6	...
Kasar	421	23
Kiradi	1	...
Lohar	1	...
Lonari	...	1
Nath	...	3
Otari	318	157
Panchal	6	1
Rangari	3	...
Sonar	5	10
Tambatkar	45	16
Teli	1	...
Vidur	1	...
Other Hindus	3	...
Gond	2	4
Total	1060	250

Class V.—Order XV., Sub-order 14, (63) Workers in Iron and Steel.

Musalman	185	23
Rajput	18	...
Wani Castes	25	...
Kunbi	16	1
Bedar	3	...
Bhat	1	...
Dhangar	1	...
Dohor	1	...
Ghisadi	160	90
Gosawi	1	...
Jat	2	1
Jirayat	62	8
Jingar	30	3
Kasar	8	...
Khatri	6	...
Koli	...	1
Koshti	1	...
Kumbhar	1	...
Lodhi	1	...
Lohar	3473	518
Lonari	6	...
Mahar	8	...
Panchal	175	82
Sonar	7	...
Sutar	40	6
Tambatkar	1	...
Teli	3	...
Waddar	...	1
Gond	2	...
Korku	1	1
Total	4243	735

Class VI.—Order XVI., Sub-order 1, (64) Labourers and others.

Christian	34	19
Sikh	1	...
Musalman	1531	2061
Brahman	219	57
Rajput	519	504
Wani Castes	393	283
Kunbi	7882	7928
Baheliya	4	1
Bairagi	...	2
Banjara	2208	1608
Bari	245	219
Basod	4	14
Bedar	9	27
Beldar	106	194
Berad	1	4
Bhadbhunja	2	...
Bhamte	11	13
Bhangi	2	11
Bhat	48	47
Bhoi	265	387
Boral	2	...
Burud	7	4
Chaubhar	154	351
Chitrakathi	25	41

Class VI.—Order XVI., Sub-order 1, (64) Labourers and others—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Dangat	3	5
Dandigan	2	27
Dhangar	1054	1153
Dohor	16	74
Dongre	1	4
Gaoli	717	726
Gaondi	2	17
Ghisadi	3	1
Golak	3	...
Gondhali	25	59
Gopal	97	108
Gosawi	40	94
Gotephod	...	1
Gujar	19	16
Gujrathi	9	10
Gurao	165	71
Halbi	60	50
Halwai	6	2
Hatgar	34	33
Jat	2	...
Jawahari	1	...
Jingar	...	6
Kahar	1	...
Kaikari	85	55
Kalal	248	302
Kalawant	3	...
Kanadi	6	7
Kanchari	4	9
Kasar	45	55
Kasth	9	2
Kayat	11	3
Khangar	2	1
Khatri	4	7
Khatik	74	84
Kiradi	2	5
Kolhati	10	10
Koli	235	385
Kori	5	6
Koshti	316	309
Kumbhar	68	100
Lakhari	5	1
Lodhi	57	59
Lohar	88	146
Lonari	18	19
Mahar	6157	7793
Mahali	132	388
Mali	1764	2967
Manbhao	9	9
Mankar	10	13
Mang	693	966
Manggarodi	2	...
Murai	1	...
Nath	60	144
Nirali	1	...
Otari	6	8
Pahari	2	3
Panchal	2	17
Pardhi	28	67
Pasi	10	...
Pathrot	13	5
Patwi	4	7
Purbhaya	10	6
Ramosi	...	3
Rangari	160	171
Sali	73	55
Sorode	...	13
Simpi	65	40
Sonar	94	211
Sutar	103	290
Telugu Castes	89	90
Takankar	62	76
Tambatkar	3	...
Tamboli	1	1
Teli	752	1310
Thakur	45	48
Tirmali	7	14
Vidur	157	125
Waddar	280	352
Wagho	...	1
Wanjari	327	462
Warthi	91	119
Wasudeo	...	4
Other Hindus	8	1
Andh	247	335
Arakh	9	9
Balai	9	10
Bhil	13	23
Gond	1103	1698

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. XII. APPENDIX B :—*concluded.*

Showing the Castes following each Sub-order of Occupations.

Class VI.—Order XVI., Sub-order 1, (64) Labourers and others—*contd.*

Castes.	Males.	Females.
Kolam	122	262
Koilabhute	1	5
Korku	394	353
Lajhar	71	82
Moghe	...	18
Nihal	102	134
Pardhan	183	254
Total	30588	36807

Class VI.—Order XVI., Sub-Order 2, (65) Other Persons of indefinite occupations.

Christian	10	...
Parsi	11	...
Musalman	66	...
Brahman	32	...
Rajput	16	...
Wani Castes	25	...
Kunbi	63	1
Banjara	2	...
Bedar	6	...
Bhoi	3	...
Dhangar	9	...
Gaoli	1	...
Golak	2	...
Gurao	6	...
Kalal	8	...
Kanadi	6	...
Kayat	2	...
Koli	5	...
Koshti	2	...
Lodhi	1	...
Lohar	2	...
Mahar	11	...
Mahali	2	...
Mali	34	...
Mang	1	...
Parbhu	1	...
Rangari	9	...
Sali	3	...
Simpi	1	...
Sutar	5	...
Telugu Castes	1	...
Teli	2	...
Vidur	6	...
Waddar	3	...
Wanjari	2	...

Class VI.—Order XVI., Sub-order 2, (65) other persons of indefinite occupations—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Warthi	2	...
Andh	26	...
Balai	1	...
Korku	13	...
Nihal	2	...
Total	403	1

Class VI.—Order XVIII. Sub-order 1, (66) Persons of no stated occupation.

Christian	256	487
Parsi	54	85
Sikh	163	177
Jew	...	1
Musalman	33978	63867
Brahman	17850	26322
Rajput	6766	14431
Wani Castes	11952	23837
Kunbi	120531	207282
Atari	8	16
Baheliya	5	8
Bahurupi	154	119
Bairagi	814	435
Banjara	10837	12517
Bari	3747	4790
Basod	5	18
Bedar	256	353
Beldar	1815	2411
Berad	77	137
Bhadbhunja	36	74
Bhamte	255	386
Bhangi	99	117
Bhat	681	744
Bhoi	3806	4897
Boral	30	67
Burud	196	246
Chambhar	4397	5638
Chitrakathi	379	463
Dabgar	24	24
Dangat	102	82
Dandigan	132	72
Dhangar	11201	15700
Dohor	759	1084
Dongre	47	45
Gandhi	10	14
Gaoli	4633	5919
Gaondi	66	153

Class VI.—Order XVIII., Sub-order 1, (66), Persons of no stated occupation—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Ghisadi	91	140
Golak	97	138
Gondhali	1302	836
Gopal	961	1125
Gosawi	5229	3528
Gotephod	35	55
Gujar	156	248
Gujrathi	124	288
Gurao	1602	2763
Halbi	281	382
Halwai	37	59
Hatgar	1363	1937
Jat	5	16
Jawahari	1	2
Jharekari	11	13
Jirayat	54	95
Jingar	239	447
Kahar	30	37
Kaikari	466	521
Kangar	9	13
Kanjhar	30	32
Kalal	2438	4173
Kalawant	18	130
Kanadi	91	159
Kanchari	65	97
Kasar	1226	2684
Kasth	69	166
Kayat	164	343
Khangar	36	76
Khatri	349	616
Khatik	767	972
Kiradi	68	124
Kolhati	173	512
Koli	4640	6818
Kori	5	10
Koshti	2112	3059
Kumbhar	2941	3940
Lahariya	9	10
Lakhari	25	20
Lodhi	230	339
Lohar	2154	4154
Lonari	130	198
Mahar	50189	61160
Mahali	5065	9524
Mali	27236	40384
Manbhao	1703	1603
Mankar	91	111
Mang	8050	9710
Manggarodi	86	92
Mochi	54	87
Murai	5	5

Class VI.—Order XIII., Sub-order 1, (66) Persons of no stated occupation—*contd.*

Caste.	Males.	Females.
Nath	3056	2873
Nimari	4	23
Nirali	7	20
Otari	198	367
Pahari	189	286
Panchal	254	507
Parbhu	128	212
Pardhi	1049	1417
Pasi	45	62
Pathrot	131	170
Patwi	105	184
Phanadi	20	19
Purbhaya	38	58
Ramosi	22	32
Rangari	1977	4017
Sali	1364	2010
Sarode	611	472
Sikalgar	14	27
Simpi	2423	4117
Sonar	4734	10302
Sutar	4850	10254
Telugu Castes	2180	2587
Takankar	669	861
Tambatkar	101	219
Tamboli	83	135
Teli	11174	18063
Thakur	1314	1329
Tirumali	100	95
Vidur	1959	3868
Virbhadra	15	16
Waddar	1341	1735
Waghe	20	25
Wanjari	4059	5468
Warthi	3168	4222
Wasudeo	58	46
Other Hindus	62	72
Andh	6538	7672
Arakh	45	34
Balai	141	242
Bhil	670	807
Gond	10606	12375
Kolam	2435	2690
Koilabhute	5	9
Korku	4985	5785
Lajhar	217	307
Moghe	138	111
Nihal	407	446
Pardhan	2167	2353
Total	434309	665968

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C.

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

BRAHMAN

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1435	5
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	2789	28
	2	3	Army	78	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	236	1
		5	Lawyers, law stamp dealers	205	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	88	1
		7	Authors (editors, &c.)	3	...
		8	Artists	5	...
		9	Musicians	5	...
		10	Actors	52	2
		11	Teachers	702	...
		12	Scientific persons	809	19
II.	5	13	Engaged on board and lodging	8	...
		14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1773	128
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	3216	29
		16	Other general dealers	96	2
	7	17	Carriers on railways	127	...
		18	,, roads	123	...
		20	Engaged in storage	25	...
		21	Messengers and porters	409	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	6269	683
		23	Horticulturists	2	...
	9	24	Engaged about animals	8	...
V.	10	25	Workers in books	19	...
		30	,, arms	2	...
		34	,, houses and buildings	6	...
		36	,, chemicals	3	...
	11	38	,, silk	6	4
		39	,, cotton and flax	373	62
		40	,, dress	10	7
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	11	1
	12	42	,, animal food	4	5
		43	,, vegetable food	500	234
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	451	24
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	8	...
	14	48	,, gums and resins	3	...
		49	,, wood	6	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	30	1
	15	53	,, stone clay	119	10
		56	,, salt	8	...
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	5	...
		59	,, copper	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	219	57
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	32	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	17850	26322
			Total	38129	27625

RAJPUT

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	325	7
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	683	2
	2	3	Army	167	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	8	...
		5	Lawyers, law stamp dealers	5	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	11	5
		9	Musicians	16	...
		10	Actors	11	2
		11	Teachers	50	...
		12	Scientific persons	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	564	20
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	530	16
		16	Other general dealers	44	3
	7	17	Carriers on railways	24	...
		18	,, roads	126	1
		20	Engaged in storage	6	...
		21	Messengers and porters	269	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	12108	4908
		23	Horticulturists	3	...
	9	24	Engaged about animals	6	...
V.	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
		26	,, carving and figures	3	4
		27	,, tackle	1	...
		33	,, harness	4	2
		34	,, houses and buildings	60	...
		36	,, chemicals	16	4
	11	38	,, silk	13	3
		39	,, cotton and flax	112	287
		40	,, dress	22	12
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	58	7
	12	42	,, animal food	8	7
		43	,, vegetable food	242	345
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	221	9
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	11	17

RAJPUT—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
V.	14	48	Workers in gums and resins	3	2
		49	,, wood	44	31
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	30	10
		52	,, paper	2	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	187	33
		54	,, earthenware	1	...
		55	,, glass	14	...
		56	,, salt	5	...
		58	,, gold, silver, and precious stones	33	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	4	...
		63	,, iron and steel	18	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	519	504
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	16	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	6766	14431
			Total	23371	20762

WANI CASTES

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	80	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	84	2
	2	3	Army	14	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	21	...
		5	Lawyers, law stamp dealers	18	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	11	2
		9	Musicians	2	...
		10	Actors	13	3
		11	Teachers	57	...
		12	Scientific persons	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	832	106
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4958	129
		16	Other general dealers	969	142
	7	17	Carriers on railways	2	...
		18	,, roads	332	11
		20	Engaged in storage	42	...
		21	Messengers and porters	188	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	7308	4158
		23	Horticulturists	8	...
	9	24	Engaged about animals	2	...
V.	10	25	Workers in books	2	...
		33	,, harness	...	2
		34	,, houses and buildings	63	...
		36	,, chemicals	2	...
	11	38	,, silk	141	103
		39	,, cotton and flax	901	261
		40	,, dress	341	173
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	106	3
	12	42	,, animal food	27	2
		43	,, vegetable food	2482	659
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	4632	470
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	54	8
	14	48	,, gums and resins	11	2
		49	,, wood	133	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	16	1
		52	,, paper	2	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	29	5
		54	,, earthenware	...	9
		55	,, glass	104	50
		56	,, salt	81	21
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	58	...
		59	,, copper	7	...
		60	,, tin	3	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	136	21
		63	,, iron and steel	25	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	333	283
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	25	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	11952	23337
			Total	36608	30463

KUNBI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	424	4
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	2355	41
	2	3	Army	92	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	21	1
		5	Lawyers, law stamp dealers	14	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	26	2
		7	Library servant	1	...
		8	Artists	4	...
		9	Musicians	13	7
		10	Actors	174	53
		11	Teachers	160	10

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			KUNBI—*continued.*		
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	2459	311
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	997	17
		16	Other general dealers	49	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	58	1
		18	„ roads	842	2
		20	Engaged in storage	8	...
		21	Messengers and porters	794	6
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	288148	170669
		23	Horticulturists	13	...
	9	24	Engaged about animals	45	21
V	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	380	12
		36	„ chemicals	5	...
	11	38	„ silk	3	3
		39	„ cotton and flax	311	15290
		40	„ dress	27	27
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	25	...
	12	42	„ animal food	15	71
		43	„ vegetable food	350	2676
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	359	30
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	6	3
		48	„ gums and resins	...	1
	14	49	„ wood	564	64
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	252	364
	15	53	„ stone clay	1182	550
		54	„ earthenware	...	1
		56	„ salt	4	...
		57	„ water	15	...
		58	„ gold, silver, and precious metals	32	...
		60	„ tin	1	...
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	4	...
		63	„ iron and steel	16	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	7882	7928
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	63	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	120531	207282
			Total	428725	405449
			ATARI.		
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3	5
V	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	21	15
	12	44	„ drinks and stimulants	2	3
	15	62	„ brass and other mixed metals	2	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	8	16
			Total	36	39
			BAHELIYA.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
	...	2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
III.	7	18	Carriers on roads	2	...
	...	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV	8	22	Agriculturists	6	2
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	4	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5	8
			Total	20	11
			BAHURUPI.		
I.	3	10	Actors	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
III.	7	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2	10
VI	18.	66	Persons of no stated occupation	154	119
			Total	161	129
			BAIRAGI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	5	...
	...	2	„ Municipal, Local, and Village Government	1	...
	3	4	Priests, temple Officers and servants	23	...
	...	10	Actors	12	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	9	3
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	7	1
			BAIRAGI—*continued.*		
III.	6	16	Other general dealers	1	...
	7	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	130	69
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	2
		40	„ dress	...	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	...	5
	...	44	„ drinks and stimulants	1	1
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	1	...
	14	49	„ wood	1	...
	15	53	„ stone, clay	1	3
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	...	2
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	814	435
			Total	1007	522
			BANJARA.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	12	...
	...	2	„ Municipal, Local, and Village Government	37	...
	3	4	Priests, temple Officers and servants	6	...
	...	10	Actors	6	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	107	52
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	15	4
	...	16	Other general dealers	26	4
	7	18	Carriers on roads	1914	519
	...	21	Messengers and porters	34	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	15187	12996
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	16	48
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	23	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	15	14
	...	40	„ dress	7	8
	...	41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	3	...
	12	42	„ animal food	1	1
	...	43	„ vegetable food	414	138
	...	44	„ drinks and stimulants	6	2
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	2	...
	14	49	„ wood	177	207
	...	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	124	274
	15	53	„ stone clay	825	71
	...	54	„ earthenware	...	1
	...	55	„ glass	...	1
	15	58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	25	...
	...	60	„ tin and quicksilver	3	...
	...	62	„ brass and other mixed metals	7	6
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	2208	1608
	...	65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	10837	12517
			Total	32039	28472
			BARI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	8	...
	...	2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	18	...
	2	3	Army	1	...
	3	11	Teachers	4	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	70	16
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	27	1
	...	16	Other general dealers	11	3
	7	17	Carriers on railways	6	...
	...	18	„ roads	9	...
	...	21	Messengers and porters	8	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	7007	3390
	...	23	Horticulturists	16	13
V.	10	36	Workers in chemicals	...	1
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	5	11
	...	41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	3	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	32	58
	...	44	„ drinks and stimulants	847	3073
	14	49	„ wood	6	3
	...	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	22	10
	...	56	„ salt	5	...
	...	57	„ water	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers (undefined)	245	219
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	3747	4790
			Total	12101	11589

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			BASOD.		
I.	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1	...
V.	10	35	Workers in furniture	3	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	4	1
	14	49	„ wood	...	1
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	37	18
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	4	14
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5	18
			Total	55	52
			BEDAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	36	...
		2	„ of Municipal, Local and Village Government	45	...
	2	3	Army	6	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	35	17
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
		16	Other general dealers	...	1
	7	17	Carriers on railways	6	...
		18	„ roads	6	...
		21	Messengers and porters	6	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	66	44
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	9	1
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	52	5
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	1	6
	12	42	„ animal food	2	...
		43	„ vegetable food	...	10
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	2	...
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	5	...
	14	49	„ wood	25	32
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	17	28
	15	53	„ stone clay	64	80
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	...	8
		63	„ iron and steel	3	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	9	27
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	6	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	256	353
			Total	660	613
			BELDAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	9	...
	3	11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	25	13
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	2	...
		20	Engaged in storage	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1786	1622
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	27	9
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	1	32
	12	42	„ animal food	2	...
		43	„ vegetable food	5	41
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	3	1
	14	49	„ wood	2	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	6
	15	53	„ stone clay	2082	1299
		59	Workers in copper	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers and others	106	194
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1815	2411
			Total	5875	5619
			BERAD.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	13	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	24	...
	3	3	Army	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	...
		18	Carriers on roads	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	...	2
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	9	10
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	6	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	1	1
		40	„ dress	1	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	...	1
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	1	...
	14	49	„ wood	9	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	3	3
	15	53	„ stone clay	8	6
	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	4
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	77	137
			Total	166	164
			BHADBHUNJA.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	5	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	7	...
	2	3	Army	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4	...
		16	Other general dealers	4	...
	7	21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	49	11
		23	Horticulturists	9	...
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	126	41
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	9	4
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	1	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	5	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	36	74
			Total	265	131
			BHAMTE.		
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
	7	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	432	386
		23	Horticulturists	1	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	...
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	55	13
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	57	46
	12	43	„ vegetable food	...	25
	14	49	„ wood	...	2
	15	53	„ stone clay	6	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	11	13
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	255	386
			Total	822	871
			BHANGI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	5	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	22	2
	2	3	Army	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	9	3
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	4	3
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	1
		40	„ dress	1	...
	15	53	„ stone, clay	260	148
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	11
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	99	117
			Total	407	234

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			BHAT.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	7	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	19	...
	2	3	Army	3	...
	3	9	Musicians	1	...
		11	Teachers	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	29	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	12	...
		16	Other general dealers	8	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	3	...
		18	,, on roads	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	41	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	427	345
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	2	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	10	29
	12	43	,, vegetable food	21	17
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	12	...
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	1	...
		49	,, wood	1	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	3	...
		56	,, salt	2	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	1	...
		63	,, iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	48	47
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	681	744
			Total	1337	1183
			BHOI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	28	2
		2	,, of Municipal, Local and Village Government	19	...
	2	3	Army	3	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers, and servants	...	3
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	2	1
		10	Actors	3	3
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	195	16
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	19	1
		16	Other general dealers	2	1
	7	17	Carriers on railways	2	...
		18	,, on roads	153	7
		21	Messengers and porters	35	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2524	3134
		23	Horticulturists	7	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1025	6
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	5	...
		36	,, chemicals	6	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	17	98
		40	,, dress	4	1
	12	42	,, animal food	3018	1191
		43	,, vegetable food	332	807
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	24	5
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	19	114
	14	49	,, wood	236	224
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	20	70
	15	53	,, stone clay	155	37
		54	,, earthenware	4	2
		56	,, salt	10	12
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	265	387
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	3	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	3806	4897
			Total	11942	11019
			BORAL.		
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4	...
		16	Other general dealers	8	...
IV.	8	23	Agriculturists	6	1
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	...
V.	12	43	Workers in vegetable food	10	5
		44	Do. drinks and stimulants	26	2
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	30	67
			Total	88	75
			BURUD.		
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	3	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	4	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	32	24
V.	11	38	Workers in silk	...	1
		39	,, cotton and flax	8	10
		40	,, dress	...	2
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	50	5
	12	42	,, animal food	1	1
		43	,, vegetable food	11	11
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	7	1
	14	49	,, wood	5	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	283	285
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	4
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	196	246
			Total	611	590
			CHAMBHAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	1
		2	,, of Municipal, Local and Village Government	4	...
	2	3	Army	4	...
	3	9	Musicians	5	...
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	18	5
III.	7	17	Carriers on railways	5	8
		18	,, on roads	5	3
		21	Messengers and porters	9	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2442	3412
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	5	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	16	...
	11	38	,, silk	...	11
		39	,, cotton and flax	9	114
		40	,, dress	6718	3138
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	2	1
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	14
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	2
	13	46	,, skins, feathers and quills	99	45
	14	48	,, gums and resins	...	2
		49	,, wood	6	23
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	12	34
	15	53	,, stone clay	106	63
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	154	351
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4397	5638
			Total	14020	12865
			CHITRAKATHI.		
I.	3	9	Musicians	1	...
		10	Actors	31	16
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	302	249
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	9
	12	42	,, animal food	2	10
		43	,, vegetable food	17	5
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	3	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	25	41
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	379	463
			Total	761	793
			DABGAR.		
III.	7	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	...	5
V.	13	46	Workers in skins, feathers and quills	26	8
	14	50	,, bark and pith	2	14
	15	53	,, stone clay	1	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	24	24
			Total	54	51

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C :—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			DANGAT.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
	...	2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	3	9	Musicians	5	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	9	32
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	11	40	,, dress	...	1
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	19
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	5	4
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	3	5
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	102	82
			Total	127	144
			DANDIGAN.		
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	5	37
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	6	1
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	27
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	132	72
			Total	145	138
			DHANGAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	32	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	81	...
	2	3	Army	4	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	6	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	74	58
		10	Actors	6	2
		11	Teachers	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	200	56
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	56	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	2	...
		18	,, roads	48	...
		20	Engaged in storage	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	39	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	20817	16631
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	2446	131
V.	10	26	Workers in carving and figures	1	...
	10	34	,, houses and buildings	15	...
	11	37	,, wool and worsted	1544	741
		39	,, cotton and flax	535	1199
		40	,, dress	1	6
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	5	...
	12	42	,, animal food	2	3
		43	,, vegetable food	15	241
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	14	...
	13	46	,, skins, feathers and quills	1	...
		47	,, hair	39	9
	14	48	,, gums and resins	...	4
		49	,, wood	48	3
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	13	79
	15	53	,, stone clay	130	99
		63	,, iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1054	1153
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	9	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	11201	15700
			Total	38443	36116
			DOHOR.		
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	5	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	5	1
III.	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	298	546
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	2	1
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	5	1
		40	,, dress	296	51
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	...	5
V.	12	43	Workers in vegetable food	...	3
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	...	2
	13	46	,, skins, feathers and quills	870	383
	14	49	,, wood	10	18
		50	,, bark and pith	1	28
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	5
	15	53	,, stone clay	25	...
		63	,, iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	16	74
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	759	1084
			Total	2295	2182
			DONGRE.		
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
III.	7	18	Carriers on roads	1	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	73	82
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	4	...
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	1	...
	12	44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	4
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	47	45
			Total	129	132
			GANDHI.		
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	5	1
V.	10	25	Workers in books	4	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	1	...
	12	44	,, drinks and stimulants	13	8
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	10	14
			Total	33	23
			GAOLI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	135	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	72	...
	2	3	Army	12	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	1	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	2	...
		7	Library servants	1	...
		10	Actors	4	3
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	332	23
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	85	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	7	...
		18	,, roads	46	...
		21	Messengers and porters	94	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	8876	6127
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	34	...
V.	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
		34	,, houses and buildings	49	...
		36	,, chemicals	11	19
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	84	79
		40	,, dress	1	1
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	8	...
	12	42	,, animal food	641	770
		43	,, vegetable food	57	153
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	59	3
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	...	8
	14	48	,, gums and resins	1	...
		49	,, wood	63	23
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	86	60
	15	53	,, stone clay	154	20
		54	,, earthenware	1	...
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	1	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	717	726
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4633	5919
			Total	16222	13937

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C :—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

GAONDI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
		16	Other general dealers	7	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	83	33
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	57	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	1	3
	12	42	„ animal food	9	23
		43	„ vegetable food	...	6
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	2	...
	14	49	„ wood	1	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	42	23
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	17
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	66	153
			Total	276	258

GHISADI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	16	26
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	1
V.	14	51	Workers in bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	1
	15	53	„ stone clay	1	1
		63	„ iron and steel	160	90
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	3	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	91	140
			Total	274	260

GOLAK.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	12	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	1
	3	11	Teachers	2	...
		12	Scientific persons	10	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	2
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	...
	7	17	Carriers on roads	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	39	13
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	3
	12	43	„ vegetable food	5	2
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	15	...
	15	56	„ salt	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	3	...
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	97	138
			Total	197	159

GONDHALI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	2	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	55	1
		10	Actors	16	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	6	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	164	610
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	2	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	1	60
	12	43	„ vegetable food	1	20
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	...	1
	14	49	„ wood	...	9
		51	„ bamboo, cane and leaves, &c.	5	34
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	25	59
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1302	836
			Total	1580	1632

GOPAL.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	3	10	Actors	74	29
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	8	2

GOPAL—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	1
		16	Other general dealers	7	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	936	868
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	8	4
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	3	11
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	291	296
	12	42	„ animal food	5	15
		43	„ vegetable food	2	9
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	29	...
	14	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	9
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	97	108
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	961	1125
			Total	2427	2477

GOSAWI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	22	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	14	11
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	16	...
		10	Actors	2	...
		11	Teachers	11	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	21	5
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	27	1
		16	Other general dealers	16	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	8	2
		20	Engaged in storage	14	...
		21	Messengers and porters	6	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2116	1520
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	...
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	2	78
	12	43	„ vegetable food	29	63
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	95	34
	14	48	„ gums and resins	2	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	13	...
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	1	...
		63	„ iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	40	94
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5229	3528
			Total	7687	5326

GOTEPHOD.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3	17
V.	15	53	Workers in stone clay	81	49
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	35	55
			Total	119	122

GUJAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	...
	3	10	Actors	...	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	12	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	36	...
	7	20	Engaged in storage	5	...
		21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	227	144
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	2	...
	11	38	„ silk	2	6
		39	„ cotton and flax	16	43
	12	43	„ vegetable food	1	7
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	4	...
	14	49	„ wood	1	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	5	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	9	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	19	15
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	156	248
			Total	502	465

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

GUJRATHI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	2	...
	3	5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	1	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	11	1
II.	6	15	Mercantile men	90	2
		16	Other general dealers	4	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	3	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	91	20
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	...
V.	11	38	Workers in silk	2	1
		39	,, cotton and flax	12	22
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials.	1	...
	12	42	,, animal food	2	...
		43	,, vegetable food	37	12
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	46	4
	15	53	,, stone clay	1	...
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	2	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	9	10
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	124	288
			Total	**445**	**360**

GURAO.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	25	...
		2	,, of Municipal, Local and Village Government	51	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	73	12
		5	Lawyers and law stamp dealers	2	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	8	...
		9	Musicians	392	...
		10	Actors	24	10
		11	Teachers	18	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	109	7
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	66	5
		16	Other general dealers	6	1
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		18	,, on roads	10	...
		20	Engaged in storage	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	14	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1660	1258
		23	Horticulturists	3	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	10	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	47	39
		40	,, dress	5	3
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	2	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	31	84
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	128	45
	14	49	,, wood	2	14
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	251	175
	15	53	,, stone clay	18	3
		56	,, salt	9	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	165	71
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	6	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1602	2763
			Total	**4742**	**4492**

HALBI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	4	6
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	317	257
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	415	281
		40	,, dress	46	34
	12	43	,, vegetable food	1	11
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	2	3
	14	49	,, wood	9	4
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	17	11
	15	53	,, stone clay	8	5
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	60	50
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	281	382
			Total	**1161**	**1044**

HALWAI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	8	3
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	4	5
	12	43	,, vegetable food	47	9
	14	49	,, wood	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	6	2
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	37	59
			Total	**114**	**78**

HATGAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	4	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	28	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	5	3
		10	Actors	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	17	17
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4	...
		16	Other general dealers	3	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	7	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2392	1766
		23	Horticulturists	...	2
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	6	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	23	...
	11	38	,, silk	2	2
		39	,, cotton and flax	452	321
		40	,, dress	30	5
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials.	2	...
	12	42	,, animal food	...	13
		43	,, vegetable food	2	52
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	8	1
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	3	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	13	3
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	34	83
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1363	1937
			Total	**4490**	**4205**

JAT.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	7	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	22	8
V.	10	36	Workers in chemicals	2	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	5	8
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	1
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
	15	63	,, iron and steel	2	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5	16
			Total	**55**	**34**

JAWAHARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
III.	6	16	Other general dealers	9	3
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1	1
	15	58	Workers in gold and precious stones	9	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1	2
			Total	**21**	**6**

JHAREKARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1	...
V.	12	44	Workers in drinks and stimulants	1	3
	14	49	,, wood	...	8
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	8	...
	15	58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	3	...
		59	,, copper	1	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	11	13
			Total	**25**	**23**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C :—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			JIRAYAT.		
I.	3	8	Artists	2	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	22	35
V.	10	32	Workers in carriages	1	...
		34	,, houses and buildings	2	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	4	4
		40	,, dress	...	1
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	3
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	...	1
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	1	...
		59	,, copper	2	...
		60	,, tin and quicksilver	1	...
		63	,, iron and steel	62	8
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	54	95
			Total	154	148
			JINGAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
	3	8	Artists	59	26
		9	Musicians	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	2	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	1
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		18	,, roads	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	67	52
V.	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
		26	,, carving and figures	8	24
		27	,, tackle for sports and games	15	22
		33	,, harness	302	141
		34	,, houses and buildings	3	...
	11	38	,, silk	...	3
		39	,, cotton and flax	...	4
		40	,, dress	6	8
	12	42	,, animal food	...	1
		43	,, vegetable food	2	6
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	1
	15	53	,, stone clay	7	2
		55	,, glass	2	...
		60	,, tin and quicksilver	1	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	1	...
		63	,, iron and steel	30	3
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	6
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	239	447
			Total	756	747
			KAHAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	11	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	6	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	27	3
III.	7	21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	48	42
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	2	...
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	12	2
	12	42	,, animal food	1	...
		43	,, vegetable food	5	2
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	2	...
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	2	...
	14	48	,, gums and resins	...	1
		49	,, wood	1	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	5	4
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	30	37
			Total	156	91
			KAIKARI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	2	...
	3	10	Actors	7	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	2	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	7	...
III.	7	21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	166	119
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	7	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	11	41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	1	9
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	3
		47	,, hair	7	4
	14	49	,, wood	1	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	363	346
	15	53	,, stone clay	455	467
		54	,, earthenware	4	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	85	55
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	466	521
			Total	1579	1524
			KANGAR.		
I.	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	5	1
V.	10	30	Workers in arms	2	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	...	3
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	3	1
	15	53	,, stone clay	3	1
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	9	13
			Total	24	19
			KANJHAR.		
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	4	2
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	6
	12	44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
	13	47	,, hair	3	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	30	32
			Total	38	40
			KALAL.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	8	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	13	...
	2	3	Army	2	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	...	4
		10	Actors	2	...
		11	Teachers	7	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	273	9
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	58	2
		16	Other general dealers	7	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	5	...
		18	,, roads	20	...
		21	Messengers and porters	15	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3009	2211
V.	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
		34	,, houses and buildings	22	...
		36	,, chemicals	1	...
	11	38	,, silk	1	...
		39	,, cotton and flax	16	49
		40	,, dress	6	2
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	29	4
	12	42	,, animal food	5	4
		43	,, vegetable food	43	50
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1674	136
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	2	...
		47	,, hair	1	...
	14	48	,, gums and resins	5	9
		49	,, wood	10	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	9	5
	15	53	,, stone clay	38	7
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	248	302
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	8	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2438	4173
			Total	7976	6967

KAIKARI—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
III.	7	21	Messengers and porters	3	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	166	119
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	7	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	11	41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	1	9
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	3
		47	,, hair	7	4
	14	49	,, wood	1	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	363	346
	15	53	,, stone clay	455	467
		54	,, earthenware	4	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	85	55
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	466	521
			Total	1579	1524

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			KALAWANT.		
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	3	9	Musicians	21	7
		10	Actors	...	5
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	5	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	9	2
V.	12	43	Workers in vegetable food	...	1
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	...	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	3	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	18	130
			Total	57	147
			KANADI.		
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	3
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	208	112
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	2	4
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	3
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	14	11
	15	53	,, stone clay	2	...
		55	,, glass	5	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	6	7
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	6	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	91	159
			Total	340	299
			KANCHARI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	2	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	2
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	30	44
V.	11	38	Workers in silk	...	1
		39	,, cotton and flax	...	2
	12	43	,, vegetable food	1	3
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	1
	15	55	,, glass	116	48
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	6	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	4	9
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	65	97
			Total	229	207
			KASAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	5	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	4	...
	8	10	Actors	6	...
		11	Teachers	5	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	31	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	41	1
		16	Other general dealers	89	8
	7	17	Carriers on railways	5	...
		18	,, roads	10	...
		20	Engaged in storage	2	...
		21	Messengers and porters	6	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	806	483
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
		36	,, chemicals	1	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	4	39
		40	,, dress	2	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	13	53
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	11	...
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	...	102
	14	48	,, gums and resins	...	1
	15	53	,, stone clay	9	...
		55	,, glass	1200	257
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	2	...
		59	,, copper	4	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	421	23
		63	,, iron and steel	8	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	45	55
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1226	2684
			Total	3957	3707
			KASTH.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	5	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	24	1
		3	6 Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1	...
		11	Teachers	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	6	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	18	...
		17	Carriers on railways	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	43	18
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	3	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	3	4
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	4	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	9	2
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	69	166
			Total	188	191
			KAYAT.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	47	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	29	...
		3	Army	4	...
	3	5	Lawyers and law stamp dealers	3	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	5	...
		8	Artists	1	...
		10	Actors	2	...
		11	Teachers	11	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	36	9
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	40	...
		16	Other general dealers	9	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	5	...
		21	Messengers and porters	23	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	125	40
		23	Horticulturists	2	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	8	...
V.	10	33	Workers in harness	1	...
		34	,, houses and buildings	5	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	9	5
		40	,, dress	3	1
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	1	...
	12	42	,, animal food	1	...
		43	,, vegetable food	51	27
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	8	2
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	3	...
	14	49	,, wood	6	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	16	4
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	11	3
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	104	343
			Total	632	434
			KHANQAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	4	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	5	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	2	...
		21	Messengers and porters	8	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	17	11
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	2	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	8	16
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	11	6
	12	43	,, vegetable food	4	3
	14	49	,, wood	1	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	6	2
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	30	76
			Total	111	115

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

KHATRI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	18	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	23	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	1	...
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	13	Engaged on board and lodging	...	9
		14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	27	2
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	46	1
		15	Other general dealers	8	1
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		18	,, roads	1	...
		20	Engaged in storage	2	...
		21	Messengers and porters	10	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	228	88
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	11	38	,, silk	83	52
		39	,, cotton and flax	171	113
		40	,, dress	3	5
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	3	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	50	36
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	37	2
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	7	...
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	1	...
		63	,, iron and steel	6	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	4	7
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	349	616
			Total	1083	932

KHATIK.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	6	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
	7	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	695	758
		23	Horticulturists	1	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	64	24
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	75
	12	42	,, animal food	537	194
		43	,, vegetable food	...	6
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	19	...
	13	46	,, skins, feathers and quills	18	...
	14	49	,, wood	35	27
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	64	56
	15	53	,, stone clay	2	2
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	74	84
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	767	972
			Total	2239	2198

KIRADI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	147	60
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	2
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	1
	15	62	,, brass and other mixed metals	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	5
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	68	124
			Total	224	192

KOLHATI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	...	1
		10	Actors	50	52
		11	Teachers	1	...

KOLHATI—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	4
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	7	...
		16	Other general dealers	...	2
	7	21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	214	166
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	6	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	6	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	19	19
	12	43	,, vegetable food	3	6
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	8	...
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	3
	15	53	,, stone clay	9	9
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	10	16
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	173	512
			Total	512	789

KOLI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	23	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	239	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	1	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	7	1
		9	Musicians	1	...
		10	Actors	21	8
		11	Teachers	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	132	11
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	22	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		18	,, roads	13	...
		19	,, canals and rivers	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	23	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	9625	7179
		23	Horticulturists	1	1
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	31	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	19	...
		36	,, chemicals	1	8
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	163	227
		40	,, dress	60	35
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	36	23
	12	42	,, animal food	13	6
		43	,, vegetable food	15	82
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	20	14
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	1	...
	14	49	,, wood	10	3
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	14	13
	15	53	,, stone clay	91	113
		59	,, copper	1	...
		63	,, iron and steel	...	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	235	385
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	5	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4640	6818
			Total	15471	14927

KORI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	3	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	7	...
III.	7	21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	13	6
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	3	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	6	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	5	6
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5	10
			Total	46	22

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

KOSHTI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	31	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	22	...
	2	3	Army	1	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	14	...
		9	Musicians	20	...
		10	Actors	6	...
		11	Teachers	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	76	7
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	59	...
	6	16	Other general dealers	2	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	9	...
		21	Messengers and porters	12	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1771	1541
		23	Horticulturists	1	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	3	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	20	...
		36	„ chemicals	4	1
	11	38	„ silk	4	22
		39	„ cotton and flax	2848	2019
		40	„ dress	212	7
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	3	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	13	99
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	31	30
	14	49	„ wood	9	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	9	3
	15	53	„ stone clay	65	9
		55	„ glass	1	...
		63	„ iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	316	309
		65	Others persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2112	3059
			Total	7679	7106

KUMBHAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	5	...
	2	3	Army	1	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	3	...
		10	Actors	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	48	9
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	10	1
	7	18	Carriers on roads	3	3
		21	Messengers and porters	13	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1134	842
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	17	...
V.	10	26	Workers in carving and figures	...	14
		27	„ tackle for sports and games	1	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	12	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	7	14
		40	„ dress	...	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	11	23
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	15	12
	13	45	„ lac, &c	1	...
	14	48	„ gums and resins	1	...
		49	„ wood	5	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	1
	15	53	„ stone clay	1268	459
		54	„ earthenware	5150	3927
		63	„ iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	68	100
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2941	3940
			Total	10720	9346

LAHARIYA.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	...	7
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	6	...
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	2	2
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	9	10
			Total	20	21

LAKHARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	9	6
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	5	4
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	16	2
	15	53	„ stone clay	...	2
		55	„ glass	...	2
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	5	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	25	20
			Total	62	37

LODHI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	19	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	10	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	5	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	22	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	7	...
		21	Messengers and porters	32	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	510	255
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	21	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	13	...
		36	„ chemicals	15	4
	11	38	„ silk	3	...
		39	„ cotton and flax	8	3
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	1	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	7	19
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	6	...
	14	49	„ wood	2	3
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	4	3
	15	53	„ stone clay	69	6
		60	„ tin and quicksilver	...	3
		63	„ iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	87	59
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	230	339
			Total	1078	695

LOHAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	8	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	9	...
	2	3	Army	1	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	1	...
		9	Musicians	2	...
		10	Actors	3	...
		11	Teachers	3	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	34	16
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	11	...
		16	Other general dealers	...	3
	7	17	Carriers on railways	2	...
		18	„ roads	8	...
		21	Messengers and porters	5	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	974	1740
		23	Horticulturists	...	1
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	8	...
V.	10	27	Workers in tackle for sports and games	1	...
		33	„ harness	1	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	277	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	9	79
		40	„ dress	...	2
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	1	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	4	62
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	10	3
	14	49	„ wood	3	10
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	2
	15	53	„ stone clay	14	17
		57	„ water	1	...
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	14	...
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	1	...
		63	„ iron and steel	3478	518
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	88	146
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2154	4154
			Total	7129	6754

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

LONARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	5	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	3	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	194	197
V.	10	36	Workers in chemicals	1	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	...	3
	12	43	„ vegetable food	2	16
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	1	...
	14	49	„ wood	46	5
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	26	13
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	...	1
		63	„ iron and steel	6	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	18	19
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	130	198
			Total	436	452

MAHAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	212	8
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	14542	582
	2	3	Army	39	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	2	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	3	36
		9	Musicians	38	...
		10	Actors	73	11
		11	Teachers	2	...
II.	5	13	Engaged on board and lodging	2	...
		14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1422	363
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	81	59
	7	17	Carriers on railways	174	8
		18	„ roads	92	61
		19	„ canals and rivers	1	...
		20	Engaged in storage	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	99	20
IV.	8	23	Agriculturists	70714	72584
		23	Horticulturists	1	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	132	139
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	261	6
	11	37	„ wool and worsted	14	...
		38	„ silk	3	4
		39	„ cotton and flax	4836	3742
		40	„ dress	320	81
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	13	10
	12	42	„ animal food	1	1
		43	„ vegetable food	14	130
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	332	41
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	76	67
		46	„ skins, feathers and quills	28	7
		47	„ hair	...	8
	14	48	„ gums and resins	1	...
		49	„ wood	1654	1135
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1847	4050
	15	53	„ stone clay	1629	843
		54	„ earthenware	5	...
		55	„ glass	7	...
		57	„ water	3	...
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	4	...
		60	„ tin and quicksilver	2	...
		63	„ iron and steel	8	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	6157	7793
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	11	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	50189	61160
			Total	155045	152949

MAHALI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	43	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	35	...
	2	3	Army	5	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	1	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	5	4
		9	Musicians	20	...
		10	Actors	7	1
		11	Teachers	6	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	45	13
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	44	...
		16	Other general dealers	2	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	9	...
		18	„ roads	7	...
		20	Engaged in storage	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	21	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3610	5519
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	3	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	12	392
		40	„ dress	8420	...
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	2	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	16	103
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	18	2
	14	49	„ wood	2	3
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	4	6
	15	53	„ stone clay	17	6
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	182	388
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5065	9524
			Total	17556	15961

MALI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	62	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	133	2
	2	3	Army	16	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	1	...
		5	Lawyers and law stamp dealers	2	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	6	1
		9	Musicians	1	...
		10	Actors	12	...
		11	Teachers	18	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1131	34
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	174	2
		16	Other general dealers	18	1
	7	17	Carriers on railways	13	...
		18	„ roads	77	3
		20	Engaged in storage	4	...
		21	Messengers and porters	62	2
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	67926	50121
		23	Horticulturists	60	78
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	7	28
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	67	1
		36	„ chemicals	8	1
	11	38	„ silk	1	...
		39	„ cotton and flax	75	488
		40	„ dress	9	26
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	11	1
	12	42	„ animal food	2	8
		43	„ vegetable food	876	1455
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	72	17
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	3	...
	14	49	„ wood	46	27
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	145	72
	15	53	„ stone clay	173	70
		56	„ salt	1	...
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	1	...
		59	„ copper	5	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1764	2907
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	34	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	27236	40884
			Total	100252	95729

MANBHAO.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	4	...
		11	Teachers	15	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	20	3
		16	Other general dealers	3	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	395	256
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	6	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	16	32
		40	„ dress	1	3
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	3	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	5	13

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

MANBHAO—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
V.	12	44	Workers in drinks and stimulants	4	...
	14	49	,, wood	1	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	9	9
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1703	1603
			Total	2193	1918

MANKAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	3	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	10	...
	3	11	Teachers	1	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	127	104
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	3
	12	43	,, vegetable food	6	...
	14	49	,, wood	13	27
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	53	62
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	10	13
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	91	111
			Total	316	329

MANG.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	59	3
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	978	55
	2	3	Army	5	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	...	472
		7	Library servants	1	...
		9	Musicians	1674	...
		10	Actors	29	...
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	128	22
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	6	...
		16	Other general dealers	2	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	11	9
		18	,, on roads	35	...
		21	Messengers and porters	52	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	7762	8224
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	31	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	81	...
		35	,, furniture	31	...
		36	,, chemicals	3	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	31	138
		40	,, dress	21	1
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	39	6
	12	42	,, animal food	1	...
		43	,, vegetable food	1	16
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	96	11
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	5	52
	14	49	,, wood	150	81
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2941	3088
	15	53	,, stone clay	287	300
		57	,, water	7	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	693	966
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	8050	9710
			Total	23212	23154

MANGGARODI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	3	10	Actors	6	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3	6
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	8	...
V.	11	41	Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials	5	8
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	86	92
			Total	112	106

MOCHI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	2	3	Army	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	2	2
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	2	...
		21	Messengers, and porters	10	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	5	17
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	4	3
		40	,, dress	56	10
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	5
	15	53	,, stone clay	6	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	54	87
			Total	144	124

MURAI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	2	3	Army	3	...
III.	7	17	Carriers on railways	2	...
		21	Messengers and porters	4	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
		36	Workers in chemicals	1	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	1	1
	15	53	,, stone clay	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5	5
			Total	22	6

NATH.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	10	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	11	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	12	5
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	2	...
		9	Musicians	1	...
		10	Actors	48	10
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	15	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	10	...
		16	Other general dealers	6	3
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	4	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1211	1356
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	8	...
		36	,, chemicals	...	3
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	46	76
		40	,, dress	4	1
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	17	7
	12	43	,, vegetable food	7	17
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	25	6
	14	49	,, wood	2	3
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	3
	15	53	,, stone clay	10	...
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	3	...
		60	,, tin and quicksilver	1	31
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	...	3
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	60	144
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	3056	2873
			Total	4572	4541

NIMARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	17	11
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	1
		40	,, dress	...	1
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	1
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4	22
			Total	23	36

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

NIRALI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	9	4
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	10	13
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	7	20
			Total	27	37

OTARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	2	...
III.	6	16	Other general dealers	3	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	6	...
		21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	120	102
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	2	...
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	5	7
	12	43	„ vegetable food	2	6
	15	59	„ copper	6	...
		60	„ tin and quicksilver	3	3
		61	„ zinc	...	26
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	318	157
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	6	8
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	198	367
			Total	672	676

PAHARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	3
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
		16	Other general dealers	21	3
	7	21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	88	69
		23	Horticulturists	38	6
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	2	7
	12	43	„ vegetable food	156	167
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	82	35
	14	49	„ wood	1	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	3
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	189	286
			Total	585	579

PANCHAL.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	5	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
		16	Other general dealers	4	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	58	87
		23	Horticulturists	1	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	71	1
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	2	9
		40	„ dress	1	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	3	4
	14	49	„ wood	...	2
	15	53	„ stone clay	3	...
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	120	...
		59	„ copper	8	...
		60	„ tin and quicksilver	2	
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	6	1
		63	„ iron and steel	175	82
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	2	17
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	254	507
			Total	720	711

PARBHU.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	55	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	5	...
	3	5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	11	...
		7	Editor, &c.	1	...
		11	Teachers	14	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	13	2
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	22	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	7	...
V.	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	1	1
	15	53	„ stone clay	1	...
VI.	16	65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	128	212
			Total	262	215

PARDHI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	25	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	63	...
	2	3	Army	2	...
	3	10	Actors	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	20	2
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	2	...
		18	„ on roads	2	...
		21	Messengers and porters	3	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1302	1165
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	237	65
V.	10	30	Workers in arms	1	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	5	31
		40	„ dress	2	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	...	7
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	2	1
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	...	1
	14	49	„ wood	...	1
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	5
	15	53	„ stone clay	263	64
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	28	67
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1049	1417
			Total	3908	2826

PASI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	14	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	2	...
	2	3	Army	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	10	...
III.	7	17	Carriers on railways	4	...
		21	Messengers and porters	21	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	20	20
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	1	...
		40	„ dress	...	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	2	4
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	7	...
	14	49	„ wood	11	5
	15	53	„ stone clay	12	3
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	10	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	45	62
			Total	161	95

PATHROT.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	3	10	Actors	...	2
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	...	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	39	115
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	3	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	3	...
	11	40	„ dress	1	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	...	1
	15	53	„ stone clay	190	109
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	13	5
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	131	170
			Total	380	403

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII, APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

PATWI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	2	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	9	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	15	13
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	11	38	„ silk	148	100
		39	„ cotton and flax	92	32
		40	„ dress	1	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	11	8
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	7	...
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	...	1
	14	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	4	7
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	105	184
			Total	399	348

PHANADI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	44	30
V.	14	49	Workers in wood	4	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	20	19
			Total	68	49

PURBHAYA.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	8	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	8	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	10	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	53	26
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	3	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	3	...
		40	„ dress	2	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	8	3
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	11	1
	14	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	1
	15	53	„ stone clay	4	4
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	10	6
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	38	58
			Total	163	99

RAMOSI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	...	2
III.	7	18	Carriers on roads	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	16	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	7	9
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
		36	„ chemicals	1	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	3	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	...	9
	14	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	3	4
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	3
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	22	32
			Total	59	59

RANGARI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	13	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	7	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1	...
		7	Library servants	1	...
		10	Actors	7	...
		11	Teachers	13	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	86	5
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	136	3
		16	Other general dealers	8	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	11	...
		21	Messengers and porters	16	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1158	737
V.	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	42	...
		36	„ chemicals	62	159
	11	38	„ cotton and flax	2478	814
		40	„ dress	35	31
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	2	...
	12	42	„ animal food	...	3
		43	„ vegetable food	29	152
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	30	27
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	2	...
	14	48	„ gums and resins	2	...
		49	„ wood	38	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane and leaves	4	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	74	4
		55	„ glass	1	...
		56	„ salt	2	...
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	3	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	100	171
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	9	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1977	4017
			Total	6348	6123

SALI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	5	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	1
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	2	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1	...
		10	Actors	1	...
		11	Teachers	4	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	22	7
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	21	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	8	...
		21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	607	631
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	2	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	4	...
	11	38	„ silk	21	170
		39	„ cotton and flax	2475	1467
		40	„ dress	...	3
	12	42	„ animal food	1	...
		43	„ vegetable food	10	74
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	9	3
	14	49	„ wood	38	2
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	12	11
		54	„ earthenware	...	1
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	3	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	73	54
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	3	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1364	2010
			Total	4692	4434

SARODE.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	11	56
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	5
	12	42	„ animal food	1	1
		43	„ vegetable food	5	1
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	3	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	13
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	611	472
			Total	631	549

SIKALGAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1	1
V.	10	30	Workers in arms	7	3
		33	„ harness	18	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	1	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	...	14
	12	44	„ drinks and stimulants	...	1
	14	49	„ wood	2	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	1	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	14	27
			Total	44	46

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			SIMPI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	38	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	13	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	1	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	4	...
		8	Artists	2	...
		9	Musicians	1	...
		10	Actors	2	2
		11	Teachers	12	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	87	10
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	124	1
		16	Other general dealers	45	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	3	...
		18	„ roads	6	...
		20	Engaged in storage	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	22	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1474	889
V.	10	33	Workers in harness	1	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	9	...
	11	37	„ wool and worsted	4	...
		38	„ silk	4	..
		39	„ cotton and flax	310	48
		40	„ dress	2966	2354
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	6	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	77	48
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	262	9
	14	48	„ gums and resins	2	...
		49	„ wood	1	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	4	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	16	1
		56	„ salt	4	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	65	40
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2423	4117
			Total	7990	7519
			SONAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	17	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	13	...
	3	5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	2	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	5	...
		10	Actors	10	...
	3	11	Teachers	11	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	65	22
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	132	2
		16	Other general dealers	15	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
		18	„ roads	5	...
		21	Messengers and porters	11	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2647	2360
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	...
V.	10	25	Workers in books	1	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	21	...
	11	38	„ silk	1	...
		39	„ cotton and flax	19	135
		40	„ dress	7	28
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	2	...
	12	42	„ animal food	5	...
		43	„ vegetable food	17	190
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	43	9
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	1	5
	14	49	„ wood	3	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	9	2
	15	53	„ stone clay	26	2
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	6261	...
		59	„ copper	65	3
		60	„ tin and quicksilver	9	1
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	5	10
		63	„ iron and steel	7	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	94	211
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4734	10302
			Total	14265	13283
			SUTAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	8	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	4	...
		5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	1	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	...	1
		10	Actors	7	...
	3	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	16	10
		15	Mercantile men	9	1
		16	Other general dealers	2	...
		18	Carriers on roads	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	5	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2300	3263
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	3
V.	10	29	Workers in watches	1	...
		30	„ arms	1	...
		32	„ carriages	2	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	8584	...
	11	38	„ silk	3	...
		39	„ cotton and flax	2	391
		40	„ dress	10	...
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	1	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	7	61
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	6	...
	14	49	„ wood	3	50
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	4
	15	53	„ stone clay	16	13
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	3	...
		63	„ iron and steel	40	6
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	103	290
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	5	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4850	10254
			Total	15997	14317
			TELUGU CASTES.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	32	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	19	...
		3	Army	5	...
		5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	1	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	3	...
		9	Musicians	23	...
		10	Actors	7	8
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	61	190
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	35	...
		16	Other general dealers	3	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	4	...
		18	„ roads	32	11
		21	Messengers and porters	5	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2957	2585
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	13	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	31	16
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	191	153
		40	„ dress	162	86
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	3	10
	12	42	„ animal food	3	11
		43	„ vegetable food	4	17
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	34	22
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	...	4
		46	„ skins, feathers and quills	2	7
		47	„ hair	10	...
	14	49	„ wood	1	3
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	17	5
	15	53	„ stone clay	57	22
		54	„ earthenware	1	...
		55	„ glass	5	2
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	1	...
		59	„ copper	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	69	90
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2180	2587
			Total	5975	5829
			TAKANKAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	4	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	28	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	10	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1288	1056
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	5	...

FINAL CENSUS TALBE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			TAKANKAR—*continued.*		
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	14
		40	„ dress	...	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	6	11
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	1	1
	14	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	1
	15	53	„ stone clay	214	37
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	62	76
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	669	861
			Total	2239	2058
			TAMBATKAR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	3	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	3	10	Actors	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	4	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	3	...
		16	Other general dealers	1	...
	7	21	Messengers and porters	9	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	28	102
V.	10	26	Workers in carving and figures	...	5
		27	„ tackle for sports and games	...	1
		34	„ houses and buildings	7	5
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	...	33
	12	43	„ vegetable food	1	...
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	2	...
	14	49	„ wood	...	1
	15	53	„ stone clay	7	24
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	2	...
		59	„ copper	191	10
		60	„ tin and quicksilver	9	...
		61	„ zinc	...	1
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	45	16
		63	„ iron and steel	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	3	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	101	219
			Total	419	418
			TAMBOLI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	2	3	Army	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	5	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4	...
		16	Other general dealers	3	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	7	...
		21	Messengers and porters	5	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	127	115
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	3	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	...	1
	12	43	„ vegetable food	12	4
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	76	47
	14	51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	...
	15	53	„ stone clay	2	...
		56	„ salt	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	83	135
			Total	334	303
			TELI.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	23	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	42	...
	2	3	Army	7	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	2	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	6	...
		9	Musicians	2	...
		10	Actors	7	...
		11	Teachers	5	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	195	31
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	157	7
		16	Other general dealers	22	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	7	...
		18	„ roads	145	...
			TELI—*continued.*		
III.	7	20	Engaged in storage	7	...
		21	Messengers and porters	194	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	19763	12937
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	33	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	38	...
		36	„ chemicals	4	2
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	28	447
		40	„ dress	4	1
		41	„ hemp and other fibrous materials	13	...
	12	42	„ animal food	6	7
		43	„ vegetable food	223	400
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	188	15
	13	45	„ lac, &c.	1	4
	14	48	„ gums and resins	5235	3344
		49	„ wood	127	133
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	207	68
	15	53	„ stone clay	140	16
		56	„ salt	2	...
		57	„ water	1	...
		58	„ gold, silver and precious stones	1	...
		62	„ brass and other mixed metals	1	...
		63	„ iron and steel	3	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	752	1310
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	11174	18063
			Total	38767	36785
			THAKUR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	22	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	15	...
	3	10	Actors	3	4
		11	Teachers	5	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	47	2
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	30	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	4	...
		18	„ roads	13	...
		21	Messengers and porters	31	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1047	946
		23	Horticulturists	1	...
V.	10	33	Workers in harness	1	...
		34	„ houses and buildings	7	...
	11	39	„ cotton and flax	15	42
		40	„ dress	12	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	14	24
		44	„ drinks and stimulants	10	2
	14	49	„ wood	1	...
		51	„ bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	5	2
	15	53	„ stone clay	10	1
		54	„ earthenware	1	...
		56	„ salt	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	45	48
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1314	1329
			Total	2654	2400
			TIRUMALI.		
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	112	118
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	3	...
	12	43	„ vegetable food	...	1
	14	49	„ wood	20	8
	15	53	„ stone clay	12	8
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	7	14
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	100	95
			Total	255	239
			VIDUR.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	66	...
		2	„ Municipal, Local and Village Government	103	...
	3	4	Priests and temple officers	2	...
		5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	10	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	6	...
		7	Library servants	1	...
		9	Musicians	3	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

VIDUR—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	3	10	Actors	6	...
		11	Teachers	68	1
		12	Scientific persons	8	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	140	32
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	325	2
		16	Other general dealers	40	6
	7	18	Carriers on roads	47	...
		20	Engaged in storage	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	48	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2283	1464
V.	10	25	Workers in books	3	...
		34	,, houses and buildings	11	...
		36	,, chemicals	2	...
	11	38	,, silk	6	...
		39	,, cotton and flax	31	109
		40	,, dress	7	2
	12	42	,, animal food	2	4
		43	,, vegetable food	147	197
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	291	29
	14	49	,, wood	4	1
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	13	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	57	32
		56	,, salt	3	4
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	157	123
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	6	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1959	3868
			Total	5873	5874

VIRBHADRA.

IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	...	1
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	15	16
			Total	15	17

WADDAR.

I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	6	...
	3	10	Actors	3	3
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	13	21
III.	7	18	Carriers on roads	41	30
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	352	383
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	26	11
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	10	...
	11	37	,, wool and worsted	19	...
		39	,, cotton and flax	4	2
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	1	...
	12	44	,, drinks and stimulants	7	1
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	...	25
	14	49	,, wood	1	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	27	12
	15	53	,, stone clay	1678	1205
		57	,, water	3	...
		63	,, iron and steel	...	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	280	352
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	3	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	1341	1735
			Total	3815	3781

WAGHE.

II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	10	7
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	1
	12	44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	20	25
			Total	32	34

WANJARI.

I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	10	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	59	...
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	5	...
		10	Actors	4	1
		11	Teachers	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	56	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	26	...
		16	Other general dealers	81	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	154	28
		21	Messengers and porters	14	4
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	9212	6990
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	31	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	15	138
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	1	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	90	135
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	21	...
	14	49	,, wood	19	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	11	34
	15	53	,, stone clay	30	12
		54	,, earthenware	...	1
		56	,, salt	...	1
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	327	462
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4059	5468
			Total	14230	13265

WARTHI.

I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	10	1
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	20	...
	2	3	Army	3	...
	3	11	Teachers	9	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	36	4
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	13	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	6	...
		18	,, roads	10	...
		21	Messengers and porters	8	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3074	2032
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	9	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	13	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	7	51
		40	,, dress	4478	4035
	12	43	,, vegetable food	2	18
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	7	2
	14	49	,, wood	5	6
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	26	27
	15	53	,, stone clay	37	8
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	91	119
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	3168	4222
			Total	11034	10525

WASUDEO.

IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	17	27
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	4
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	58	46
			Total	75	77

OTHER HINDUS.

I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	2	...
	3	9	Musicians	8	...
		10	Actors	6	1
		11	Teachers	2	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	3	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	3	4
	7	21	Messengers and porters	6	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	19	29
V.	10	27	Workers in tackle for sports and games	5	3

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

OTHER HINDUS—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
		40	,, dress	2	2
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	5	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	1	5
	14	48	,, gums and resins	1	2
		49	,, wood	5	2
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	5	...
		54	,, earthenware	3	...
		60	,, tin and quicksilver	2	3
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	3	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	3	1
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	62	72
			Total	150	125

ANDH.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	4	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	31	...
		10	Actors	3	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	21	29
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	4	...
		16	Other general dealers	3	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	11791	10178
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	3	1
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	2	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	3	21
		40	,, dress	...	1
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	10
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	8	...
	14	49	,, wood	12	9
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	2	5
	15	53	,, stone, clay	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	247	385
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	26	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	6538	7672
			Total	18699	18311

ARAKH.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	2	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	7	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	119	125
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	...	5
	12	43	,, vegetable food	1	3
	15	53	,, stone clay	11	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	9	9
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	45	34
			Total	195	176

BALAI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	3	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	40	3
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	10	1
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	164	154
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	15	3
	12	44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
	13	46	,, skins, feathers and quills	3	...
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	...	1
	15	53	,, stone clay	...	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	9	10
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	141	242
			Total	388	415

BHIL.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	8	3
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	30	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	15	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	1	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	3	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1272	1235
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	14	1
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	5	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	...	2
		40	,, dress	4	...
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	1	...
	12	42	,, animal food	...	1
		43	,, vegetable food	...	17
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
	14	49	,, wood	14	29
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	3
	15	53	,, stone clay	2	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	14	39
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	670	807
			Total	2055	2138

COND.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	43	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	179	3
	2	3	Army	1	...
	3	4	Priests, temple officers and servants	85	5
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	18	42
		9	Musicians	6	...
		10	Actors	4	1
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	388	126
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	38	...
		16	Other general dealers	2	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	12	...
		20	Engaged in storage	1	...
		21	Messengers and porters	4	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	19246	19760
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	9	13
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	87	...
		36	Workers in chemicals	6	...
	11	38	,, silk	1	...
		39	,, cotton and flax	30	116
		40	,, dress	5	5
	12	43	,, vegetable food	30	190
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	72	1
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	5	5
	14	48	,, gums and resins	4	24
		49	,, wood	236	309
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	104	269
	15	53	,, stone clay	446	93
		57	,, water	2	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	2	4
		63	,, iron and steel	2	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1103	1698
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	10606	12375
			Total	32778	32039

KOLAM.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	17	2
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	14	2
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	6	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	4	1
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	3479	3012
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	4	1
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	12	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	1	1
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	6	...
	14	51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	18	74
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	122	262
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2435	2690
			Total	6118	6045

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*continued.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

KOILABHUTE.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	3	9	Musicians	3	3
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	5	6
V.	12	44	Workers in drinks and stimulants	5	...
	14	49	,, wood	...	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	5
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	5	9
			Total	19	24

KORKU.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	11	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	33	3
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	129	178
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2	...
	7	18	Carriers on roads	...	2
		21	Messengers and porters	2	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	8291	6991
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	4	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	3	13
	12	43	,, vegetable food	...	38
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	27	19
	14	49	,, wood	453	468
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	65	145
	15	53	,, stone clay	30	11
		63	,, iron and steel	1	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	394	353
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	13	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	4985	5785
			Total	14443	14007

LAJHAR.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	3	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	486	415
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	2	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	3	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	...	6
	12	42	,, animal food	1	1
		43	,, vegetable food	...	6
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	2	...
	14	49	,, wood	88	...
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	1	130
	15	53	,, stone clay	1	2
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	71	82
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	217	307
			Total	875	949

MOCHE.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	48	26
V.	12	43	Workers in vegetable food	...	2
	14	49	,, wood	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	...	18
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	138	111
			Total	187	157

NIHAL.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government	4	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	...	2
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	625	484
V.	11	37	Workers in wool and worsted	...	2
	12	43	,, vegetable	2	3
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
	14	49	,, wood	103	140
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	11	12
	15	53	,, stone clay	2	1
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	102	134
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	2	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	407	446
			Total	1259	1224

PARDHAN.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	13	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	496	7
	3	6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	...	17
		9	Musicians	34	...
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	63	22
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	2336	2551
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	4	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	8	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	83	131
	12	42	,, animal food	1	...
		43	,, vegetable food	...	7
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	12	6
	13	46	,, skins, feathers and quills	...	3
	14	49	,, wood	36	74
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	68	44
	15	53	,, stone clay	40	11
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	183	254
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	2107	2352
			Total	5549	5479

CHRISTIAN.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	66	3
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	45	2
	2	3	Army	39	...
	3	4	Clergyman, missionaries, &c.	9	6
		5	Lawyers	2	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	11	...
		8	Artists	1	...
		9	Musicians	3	...
		11	Teachers	2	1
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	137	44
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	79	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	47	...
		18	,, roads	3	...
		21	Messengers and porters	1	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	4	...
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	1	1
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	17	...
		40	,, dress	2	...
	12	43	,, vegetable food	2	...
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1	...
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	34	19
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	10	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	256	487
			Total	772	563

PARSI.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	11	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	1	...
	3	4	Priests and temple officers	2	...
		5	Lawyers	2	...
		11	Teachers	1	...
II.	5	13	Engaged in board and lodging	1	...
		14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	6	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	5	...
		16	Other general dealers	13	...
	7	17	Carriers on railways	32	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	1	...
V.	10	34	Workers in houses and buildings	1	...
	11	39	,, cotton and flax	9	...
	12	44	,, drinks and stimulants	6	...
	14	49	,, wood	1	...
VI.	16	65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	11	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	54	85
			Total	157	85

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX C:—*concluded.*

Showing the Occupations followed by each Caste in Berar.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
			SIKH.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	24	...
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	19	...
II.	5	14	Attendants, (domestic servants, &c.)	4	...
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	3	...
	7	21	Messengers and porters	4	...
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	69	35
		23	Horticulturists	7	...
V.	11	39	Workers in cotton and flax	1	1
	12	42	,, animal food	1	...
		43	,, vegetable food	1	4
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	5	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	3	...
		56	,, salt	...	3
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	163	177
			Total	305	220
			BUDDHIST.		
V.	10	35	Workers in furniture	1	...
			JEW.		
III.	7	17	Carriers on railways	2	...
VI.	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	...	1
			Total	2	1
			MUSALMAN.		
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	1791	21
		2	,, Municipal, Local and Village Government	2585	27
	2	3	Army	1062	1
	3	4	Priests and mosque officers	153	11
		5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	7	...
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	142	57
		8	Artists	3	...
		9	Musicians	243	6
		10	Actors	215	136
		11	Teachers	245	2
II.	5	13	Engaged in board and lodging	21	10
		14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	840	116
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2673	44
			MUSALMAN—continued.		
III.	6	16	Other general dealers	432	71
	7	17	Carriers on railways	161	3
		18	,, roads	423	...
		20	Engaged in storage	14	...
		21	Messengers and porters	1807	3
IV.	8	22	Agriculturists	34403	12822
		23	Horticulturists	515	69
	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	491	52
V.	10	25	Workers in books	14	...
		26	,, carving and figures	2	...
		27	,, tackle for sports and games	1	1
		28	,, designs, medals and dies	1	...
		29	,, watches and philosophical instruments	5	...
		30	,, arms	126	...
		31	,, machines and tools	1	...
		32	,, carriages	5	...
		33	,, harness	5	20
		34	,, houses and buildings	310	...
		35	,, furniture	5	...
		36	,, chemicals	157	29
	11	38	,, silk	84	63
		39	,, cotton and flax	3391	6876
		40	,, dress	666	778
		41	,, hemp and other fibrous materials	182	113
	12	42	,, animal food	2047	833
		43	,, vegetable food	541	928
		44	,, drinks and stimulants	1578	293
	13	45	,, lac, &c.	40	22
		46	,, skins, feathers and quills	35	...
		47	,, hair	2	...
	14	48	,, gums and resins	76	1
		49	,, wood	1169	660
		51	,, bamboo, cane, leaves, &c.	359	34
		52	,, paper	25	...
	15	53	,, stone clay	1397	260
		54	,, earthenware	14	...
		55	,, glass	648	504
		56	,, salt	30	7
		57	,, water	6	...
		58	,, gold, silver and precious stones	140	...
		59	,, copper	14	...
		60	,, tin and quicksilver	78	1
		61	,, zinc	1	...
		62	,, brass and other mixed metals	89	...
		63	,, iron and steel	185	23
VI.	16	64	Labourers undefined	1531	2061
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	66	...
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupation	33978	63807
			Total	97239	90325

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX D.

Showing Dual Occupations for the Province, *i. e.* Non-Agricultural Occupations followed by Agriculturists (Order VIII.) in conjunction with Agriculture.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Sub-order.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government	161	.....
		2	" Municipal, Local and Village Government	5687	18
			Total of Order 1	*5848*	*18*
	3	4	Priests, and temple officers	107	4
		5	Lawyers, and law stamp dealers	27	.....
		6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	10	25
		7	Authors and literary persons (editor)	1	.....
		9	Musicians	171	.....
		10	Actors	10	4
		11	Teachers	29	.....
		12	Scientific persons	105	.....
			Total of Order 3	*460*	*33*
			Total of Class I.	**6308**	**51**
II.	5	14	Attendants (domestic servants, &c.)	28	37
			Total of Class II.	**28**	**37**
III.	6	15	Mercantile men	2444	13
		16	Other general dealers	49	.....
			Total of Order 6	*2493*	*13*
	7	17	Carriers on railways	5	.....
		18	" roads	110	.....
		20	Engaged in storage	14	.....
		21	Messengers and porters	47	.....
			Total of Order 7	*176*	.....
			Total of Class III.	**2669**	**13**
IV.	9	24	Persons engaged about animals	195	.....
			Total of Class IV.	**195**	.....
V.	10	30	Workers in arms	9	.....
		33	" harness	4	.....
		34	" houses and buildings	705	.....
		36	" chemicals	6	.....
			Total of Order 10	*724*	.....
	11	37	Workers in wool and worsted	110	18
		38	" silk	8	.....
		39	" cotton and flax	828	2609
		40	" dress	1336	142
		41	" hemp and other fibrous materials	16	16
			Total of Order 11	*2298*	*2785*
	12	42	Workers in animal food	76	35
		43	" vegetable food	353	449
		44	" drinks and stimulants	601	88
			Total of Order 12	*1030*	*572*
	13	45	Workers in grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, whale-bone and lac	54	17
		46	" skins, feathers and quills	3	5
			Total of Order 13	*57*	*22*
	14	48	Workers in gums and resins	841	68
		49	" wood	117	128
		50	" bark and pith	.....	9
		51	" bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	373	440
		52	" paper	1	.....
			Total of Order 14	*1332*	*645*
	15	53	Workers in stone and clay	333	59
		54	" earthenware	136	22
		56	" salt	16	.....
		58	" gold, silver and precious stones	354	.....
		59	" copper	1	.....
		60	" tin and quicksilver	4	.....
		62	" brass and other mixed metals	39	5
		63	" iron and steel	180	4
			Total of Order 15	*1063*	*90*
			Total of Class V.	**6504**	**4114**
VI.	16	64	General labourers undefined	11	.....
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations	17	.....
			Total of Order 16	*28*	.....
	18	66	Persons of no stated occupations (beggars)	960	56
			Total of Class VI.	**988**	**56**
			Grand Total	**16682**	**4271**

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E.

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
I.	I.	Sub-order 1, (1) Officers of Provincial Government—														
		Civil service	1088	205	298	259	130	94	102	21	5	...	10	6	...	...
		Government artificers, workmen, messengers	4431	873	738	670	757	736	657	37	6	19	3	6	2	1
		Total of Sub-order 1 (1)	5519	1078	1036	929	887	830	759	58	11	19	13	12	2	1
		Sub-order 2, (2) Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government—														
		Officers of law courts	153	28	85	9	13	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Police	1937	513	463	175	344	191	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Municipal, Local, Village servants —including	24163	4691	5607	2593	5117	2903	3252	762	159	94	174	179	88	68
		Municipal employés	*66*	*32*	*22*	*9*	...	...	*3*	*8*	*2*	*1*	...	...	...	*5*
		Local Fund employés	*17*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*7*	*3*	*1*	*36*	*33*	...	...	...	...	*3*
		Ex-pargana officers	*214*	*28*	*23*	*18*	*53*	*61*	*31*	*8*	*4*	*2*	*1*	...	*1*	...
		Village headmen (patels)	*2247*	*374*	*485*	*296*	*434*	*344*	*314*	*44*	*17*	*5*	*2*	*10*	*7*	*3*
		Village accountants (patwaris)	*1860*	*362*	*455*	*231*	*438*	*136*	*238*	*25*	*8*	*9*	*6*	...	*1*	*1*
		Village watchmen	*3934*	*993*	*877*	*547*	*745*	*438*	*334*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other village servants	*15825*	*2900*	*3743*	*1490*	*3440*	*1921*	*2331*	*641*	*95*	*77*	*165*	*169*	*79*	*56*
		Prison officers	149	53	55	8	11	9	13	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 2 (2)	26402	5285	6210	2785	5485	3108	3529	764	159	95	174	180	88	68
		Total of Order I	*31921*	*6363*	*7246*	*3714*	*6372*	*3938*	*4288*	*822*	*170*	*114*	*187*	*192*	*90*	*69*
	II.	Sub-order 1, (3) Army—														
		Army officers	19	2	5	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Soldiers	1349	108	521	714	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Army clerk, peon, servant	165	10	20	132	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Army pensioners	55	...	4	51	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Army hospital	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Order II	*1592*	*120*	*553*	*910*	*5*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...
	III.	Sub-order 1, (4) Clergymen, ministers, priests, church and temple officers—														
		Clergyman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Priests, Hindu—including	306	62	36	34	29	129	16	15	...	...	...	1	14	...
		Preacher, purana reader, &c.	*80*	*28*	*19*	*18*	*7*	*3*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Haridas (service chanter and expounder)	*55*	*16*	*12*	*13*	*4*	*5*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gondhal ceremony, performer of.	*72*	*18*	*5*	*3*	*18*	*22*	*6*	*1*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...
		Bhumak	*99*	...	...	...	...	*99*	...	*14*	...	...	...	...	*14*	...
		Priests, Muhammadan—including	103	29	12	8	29	21	4	11	...	...	9	2	...	...
		Kazi, Khatib, &c.	*64*	*21*	*11*	*8*	*2*	*19*	*3*	*9*	...	...	*9*	...	...	...
		Mulla	*39*	*8*	*1*	...	*27*	*2*	*1*	*2*	...	...	...	*2*	...	...
		Missionary	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	1	...	2
		Church officers and servants	5	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Temple officers, Hindu and Muhammadan—including	329	99	56	55	72	12	35	24	10	1	2	3	1	7
		Hindu temple worshippers	*229*	*88*	*48*	*22*	*29*	*10*	*32*	*24*	*10*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*7*
		Mosque and temple servants	*81*	*11*	*7*	*33*	*25*	*2*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Carriers of Ganges water	*19*	...	*1*	...	*18*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jain priests, &c.—including	11	6	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Jain priests	*9*	*6*	...	*3*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...
		Parsi priests	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 1 (4)	757	200	106	102	131	162	56	57	11	1	13	8	15	9
		Sub-order 2, (5) Lawyers, law stationers and law stamp dealers—														
		Barrister	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Solicitor, pleader, vakil	100	34	38	17	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Law clerk, deed writer, stamp vendor	183	39	83	17	30	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 2 (5)	285	73	123	34	37	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 3, (6) Physicians, surgeons and druggists—														
		Physician, surgeon	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Medical assistant	43	9	10	7	9	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Druggist, compounder	54	9	10	7	17	9	2	20	...	8	...	11	1	...
		Midwife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	591	224	125	72	68	62	40
		Unqualified practitioner	337	89	93	35	54	40	26	97	17	35	2	23	...	20
		Subordinate medical service	56	12	18	6	13	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 3 (6)	494	120	131	55	94	57	37	708	241	168	74	102	63	60
		Sub-order 4, (7) Authors and literary persons—														
		Editor	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Library servants	6	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 4 (7)	9	3	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E:—*continued.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
I.	III.	Sub-order 5, (8) Artists—														
		Painter, artist	75	25	11	26	2	8	3	27	9	11	3	4	...	...
		Photographer	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 5 (8)	77	25	13	26	2	8	3	27	9	11	3	4	...	...
		Sub-order 6, (9) Musicians—														
		Musicians—including	2480	708	461	317	332	260	402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Musicians undefined	2003	630	381	275	257	231	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Players on dam-ara	163	4	4	2	38	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *sarangi*	105	45	49	19	11	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *tasa*	50	5	16	18	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *pakhwaz*	12	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *chaughara*	26	6	4	...	7	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *sanai*	25	15	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *horn*	13	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *other instruments*	14	3	6	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singers	66	25	20	8	2	2	9	23	2	8	9	...	...	4
		Total of Sub-order 6 (9)	2546	733	481	325	334	262	411	23	2	8	9	...	...	4
		Sub-order 7, (10) Actors—														
		Actor, actress	84	16	4	4	22	3	35	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Exhibition and show service—including	519	135	96	63	55	68	102	100	11	5	1	18	11	54
		Showmen	390	78	84	60	52	52	64	51	11	5	1	...	1	33
		Puppet players	80	40	...	3	...	...	37	32	...	...	...	6	5	21
		Snake charmers	20	17	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...
		Picture exhibitors	14	...	...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...
		Monkey ,,	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Round-about men	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bear dancer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theatre service—including	307	51	80	10	86	33	47	215	84	43	6	44	19	19
		Dancing girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	84	43	6	44	19	19
		,, *boys*	307	51	80	10	86	33	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Conjuror, performer—including	82	12	12	4	44	2	8	46	6	7	...	32	...	1
		Acrobat	49	...	5	1	42	...	1	38	...	6	...	32	...	...
		Hail averter	33	12	7	3	2	2	7	8	6	1	...	...	...	1
		Billiard marker	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 7 (10)	994	215	193	81	207	106	192	371	101	55	7	94	30	84
		Sub-order 8, (11) Teachers—														
		School master, mistress	1447	362	438	180	236	103	128	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Teacher, professor	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		School service	35	5	11	7	7	3	2	15	3	6	3	...	2	1
		Total of Sub-order 8 (11)	1486	368	452	187	243	106	130	17	3	7	4	....	2	1
		Sub-order 9, (12) Scientific Persons—														
		Jogi	829	123	149	67	153	165	172	19	1	4	4	3	1	6
		Total of Order III	7477	1869	1650	878	1203	875	1011	1222	368	254	114	211	111	164
		Total of Class I	40990	8343	9448	5502	7580	4814	5303	2045	539	368	301	403	201	233
II.	V.	Sub-order 1, (13) Engaged on board and lodging—														
		Eating-house keeper	36	4	12	9	...	5	...	19	3	2	13	1	...	...
		Club house service	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 1 (13)	32	4	13	10	...	5	...	19	3	2	13	1	...	...
		Sub-order 2, (14) Attendants, domestic servants, &c.—														
		Domestic servant, general	10802	1865	2678	2306	729	2014	1210	1857	184	150	313	208	437	565
		Cook, soulion	983	264	470	65	69	31	84	198	78	62	9	21	10	18
		Nurse	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	1	...	1
		Coachman	6	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Groom	339	59	72	116	13	29	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gardener	103	34	38	18	2	...	11	16	14	2	...	...	...	...
		Bhisti	690	223	183	90	87	38	69	122	51	23	1	14	7	26
		Total of Sub-order 2 (14)	12024	2448	3441	2597	903	2112	1418	2198	329	238	323	244	454	610
		Total of Order V	12056	2452	3454	2607	903	2117	1418	2217	332	240	336	245	454	610
		Total of Class II	12056	2452	3454	2607	903	2117	1413	2217	332	240	336	245	454	610

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E:—*continued.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
III.	VI.	Sub-order 1, (15) Mercantile men—														
		Merchant	1903	435	458	571	230	88	121	119	11	1	95	5	6	1
		Banker (including sahukar)	5325	1158	1410	703	869	493	626	202	71	22	29	38	15	27
		Bank service	4977	1270	1217	629	750	582	529	10	...	...	...	6	4	...
		Broker, agent	846	414	205	36	55	26	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Accountant	262	102	75	...	31	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Commercial clerk	619	239	130	83	55	63	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Money changer	809	208	270	111	126	33	61	11	3	...	2	1	5	...
		Lessee of market	5	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 1 (15)...	14746	3827	3834	2193	2116	1330	1437	342	85	23	126	50	30	28
		Sub-order 2, (16) Other general dealers—														
		Shop-keeper, general dealer	1643	199	449	127	186	398	284	174	42	13	...	14	17	88
		Hawker, pedlar	478	101	218	30	44	50	35	86	3	20	28	17	11	7
		Total of Sub-order 2 (16) ...	2121	300	667	157	230	448	319	260	45	33	28	31	28	95
		Total of Order VI. ...	*16867*	*4127*	*4501*	*2350*	*2346*	*1787*	*1756*	*602*	*130*	*56*	*154*	*81*	*58*	*123*
	VII.	Sub-order 1, (17) Carriers on railways—														
		Railway engine driver, stoker, engine worker	54	48	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Railway officer, clerk, station master	117	74	33	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Railway attendant, servant	587	281	269	...	37	...	...	29	25	4	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 1 (17)...	758	403	308	...	47	...	...	29	25	4	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 2, (18) Carriers on roads—														
		Coachman (not domestic)	13	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Carrier, carter	4398	615	960	259	691	367	1506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Camel, pack bullock driver &c.—including	419	42	95	19	143	13	107	685	35	12	13	159	38	428
		Pack camel driver	*99*	*31*	*48*	*1*	*5*	...	*14*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *bullock* ,,	*271*	*3*	*25*	...	*137*	*13*	*93*	*655*	*35*	*12*	*13*	*143*	*38*	*414*
		,, *donkey* ,,	*49*	*8*	*22*	*18*	*1*	...	...	*30*	...	...	...	*16*	...	*14*
		Palanquin bearer	42	11	13	10	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 2 (18)...	4872	668	1073	288	842	385	1616	685	35	12	13	159	38	428
		Sub-order 3, (19) Carriers on canals and rivers—														
		Waterman (ferryman)	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 5, (20) Engaged in storage—														
		Meter measurer	143	47	78	8	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 6, (21) Messengers and porters—														
		Messenger, porter (not Govt.)	4619	1186	1723	331	650	328	401	40	13	5	...	22	...	...
		Total of Order VII....	*10396*	*2304*	*3186*	*627*	*1547*	*714*	*2018*	*750*	*73*	*21*	*13*	*181*	*38*	*428*
		Total of Class III...	27263	6431	7687	2977	3389	2501	3774	1356	203	77	167	262	96	551
IV.	VIII.	Sub-order 1, (22) Agriculturists—														
		Land proprietor—including	1495	206	377	209	218	160	175	103	10	17	27	27	10	12
		Jagirdar or holder of rent-free village	*153*	*16*	*25*	*50*	*12*	*30*	*20*	*8*	...	*1*	*5*	...	*2*	...
		Inamdar or holder of rent-free field	*1042*	*280*	*352*	*210*	*206*	*130*	*155*	*95*	*10*	*16*	*22*	*27*	*8*	*12*
		Farmer, grazier—including	246695	61301	60594	22719	39596	30539	31946	12848	4412	2126	1644	1708	1172	1786
		Izaradar or Govt. village lessee	*64*	*7*	...	...	...	*56*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*1*	...
		Khatedar or ,, field ,,	*153955*	*32231*	*30922*	*18647*	*25140*	*10996*	*18889*	*8585*	*2945*	*1435*	*1181*	*1170*	*764*	*1089*
		Co-sharer	*86563*	*28587*	*21289*	*4957*	*12583*	*8449*	*11598*	*4068*	*1466*	*689*	*463*	*386*	*383*	*581*
		,, *ang-bhagindar*	*4480*	*444*	*379*	*15*	*1684*	*963*	*1154*	*177*	...	*2*	...	*50*	*15*	*110*
		,, *bail-bhagindar*	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Co-occupant	*1622*	...	*4*	...	*239*	*1075*	*304*	*17*	...	...	...	*2*	*9*	*6*
		Farmer's son, &c. (ghar shetkam)	74113	3618	17247	8715	17520	11085	15922	84923	2424	14200	9483	28509	11459	16848
		Tenant cultivator—including	12767	3979	2771	975	1963	1588	1491	629	332	42	42	64	71	78
		Tenant paying money rent	*1483*	*125*	*479*	*34*	*350*	*354*	*143*	*47*	*4*	*14*	*3*	*15*	*9*	*2*
		,, *on metayer system*	*11028*	*3848*	*2262*	*923*	*1594*	*1210*	*1276*	*504*	*328*	*28*	*39*	*47*	*53*	*60*
		,, *got-bandidar*	*14*	...	...	...	...	...	*14*	*6*	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*
		,, *unspecified*	*237*	*5*	*33*	*18*	*105*	*24*	*58*	*12*	...	...	...	*2*	*6*	*2*
		Agricultural labourer—including	351782	80425	71892	41538	56942	35504	45481	384594	89781	72401	39425	61154	70558	51275
		Agricultural servant by the year	*27682*	*8769*	*4661*	*1660*	*4858*	*5587*	*2747*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, ,, *by the month*	*3766*	*1712*	*559*	*529*	*535*	*83*	*110*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, ,, *term unspecified*	*8488*	*876*	*1050*	*600*	*39*	*5135*	*441*	*769*	*45*	*19*	*1*	...	*625*	*20*
		Daily field labourer	*235230*	*64174*	*59083*	*30018*	*45006*	*30820*	*38129*	*382660*	*89534*	*72309*	*39204*	*60662*	*66682*	*50189*
		Cattle herdsman	*26616*	*4394*	*5372*	*2450*	*5257*	*4019*	*4014*	*1165*	*212*	*83*	*220*	*192*	*201*	*257*
		Total of Sub-order 1 (22)...	686852	149619	152881	74236	116245	98876	94995	483007	96959	88786	50621	91402	83370	71998

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E:—*continued.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
IV.	VIII.	Sub-order 3, (23) Horticulturists—														
		Florist	313	27	15	34	6	...	231	72	7	8	50	3	...	4
		Gardener (not domestic)	377	48	102	61	88	24	54	98	4	10	14	34	31	5
		Total of Sub-order 3 (23)...	690	75	117	95	94	24	285	170	11	18	64	37	31	9
		Total of Order VIII...	*687542*	*149694*	*152998*	*74331*	*116339*	*98900*	*95280*	*483267*	*96970*	*88804*	*50685*	*91499*	*83301*	*72008*
	IX	Sub-order 1, (24) Persons engaged about animals—														
		Horse dealer	78	22	25	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Horse breaker	24	...	4	2	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Horse keeper, groom	103	4	...	99	...	...	...	277	63	57	51	...	...	106
		Farrrier, veterinary surgeon	19	8	5	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cattle, sheep, pig dealer—including	3307	482	684	349	892	481	419	176	78	5	24	23	25	21
		Sheep and goat grazer	*3206*	*481*	*684*	*349*	*882*	*481*	*419*	*175*	*78*	*4*	*24*	*23*	*25*	*21*
		Swineherd	*1*	*1*	....	...	...	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...
		Buffalo shaver	*10*	...	...	...	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fisherman	884	620	13	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Animal, bird dealer, keeper—including	107	18	53	3	13	3	17	43	15	16	2	...	1	9
		Donkey tender	*103*	*16*	*53*	*1*	*13*	*3*	*17*	*33*	*6*	*16*	*1*	...	*1*	*9*
		Poultry seller	*4*	*2*	...	*2*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...
		Bird seller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9*	*9*	...	...	...	...	...
		Camel dealer	26	4	15	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntsman	276	89	2	12	11	102	60	56	2	...	...	...	30	24
		Total of Sub-order 1 (24) ...	4824	1247	801	738	948	588	502	552	158	78	77	23	56	160
		Total of Order IX...	*4824*	*1247*	*801*	*738*	*948*	*588*	*502*	*552*	*158*	*78*	*77*	*23*	*56*	*160*
		Total of Class IV...	602386	150941	153799	75069	117287	99488	95782	483819	97128	88882	50762	91522	83357	72168
V.	X.	Sub-order 1, (25) Workers in books—														
		Book seller	10	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Book binder	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Printer	28	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 1 (25)...	50	23	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 4, (26) Workers in carving and figures—														
		Figure and image maker	14	2	3	8	..	...	1	47	12	35	...	...	...	....
		Sub-order 5, (27) Workers in tackle for sports and games—														
		Toy maker, dealer	24	...	3	1	20	...	...	27	5	1	5	16	...	...
		Sub-order 6, (28) Workers in designs, medals and dies—														
		Seal engraver	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 7, (29) Workers in watches and philosophical instruments—														
		Watchmaker, repairer	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 9, (30) Workers in arms—														
		Ammunition (gunpowder) dealer	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Armourer	136	12	61	24	19	2	18	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 9 (30)...	139	12	63	24	19	3	18	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Sub-order 10, (31) Workers in machines and tools—														
		Cutler	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 11, (32) Workers in carriages—														
		Coach maker—including	8	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cart builder, dealer	*6*	...	*3*	...	*1*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cart painter	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 11 (32)...	8	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 12, (33) Workers in harness—														
		Saddler—including	333	75	95	45	69	22	27	165	25	77	26	19	13	5
		Country saddle maker	*327*	*73*	*95*	*45*	*65*	*22*	*27*	*165*	*25*	*77*	*26*	*19*	*13*	*5*
		Saddle pad maker	*5*	*1*	...	...	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Whip seller	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 12 (33).....	333	75	95	45	69	22	27	165	25	77	26	19	13	5

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E:—*continued.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
V.	X.	Sub-order 14, (34) Workers in houses and buildings—														
		House proprietor	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Carpenter	9036	2275	2092	1113	1400	1535	1221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mason (including bricklayer)	1266	255	421	69	285	104	132	55	9	14	5	12	10	5
		Tiler	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 14 (34)	10935	2560	2514	1184	1685	1639	1353	55	9	14	5	12	10	5
		Sub-order 15, (35) Workers in furniture—														
		Cabinet maker—including	40	3	5	13	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bed maker	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chair maker	*4*	*1*	*2*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bed-tape tier	*33*	*2*	*3*	*13*	...	...	*15*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 15 (35)	40	3	5	13	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 17, (36) Workers in chemicals—														
		Manufacturing chemist—namely														
		Nitre seller	8	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dye, colour manufacturer	249	14	27	188	12	8	...	201	58	57	71	8	...	7
		Match seller	22	14	2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	3	...	1
		Firework maker	18	7	2	3	...	6	...	6	2	2	...	...	2	...
		Ink manufacturer	15	3	2	4	3	1	2	20	2	...	1	17	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 17 (36)	312	40	38	200	15	15	4	231	62	59	72	28	2	8
		Total of Order X.	*11863*	*2721*	*2754*	*1476*	*1810*	*1679*	*1423*	*528*	*113*	*1186*	*111*	*75*	*25*	*18*
	XI.	Sub-order 1, (37) Workers in wool and worsted—														
		Woollen cloth manufacturer	41	...	2	...	2	19	18	268	5	17	11	223	5	7
		Blanket maker, dealer	1540	313	143	112	425	303	244	475	16	86	36	216	33	88
		Total of Sub-order 1 (37)	1581	313	145	112	427	322	262	743	21	103	47	439	38	95
		Sub-order 2, (38) Workers in silk—														
		Silk manufacturer	511	152	133	86	82	22	36	537	274	114	60	67	9	13
		Silk dyer, printer	9	2	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	1	...
		Silk merchant, dealer	12	4	2	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	3
		Total of Sub-order 2 (38)	532	158	135	93	82	24	40	549	274	114	61	74	10	16
		Sub-order 3, (39) Workers in cotton and flax—														
		Flax, linen manufacturer—viz.														
		Flax fibre dresser	113	...	6	9	10	41	47	17	...	...	3	3	...	11
		Thread manufacturer—including	145	50	25	60	...	6	4	2638	263	1615	742	13	...	...
		Thread disentangler	*91*	*29*	*6*	*56*	...	...	...	*2626*	*256*	*1615*	*742*	*13*	...	...
		Thread dealer	*29*	*14*	*3*	*3*	...	*5*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Brahmanical thread maker, dealer	*25*	*7*	*16*	*1*	...	*1*	...	*7*	*7*	...	...	...	...	...
		Tape dealer	21	...	2	8	6	...	5	28	3	9	9	...	...	7
		Cotton manufacturer—including	17736	4689	2568	3856	2188	2922	1513	33553	10992	7695	5959	3505	2890	2406
		Cotton press agent	*7*	*3*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ engineer	*11*	*4*	*7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ clerks and employés	*395*	*249*	*141*	*1*	*3*	...	*1*	*7*	*7*	...	...	...	...	...
		Cotton packer, presser	*59*	*26*	*33*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ ginner	*726*	*212*	*62*	*386*	*29*	*30*	*7*	*8648*	*2968*	*2679*	*1619*	*760*	*360*	*262*
		„ spinner	*917*	*265*	*5*	*15*	*46*	*515*	*71*	*20459*	*7216*	*4276*	*2903*	*2177*	*2116*	*1771*
		„ cloth weaver, dealer	*4082*	*791*	*957*	*358*	*443*	*928*	*605*	*535*	*96*	*39*	*171*	*88*	*59*	*82*
		„ carder	*832*	*298*	*75*	*219*	*51*	*144*	*45*	*9*	*9*	...	...	...	...	...
		Bodice cloth maker	*66*	*13*	*16*	*4*	*5*	...	*28*	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...
		Money bag maker	*9*	...	...	*8*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Weavers (not otherwise described)	*10632*	*2828*	*1268*	*2865*	*1610*	*1305*	*756*	*3892*	*693*	*701*	*1266*	*480*	*461*	*291*
		Cotton printer	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...
		Cotton dyer	2750	561	481	376	508	449	315	847	126	71	214	247	77	112
		Carpet maker	176	...	90	86	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 3 (39)	20948	5300	3172	4395	2779	3418	1884	37087	11384	9392	6934	3768	3073	2538
		Sub-order 5, (40) Workers in dress—														
		Hair dresser	8780	2058	2070	1116	1196	1288	1052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hat manufacturer—including	439	26	176	28	136	...	73	288	28	33	5	186	...	36
		Turban maker	*437*	*25*	*175*	*28*	*136*	...	*73*	*288*	*28*	*33*	*5*	*186*	...	*36*
		Turban tier	*2*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tailor	3785	945	936	470	550	527	357	3311	852	905	557	423	392	282
		Shoe maker—including	7199	1322	2059	740	1268	825	985	3274	617	751	400	636	354	516
		Shoe maker	*7189*	*1320*	*2059*	*740*	*1267*	*825*	*978*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silk worker on shoes	*10*	*2*	...	...	*1*	...	*7*	*3274*	*617*	*751*	*400*	*636*	*354*	*516*
		Laundry keeper (washerman)	4558	1015	1343	839	440	820	101	4098	1027	1028	706	448	641	248
		Embroiderer, darner	9	4	1	2	1	1	...	13	3	5	1	...	4	...
		Outfitter—including	230	12	15	2	15	...	186	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Clothes seller	*11*	*2*	*9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lon-cloth maker, dealer	*174*	...	...	...	...	...	*174*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lugade (petticoat) dealer	*45*	*10*	*6*	*2*	*15*	...	*12*	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 5 (40)	25000	5382	6600	3197	3606	3461	2754	10985	2307	2722	1670	1003	1391	1002

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E:—*continued.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
V.	XI.	Sub-order 6, (41) Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials—														
		Mat maker, seller	429	68	205	22	22	...	112	374	61	121	2	25	29	136
		Hemp manufacturer—namely														
		Gunny bag maker, dealer	223	39	2	3	60	14	105	62	37	...	...	3	1	21
		Rope, cord maker	176	37	45	47	37	9	1	126	44	21	27	15	17	2
		Sacking, sack, bag maker, dealer	193	74	111	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 6 (41)	1021	218	363	72	127	23	218	562	142	142	29	43	47	159
		Total of Order XI	*49082*	*11371*	*10415*	*7869*	*7021*	*7248*	*5158*	*49926*	*14328*	*12473*	*8741*	*6017*	*4559*	*3898*
	XII.	Sub-order 1, (42) Workers in animal food—														
		Cow keeper, milk seller (including *ghi seller*)	876	318	95	155	64	197	47	1190	328	153	260	81	278	90
		Butcher, meat salesman—including	2395	470	568	389	318	524	126	698	115	170	179	154	34	46
		Beef butcher	*419*	*4*	*35*	...	...	*380*	...	*3*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*
		Other butcher	*1976*	*466*	*533*	*389*	*318*	*144*	*126*	*695*	*115*	*170*	*179*	*154*	*34*	*43*
		Fish-monger	3094	576	656	516	197	972	177	1299	299	67	364	48	503	18
		Honey seller	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 1 (42)	6368	1365	1319	1062	579	1693	350	3187	742	390	803	283	815	154
		Sub-order 2, (43) Workers in vegetable food—														
		Corn, flour, seed merchant, dealer (*bhusari*)	4839	1070	1213	582	897	618	459	537	109	65	127	53	157	26
		Miller—namely														
		Grain pounder and grinder	235	70	26	17	63	36	23	7860	1392	2309	1210	1488	703	758
		Baker, grain parcher—including	578	119	163	65	120	36	75	810	87	321	48	190	77	87
		Baker	*28*	*5*	*21*	...	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grain parcher, seller of parched grain	*550*	*114*	*142*	*65*	*118*	*36*	*75*	*810*	*87*	*321*	*48*	*190*	*77*	*87*
		Confectioner	493	119	175	91	46	27	35	70	15	9	17	20	2	7
		Green grocer—including	709	189	157	120	103	38	102	1444	381	363	209	254	56	181
		Seller of vegetable and chilis	*582*	*148*	*147*	*91*	*93*	*22*	*81*	*1346*	*368*	*361*	*169*	*239*	*45*	*164*
		" fruits, &c.	*127*	*41*	*10*	*29*	*10*	*16*	*21*	*98*	*13*	*2*	*40*	*15*	*11*	*17*
		Sugar manufacturer	477	122	70	48	82	103	52	56	2	21	3	...	30	...
		Total of Sub-order 2 (43)	7331	1689	1804	923	1311	858	746	10777	1986	3088	1614	2005	1025	1059
		Sub-order 3, (44) Workers in drinks and stimulants—														
		Wine and spirit merchant, dealer	493	224	59	12	13	65	120	74	29	...	...	...	5	40
		Distiller	2495	482	307	453	287	694	272	212	29	37	39	16	69	22
		Grocer (*kirana viknar*)	6326	1688	1170	570	1015	953	924	480	109	34	53	81	123	80
		Tobacco manufacturer, dealer	853	214	180	165	74	120	100	104	29	18	12	9	17	19
		Condiments maker, dealer	57	...	18	...	27	5	7	5	...	...	4	...	...	1
		Perfumer	467	159	119	57	60	36	36	278	120	38	27	40	22	31
		Bhang, Narcotic maker, seller—including	1300	312	297	187	187	133	184	3385	1242	822	883	155	184	99
		Betel leaf seller	*1250*	*293*	*284*	*177*	*186*	*133*	*177*	*3381*	*1242*	*822*	*883*	*155*	*180*	*99*
		Betel nut seller	*50*	*19*	*13*	*10*	*1*	...	*7*	*4*	...	...	...	...	*4*	...
		Opium dealer	272	77	68	36	20	61	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 3 (44)	12263	3156	2218	1486	1083	2067	1653	4538	1558	949	1018	301	420	292
		Total of Order XII	*25962*	*6210*	*5341*	*3471*	*3573*	*4618*	*2749*	*18502*	*4236*	*4427*	*3435*	*2589*	*2260*	*1505*
	XIII.	Sub-order 1, (45) Workers in grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, whalebone and lac—														
		Tallow chandler	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Gut maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	2	...	...	...	...
		Manure dealer	107	82	9	12	...	1	3	284	139	26	61	54	4	...
		Lac dealer—including	148	67	33	34	11	...	3	136	73	...	4	...	1	58
		Lac seller	*14*	*3*	...	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lac bangle maker	*55*	*25*	*4*	*23*	...	...	*3*	*136*	*73*	...	*4*	...	*1*	*58*
		" filler	*77*	*37*	*29*	...	*11*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" colourer	*2*	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Horns, worker in	10	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 1 (45)	268	149	50	46	11	4	8	440	226	28	65	54	5	62
		Sub-order 2, (46) Workers in skins, feathers and quills—														
		Fell monger	529	104	41	131	144	38	71	243	35	4	92	56	18	38
		Tanner	19	...	...	19	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...
		Leather article maker—including	227	84	20	15	140	2	16	35	9	8	7	9	2	...
		Leather worker	*21*	*1*	*1*	...	*19*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Leathern bucket maker	*184*	*26*	*10*	*15*	*120*	...	*13*	*20*	*4*	...	*7*	*9*	...	...
		*" bottle " *	*22*	*7*	*9*	...	*1*	*2*	*3*	*15*	*5*	*8*	...	...	*2*	...
		Leather dyer	307	30	49	66	147	...	15	140	16	24	...	76	...	24
		Total of Sub-order 2 (46)	1082	168	110	231	431	40	102	433	60	36	114	141	20	62

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E:—*continued.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type; local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
V.	XIII.	Sub-order 3, (47) Workers in hair—														
		Brush maker	62	...	12	9	34	...	7	21	8	...	...	9		4
		Total of Order XIII	*1412*	*317*	*172*	*286*	*476*	*44*	*117*	*894*	*294*	*64*	*179*	*204*	*25*	*128*
	XIV.	Sub-order 1, (48) Workers in gums and resins—														
		Oil miller	924	964	40	80	214	309	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Oil cake maker, dealer	4423	915	956	780	662	470	640	3393	856	745	602	495	444	351
		Total of Sub-order 1 (48)	5347	1179	996	860	876	779	657	3393	856	745	602	495	444	351
		Sub-order 2, (49) Workers in wood—														
		Timber, wood merchant, dealer—including	5181	917	1608	1455	763	130	308	3886	631	914	1012	837	173	319
		Teak and timber dealer	*707*	*136*	*426*	*120*	*97*	...	*18*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bamboo dealer	*83*	*11*	*1*	*68*	*3*	...	...	*116*	...	*16*	*98*	...	*2*	...
		Sandal-wood dealer	*23*	*6*	*1*	...	...	*16*	...	*3*	*3*	...	...	...	...	...
		Firewood cutter and dealer	*4096*	*758*	*1151*	*1134*	*652*	*114*	*287*	*3654*	*616*	*844*	*871*	*834*	*171*	*308*
		Charcoal burner, dealer	*182*	*6*	*29*	*133*	*11*	...	*3*	*113*	*12*	*54*	*43*	*3*	...	*1*
		Sawyer	512	93	192	23	82	77	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Wood turner, worker	52	3	4	9	...	35	1	5	...	...	4	1	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 2 (49)	5745	1013	1804	1487	845	242	354	3891	631	914	1016	838	173	319
		Sub-order 3, (50) Workers in bark and pith—														
		Bark worker (*i. e. picker*)	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	42	...	37	...	5	...	...
		Sub-order 4, (51) Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves—														
		Basket-maker	948	119	399	177	16	71	166	1756	235	742	277	197	81	224
		Hay and straw dealer—including	3509	569	1045	954	448	220	273	6340	914	2246	1513	887	595	185
		Grass contractors, sellers	*3422*	*547*	*1002*	*939*	*445*	*219*	*270*	*6312*	*913*	*2237*	*1497*	*885*	*595*	*185*
		Karbi dealers	*87*	*22*	*43*	*15*	*3*	*1*	*3*	*28*	*1*	*9*	*16*	*2*	...	...
		Thatcher	22	8	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Wicker-worker	1164	75	691	96	198	43	61	240	95	56	22	21	8	38
		Leaf worker—including	2004	292	520	162	646	86	298	1728	156	536	152	486	96	352
		Sellers of bel leaves	*211*	*16*	*84*	*7*	*32*	*29*	*43*	*145*	*23*	*14*	*8*	*49*	*2*	*49*
		Sellers of teak and other leaves	*103*	*22*	*3*	...	*3*	*37*	*38*	*56*	*26*	*6*	...	*2*	*20*	*2*
		Leaf brush maker	*1690*	*254*	*433*	*155*	*611*	*20*	*217*	*1527*	*107*	*516*	*124*	*435*	*44*	*301*
		Total of Sub-order 4 (51)	7647	1063	2666	1392	1308	420	798	10064	1400	3580	1944	1591	750	799
		Sub-order 5, (52) Workers in paper—														
		Paper manufacturer	29	...	16	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Order XIV	*18771*	*3255*	*5485*	*3743*	*3029*	*1441*	*1818*	*17390*	*2887*	*5270*	*3562*	*2939*	*1367*	*1369*
	XV.	Sub-order 3, (53) Workers in stone and clay—														
		Stone quarrier and breaker	1155	62	80	52	278	318	365	449	10	2	38	157	133	109
		Stone agent, cutter, dresser &c.	160	71	24	18	6	9	27	69	1	1	3	...	7	57
		Lime dealer, worker	219	59	75	45	33	1	6	39	17	4	5	13	...	...
		Clay dealer, labourer—namely														
		Earthwork builders (mat kam)	5131	1090	1290	471	813	797	670	2379	514	652	172	321	462	258
		Brick and tile maker, dealer	1436	338	447	408	59	152	32	394	126	77	92	41	35	23
		Railway labourer	161	142	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Road labourer	4853	531	747	446	1029	777	1323	2748	198	521	180	975	502	372
		Scavenger	380	63	151	75	41	36	14	305	76	74	17	100	17	21
		Gravel and sand dealer, digger	14	12	2	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	4	...	...
		Mill-stone worker—including	1067	87	356	79	391	83	71	413	47	104	39	94	79	60
		Mill-stone maker, dealer	*189*	*3*	*20*	...	*76*	*67*	*23*	*89*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*41*	*28*	*10*
		Mill-stone repairer	*878*	*84*	*336*	*79*	*315*	*16*	*48*	*324*	*44*	*101*	*25*	*53*	*51*	*50*
		Total of Sub-order 3 (53)	14576	2455	3191	1589	2050	2173	2518	6806	995	1435	586	1705	1235	900
		Sub-order 4, (54) Workers in earthenware—														
		Earthenware manufacturer (potters)	5184	1161	1261	711	801	563	687	3942	843	901	598	652	414	534
		Sub-order 5, (55) Workers in glass—														
		Glass manufacturer—including	2103	381	474	287	460	178	323	864	171	258	114	160	81	80
		Glass bangle maker, dealer	*1877*	*266*	*464*	*287*	*456*	*103*	*301*	*494*	*71*	*77*	*114*	*160*	*64*	*8*
		" " fitter	*219*	*115*	*9*	...	...	*74*	*21*	*370*	*100*	*181*	...	...	*17*	*72*
		Glassware dealers	*7*	...	*1*	...	*4*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 5 (55)	2103	381	474	287	460	178	323	864	171	258	114	160	81	80
		Sub-order 6, (56) Workers in salt—														
		Salt dealer	171	54	31	36	12	35	2	49	15	10	...	5	3	11

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX E :—*continued.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N. B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
V.	XV.	Sub-order 7, (57) Workers in water—														
		Well sinker—including	36	10	11	...	3	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Well sinker	26	5	11	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ builder	10	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalagar (well diver)	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 7 (57)	40	13	11	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 8, (58) Workers in gold, silver and precious stones—														
		Goldsmith—including	6656	1600	1571	886	969	864	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gold and silversmith	6494	1572	1500	853	945	860	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sifter of goldsmith's dust	113	20	37	33	17	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gold and silver lace dealer, silver embroidery dealer	49	8	34	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dealer in precious stones	70	17	21	16	7	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 8 (58)	6726	1617	1592	902	976	869	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sub-order 9, (59) Workers in copper—														
		Copper manufacturer—viz.														
		Dealer in copper	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Coppersmith	300	47	127	76	31	9	10	13	2	1	4	4	1	1
		Total of Sub-order 9 (59)	308	47	127	76	39	9	10	13	2	1	4	4	1	1
		Sub-order 10, (60) Workers in tin and quicksilver—														
		Tin manufacturer	27	7	6	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tin plate worker, tinman	88	32	14	17	10	9	6	42	10	2	11	2	15	2
		Total of Sub-order 10 (60)	115	39	20	23	16	11	6	42	10	2	11	2	15	2
		Sub-order 11, (61) Workers in zinc—														
		Zinc manufacturer	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	27	...	7	11	3	...	6
		Sub-order 13, (62) Workers in brass and other mixed metals—														
		Brass manufacturer, worker, brazier—including	1054	281	230	139	94	232	128	250	69	67	47	8	18	41
		Metal caster, founder	136	17	36	1	22	25	35	23	....	11	...	2	...	10
		Brass worker, brazier	44	3	31	5	...	...	5	18	....	2	16	...	...	...
		Unspecified or mixed metal personal ornament maker	15	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ *pot dealer*	597	121	121	91	50	136	78	48	13	8	13	...	8	6
		„ *trader*	19	6	1	1	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Toe ring maker	243	72	40	39	22	69	1	161	56	46	18	6	10	25
		Bell maker	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lamp, lantern maker	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub- order 13 (62)	1060	233	231	139	94	232	131	250	69	67	47	8	18	41
		Sub-order 14, (63) Workers in iron and steel—														
		Blacksmith	4241	1062	704	424	646	935	470	735	206	104	81	118	149	77
		Locksmith	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nail-maker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 14 (63)	4243	1063	705	424	646	935	470	735	206	104	81	118	149	77
		Total of Order XV	34527	7063	7644	4187	5697	5005	4931	12728	2311	2785	1402	2657	1931	1652
		Total of Class V	141617	30937	31811	21032	21696	20035	16196	99968	24219	25211	17430	14471	10157	8480
VI.	XVI.	Sub-order 1, (64) Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)—														
		General labourer	30588	12693	1791	5878	3669	3587	2990	36807	15342	2792	5495	4094	5464	3620
		Sub-order 2, (65) Other persons of indefinite occupations—														
		Manager, superintendent, namely														
		Chaudhari	31	...	12	16	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Contractor	360	96	53	27	31	98	64	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 2 (65)	403	96	65	43	36	98	65	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total of Order XVI	30991	12789	1856	5921	3705	3685	3055	36808	15342	2793	5495	4094	5464	3620

FINAL CENSUS No. XII. APPENDIX E:—*concluded.*

Being a detailed list of Occupations found in Berar.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Occupation.	Males.							Females.						
			Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Province.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.
VI.	XVIII.	Sub-order 1, (66) Persons of no specified occupation—														
		Beggars	30072	6626	7230	3548	4780	3612	4276	9139	2239	1912	1187	1392	1017	1392
		Religious devotees	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Others—including	404235	79532	92760	45934	65484	65258	55267	656829	137275	165263	75537	102131	89865	86758
		Prisoners civil	15	2	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ *under trial*	46	11	24	...	5	2	4	5	1	...	...	3	...	1
		„ *convicted*	1323	525	566	55	50	47	80	58	28	25	...	3	2	...
		Inmates of lunatic asylum	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pickpockets	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	...
		Prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1582	353	435	309	230	75	180
		Tattooer	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Persons of no stated occupation.	402824	78969	92162	45877	65427	65206	55183	655173	136893	164803	75228	101895	89777	86577
		Total of Sub-order 1 (66)...	434309	86158	99991	49482	70264	68871	59543	665968	139514	167175	76724	103523	90882	88150
		Total of Order XVIII...	*434309*	*86158*	*99991*	*49482*	*70264*	*68871*	*59543*	*665968*	*139514*	*167175*	*76724*	*103523*	*90882*	*88150*
		Total of Class VI...	465300	98947	101847	55403	73969	72536	62598	702776	154856	169968	82219	107617	96346	91770
		Grand Total	1380492	298051	308046	162590	225243	201491	185071	1292181	277277	284746	151215	214520	190611	173812

Giving a detailed list of all Occupations found in Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Amraoti.		Karanja.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Shegaon.		Ellichpur.		Basim.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I.	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government—																				
			Civil Service	95	.....	10	.....	141	.....	33	.....	18	.....	17	.....	19	...	7	...	34	...	59	...
			Government artificers, workmen, messengers	165	1	18	.....	145	18	45	.....	50	.....	53	.....	43	...	14	...	58	...	88	1
			Total of Sub-order 1...	260	1	28	.....	283	18	78	.....	68	.....	70	.....	62	...	21	...	92	...	147	1
		2	Officers of Municipal, Local and Village Government—																				
			Officers of law courts	14	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
			Police	183	.....	35	.....	109	.....	26	.....	28	.....	17	.....	51	...	43	...	28	...	76	...
			Municipal, Local and Village servants—including	90	2	43	1	90	1	104	.....	55	.....	75	1	36	...	41	...	181	3	90	7
			Municipal employés	*32*	.....	.....	.....	*8*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*14*	...	...	...	*9*	...	*3*	...
			Local Fund employés	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...
			Ex-pargana officers	*2*	.....	.....	*1*	*4*	*1*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*5*	.....	...	...	...	...	*11*	...	*6*	...
			Village headmen (patels)	*2*	.....	*2*	.....	*6*	.....	*6*	.....	*3*	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	...	*4*	...	*13*	...	*3*	...
			Village accountants (patwaris)	*4*	.....	*4*	.....	*8*	.....	*14*	.....	*16*	.....	*22*	.....	*3*	...	*2*	...	*31*	...	*42*	...
			Village watchmen	*13*	.....	*12*	.....	*23*	.....	*15*	.....	*9*	.....	*14*	.....	*7*	...	*10*	...	*31*	...	*23*	...
			Other village servants	*36*	*2*	*25*	.....	*40*	.....	*69*	.....	*23*	.....	*32*	*1*	*10*	...	*25*	...	*85*	*3*	*12*	*7*
			Prison officers	53	.....	.....	.....	54	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
			Total of Sub-order 2...	340	2	78	1	261	3	130	.....	83	.....	92	1	109	...	84	...	209	6	190	7
			Total of Order I...	*600*	*3*	*106*	*1*	*547*	*21*	*208*	.....	*151*	.....	*162*	*1*	*171*	...	*105*	...	*301*	*3*	*337*	*8*
II.	3		Army—																				
			Army officers	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soldiers	102	.....	6	.....	153	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
			Army clerk, peon, servant	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Army pensioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Army hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Order II...	*114*	.....	*6*	.....	*161*	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*13*	...	...	...	...	...	*3*	...
III.	4		Clergymen, ministers, priests, church and temple officers—																				
			Clergyman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Priests, Hindu—including	9	.....	1	.....	9	.....	5	.....	5	.....	2	.....	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
			Dharmopadeshak, Puranik, &c.	*9*	.....	*1*	.....	*8*	.....	*3*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	...	...	...	*3*	...	*3*	...
			Haridas	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	*4*	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Priests, Muhammadan—including	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
			Kazi, khatib, &c.	*8*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....	*3*	.....	...	...	...	...	*4*	*2*	...	...
			Mulla	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Missionary	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
			Church officers and servants	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Temple officers, Hindu and Muhammadan—including	20	2	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	8	.....	7	...	2	...	7	2	14	...
	Hindu temple worshippers	21	2	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	3	.....	7	...	2	...	4	2	13	...
	„ „ servants	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	Jain priests, &c.—including	2	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jain priests	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parsi priests	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Sub-order 4	58	2	12	.....	12	.....	10	.....	12	.....	8	.....	10	...	2	...	14	4	17	3
5	Lawyers, law stationers and law stamp dealers—																				
	Barrister	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Solicitor, pleader, vakil	26	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	...	1	...	4	...	2	...
	Law clerk, deed writer, stamp vendor	17	.....	3	.....	19	.....	5	.....	3	.....	4	.....	8	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
	Total of Sub-order 5	43	.....	3	.....	41	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	15	...	4	...	5	...	6	...
6	Physicians, surgeons and druggists—																				
	Physician, surgeon	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical assistant	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Druggist, compounder	6	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	Midwife	.....	19	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	5
	Unqualified practitioner	28	.....	4	.....	9	1	16	.....	14	1	3	.....	10	...	1	...	6	...	1	...
	Subordinate medical service	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total of Sub-order 6	40	19	6	3	20	6	19	2	20	4	7	.....	13	1	2	1	9	11	4	5
7	Authors and literary persons—																				
	Editors	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Library servants	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Total of Sub-order 7	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Artists—																				
	Painter, artist	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	10	3	...	...
	Photographer	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Sub-order 8	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	10	3	...	...
9	Musicians—																				
	Musicians—including	78	.....	27	.....	27	.....	45	.....	39	.....	11	.....	26	...	6	...	69	...	27	...
	Musicians undefined	48	.....	19	.....	21	.....	23	.....	35	.....	7	.....	8	...	2	...	55	...	13	...
	Players on damaru	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ „ sarangi	19	.....	7	.....	3	.....	17	.....	2	.....	4	.....	6	...	3	...	2	...	3	...
	„ „ tasa	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	12	...	6	...
	„ „ pakhwaz	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	„ „ chaughara	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	„ „ sanai	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ „ other instruments	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Singers	8	.....	.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	4
	Total of Sub-order 9	86	.....	27	.....	35	8	49	.....	39	.....	11	.....	26	...	14	...	71	...	28	4
10	Actors—																				
	Actor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Exhibition and show service—including	6	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Showman	6	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Round-about man	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theatre service—including	1	1	.....	.....	6	.....	1	4	.....	5	2	.....	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Dancing girls	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	„ boys	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Conjuror, performer—namely	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1
	Hail averter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1
	Billiard marker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Sub-order 10	8	2	5	.....	9	.....	1	4	.....	5	3	.....	8	3	2	...	9	...	5	2

Giving a detailed list of all Occupations found in Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type; local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Amraoti.		Karanja.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Shegaon.		Ellichpur.		Basim.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I	III.	11	Teachers—																				
			School master, mistress	24	.....	9	.....	47	1	15	.....	11	.....	13	.....	10	...	7	...	20	...	22	...
			Teacher, professor	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			School service	3	.....	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	...
			Total of Sub-order 11	27	.....	10	.....	53	2	16	.....	12	.....	14	.....	12	2	8	...	21	...	24	...
		12	Scientific persons (Josi)	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	1	...	1	2	22	3
			Total of Order III.	*264*	*23*	*71*	*3*	*175*	*16*	*118*	*6*	*87*	*9*	*48*	.....	*85*	*6*	*33*	*1*	*140*	*20*	*107*	*16*
			Total of Class I.	**978**	**26**	**183**	**4**	**883**	**37**	**328**	**6**	**240**	**9**	**210**	**1**	**269**	**6**	**138**	**1**	**441**	**23**	**447**	**24**
II	V.	13	Engaged on board and lodging—																				
			Eating-house keeper	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
			Club house service	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 13	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
		14	Attendants, domestic servants, &c.—																				
			Domestic servant, general	502	.....	38	.....	398	33	511	24	71	7	20	.....	141	13	36	6	207	63	198	20
			Cook, scullion	144	27	11	8	72	15	25	10	11	14	8	3	109	14	33	4	...	2	11	2
			Nurse	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Coachman	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Groom	35	.....	5	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	15	...	1	...	7	...	20	...
			Gardener	33	14	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2	4	...	5	...	11	...
			Bhisti	160	36	17	7	75	15	6	.....	15	3	6	.....	34	...	15	1	14	...	17	1
			Total of Sub-order 14	877	78	72	15	580	64	542	34	102	24	36	3	329	29	89	11	233	65	257	30
			Total of Order V.	*881*	*78*	*72*	*15*	*584*	*64*	*545*	*34*	*102*	*24*	*36*	*3*	*334*	*29*	*89*	*13*	*236*	*65*	*257*	*30*
			Total of Class II.	**881**	**78**	**72**	**15**	**584**	**64**	**545**	**34**	**102**	**24**	**36**	**3**	**334**	**29**	**89**	**13**	**236**	**65**	**257**	**30**
III	VI.	15	Mercantile men—																				
			Merchant	144	2	29	4	49	.....	52	.....	20	.....	11	.....	163	...	7	...	88	19	36	1
			Banker (including sahukar)	73	4	61	32	22	.....	35	4	22	5	19	.....	70	1	41	...	72	7	33	1
			Bank service	245	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	21	.....	97	.....	116	...	17	...	225	...	11	...
			Broker, agent	334	.....	12	.....	81	.....	54	.....	8	.....	2	.....	92	...	15	...	1	...	1	...
			Accountant	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
			Commercial clerk	57	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	17	.....	21	.....	5	.....	3	...	2	...	16	...	27	...
			Money changer	75	.....	37	.....	29	.....	24	.....	68	.....	8	.....	28	...	14	...	54	2	22	...
			Total of Sub-order 15	931	6	344	36	223	.....	259	4	160	5	142	.....	519	1	121	...	456	28	130	2

	16	Other general dealers—																						
		Shop keeper, general dealer	144	1	1	.....	13	.....	9	3	15	.....	3	.....	16	1	5	...	24	...	1	2
		Hawker, pedlar	59	.....	7	.....	18	2	15	.....	21	4	9	9	22	4	1	...	13	3	11	2
		Total of Sub-order 16...	203	1	8	.....	31	2	24	3	36	4	12	9	38	5	6	...	37	3	12	4
		Total of Order VI...	*1134*	*7*	*352*	*36*	*254*	*2*	*283*	*7*	*196*	*9*	*154*	*9*	*557*	*6*	*127*	...	*493*	*31*	*142*	*6*
VII.	17	Carriers on railways—																						
		Railway engine driver, stoker, engine worker	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Railway officer, clerk, station master	10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
		a attendant, servant	23	.....	1	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	...	72	4	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 17...	37	.....	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	...	90	4	...	...	...	...
	18	Carriers on roads—																						
		Coachman (not domestic)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Carrier, carter	206	.....	40	.....	80	.....	69	.....	41	.....	5	.....	175	...	44	...	37	...	90	...
		Camel, pack bullock driver &c.—including	8	23	7	.....	9	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	24	1	...	...	...	...	5	1
		Pack camel driver	5	.....	4	.....	4	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
		,, *bullock* ,,	3	23	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		,, *donkey* ,,	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palanquin bearer	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	...
		Total of Sub-order 18...	214	23	47	.....	97	.....	99	.....	41	.....	8	.....	199	1	44	...	45	...	98	1
	20	Engaged in storage—																						
		Meter, measurer	20	.....	9	.....	28	.....	11	.....	1	.....	5	.....	25	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
	21	Messengers and porters—																						
		Messenger, porter (not Government)	429	1	170	.....	250	.....	143	.....	105	.....	68	.....	452	...	212	4	106	...	30	...
		Total of Order VII...	*700*	*24*	*227*	.....	*410*	.....	*253*	.....	*147*	.....	*81*	.....	*703*	*1*	*350*	*8*	*151*	...	*135*	*1*
		Total of Class III...	**1834**	**31**	**579**	**36**	**664**	**2**	**536**	**7**	**343**	**9**	**235**	**9**	**1260**	**7**	**477**	**8**	**644**	**31**	**277**	**7**
IV.	VIII.	22	Agriculturists—																					
		Land proprietor—including	4	.....	26	.....	17	1	27	1	14	1	19	.....	3	...	1	...	96	20	28	2
		Jagirdar, or holder of rent-free village	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	*18*	*4*	*11*	...
		Inamdar, or holder of ,, field	*2*	.....	*26*	.....	*14*	*1*	*27*	*1*	*11*	*1*	*19*	.....	*3*	...	*1*	...	*78*	*16*	*17*	*2*
		Farmer, grazier—including	373	12	443	23	382	16	988	42	322	6	738	23	352	13	1067	9	597	57	431	23
		Izaradar or Government village lessee	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Khatedar or Government field lessee	*300*	*9*	*327*	*11*	*269*	*16*	*886*	*40*	*253*	*6*	*598*	*21*	*256*	*13*	*607*	*9*	*560*	*55*	*274*	*12*
		Co-sharer	*71*	*3*	*105*	*12*	*90*	.....	*102*	*2*	*55*	.....	*140*	*2*	*96*	...	*458*	...	*28*	*2*	*135*	*10*
		,, *Ang-bhagindar*	.....	.....	*11*	.....	*3*	.....	.....	.....	*11*	.....	.....	.....	...	...	*2*	...	...	...	*23*	...
		Co-occupant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*
		Farmer's son, &c. (gharshetkari)	180	103	156	10	56	6	.....	233	100	53	282	184	11	...	192	300	114	78	118	160
		Tenant cultivator—including	33	3	15	.....	37	.....	31	.....	30	1	63	.....	22	...	12	...	50	1	34	1
		Tenant paying money rent	.....	.....	*7*	.....	*4*	.....	*1*	.....	*7*	.....	*26*	.....	...	...	*1*	...	*24*	...	...	...
		,, *on metayer system*	*31*	*3*	*8*	.....	*28*	.....	*30*	.....	*29*	*1*	*35*	.....	*22*	...	*11*	...	*26*	*1*	*13*	*1*
		Pot Laondar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*14*	...
		Unspecified	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*5*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*7*	...
		Agricultural labourer—including	381	689	507	346	240	92	1251	918	366	128	1017	1087	428	273	816	879	1769	1202	452	429
		Agricultural servant by the year	*6*	.....	*22*	.....	*9*	.....	*11*	.....	*10*	.....	*82*	.....	*5*	...	*99*	...	*8*	...	*15*	...
		,, ,, ,, *month*	*10*	.....	*77*	.....	*4*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*9*	.....	*1*	...	*13*	...	*3*	...	...	...
		,, ,, *term unspecified*	*27*	*7*	*10*	*1*	*6*	*9*	*113*	.....	*18*	.....	*10*	.....	*26*	*3*	*40*	...	*99*	...	*43*	*13*
		,, ,, *daily field labourer*	*256*	*682*	*362*	*345*	*191*	*83*	*1005*	*918*	*266*	*128*	*838*	*1087*	*332*	*266*	*660*	*877*	*1608*	*1197*	*291*	*410*
		,, *cattle herdsman*	*76*	.....	*39*	.....	*39*	.....	*32*	.....	*21*	.....	*76*	.....	*64*	*4*	*64*	*2*	*46*	*5*	*103*	*1*
		Total of Sub-order 22...	971	807	1147	379	721	115	2297	1194	838	189	2119	1294	816	286	2088	1183	2826	1358	1063	609

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII. APPENDIX F:—*continued.*

Giving a detailed list of all Occupations found in Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Amraoti.		Karanja.		Akola.		Akot.		Badapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Shegaon.		Ellichpur.		Basim.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
IV.	VIII.	23	Horticulturists—																				
			Florist	14	.....	6	5	.....	1	2	2	11	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	13	30	...	...
			Gardener (not domestic)	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	11	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	28	7	...	...	25	8	22	1
			Total of Sub-order 23...	30	.....	6	5	16	1	13	2	40	.....	.....	.....	28	7	...	...	38	38	22	1
			Total of Order VIII...	*1001*	*807*	*1133*	*384*	*737*	*116*	*2310*	*1196*	*878*	*189*	*2119*	*1294*	*844*	*293*	*2088*	*1188*	*2664*	*1396*	*1085*	*610*
	IX.	24	Persons engaged about animals—																				
			Horse dealer	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	16	...	...	...
			,, breaker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			,, keeper, groom	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...
			Farrier, veterinary surgeon	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
			Cattle, sheep, pig dealer—namely																				
			Sheep and goat grazer	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	6	.....	5	.....	4	...	11	...	5	...	5	...
			Fisherman	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
			Animal, bird dealer, keeper—including	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Donkey tender	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Poultry seller	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Camel dealer	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
			Huntsman	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
			Total of Sub-order 24...	31	1	4	.....	13	.....	19	.....	21	.....	6	.....	11	...	21	...	74	32	11	...
			Total of Order IX...	*31*	*1*	*4*	.....	*13*	.....	*19*	.....	*21*	.....	*6*	.....	*11*	...	*21*	...	*74*	*32*	*11*	...
			Total of Class IV...	1032	808	1157	384	750	116	2329	1196	899	189	2125	1294	855	293	2109	1188	2738	1428	1096	610
V.	X.	25	Workers in books—																				
			Book seller	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			,, binder	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Printer	12	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 25...	18	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		26	Workers in carving and figures—																				
			Figure and image maker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		27	Workers in tackle for sports and games—																				
			Toy maker, dealer	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		29	Workers in watches and philosophical instruments—																				
			Watch maker and repairer	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

30	Workers in Arms—																						
	Ammunition (gunpowder) dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Armourer	1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	...	6	...	5	...	4	...
	Total of Sub-order 30	1	.....	5	.....	3	.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	3	...	6	...	5	...	4	...
31	Workers in machines and tools—																				
	Cutler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Workers in carriages—																				
	Coach maker—including	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cart builder, dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ *painter*	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Sub-order 32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Workers in harness—																				
	Saddler—namely																				
	Country saddle maker	10	4	5	1	6	8	15	18	12	6	.....	.....	6	9	5	...	19	9	6	3
34	Workers in houses and buildings—																				
	House proprietor	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpenter	108	.....	36	.....	54	.....	60	.....	28	.....	27	.....	43	...	40	...	82	...	52	...
	Mason (including bricklayer)	51	5	30	.....	61	.....	32	.....	44	1	15	.....	34	2	15	1	7	...	48	2
	Total of Sub-order 34	177	5	66	.....	115	.....	92	.....	72	1	42	.....	77	2	55	1	89	...	100	2
35	Workers in furniture—																				
	Cabinet maker—including	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chair maker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bed-tape tier	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Sub-order 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Workers in chemicals—																				
	Manufacturing chemist—namely																				
	Nitre seller	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Dye, colour manufacturer	1	3	1	10	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	49	30	...	...
	Match seller	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Firework maker	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Ink manufacturer	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...
	Total of Sub-order 36	23	5	1	10	2	3	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	...	...	...	57	31	1	...
	Total of Order X	*236*	*14*	*78*	*15*	*149*	*11*	*120*	*20*	*90*	*7*	*46*	.....	*96*	*11*	*66*	*1*	*170*	*40*	*111*	*5*
XI.	37 Workers in wool and worsted—																				
	Blanket maker, dealer	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	45	17
	38 Workers in silk—																				
	Silk manufacturer	28	4	6	15	13	4	8	4	49	81	4	2	13	...	...	...	36	13	7	3
	Silk dyer, printer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	„ merchant, dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Sub-order 38	29	4	6	15	13	4	8	4	51	81	4	2	13	...	...	...	40	13	7	3

Giving a detailed list of all Occupations found in Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type: local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Amraoti.		Karanja.		Akoba.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Shegaon.		Ellichpur.		Basim.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
V	XI.	39	Workers in cotton and flax—																				
			Flax, linen manufacturer—namely	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	278	3	.....	...	...	11	...	44	152	...	...
			Flax fibre dresser	.....	1	8	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	278	1	.....	...	...	...	...	41	152	...	...
			Thread manufacturer—including	.....	.....	7	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
			Thread disentangler	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
			,, *dealer*	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...
			Brahmanical thread maker, dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tape dealer	637	574	247	423	154	170	132	186	291	428	124	251	125	995	96	68	1306	1239	206	185
			Cotton manufacturer—including	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			Cotton press agent	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
			,, ,, *engineer*	209	7	7	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	67	...	54	...	...	...	...	...
			,, *clerks and employés*	16	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			,, *packer, presser*	84	497	3	297	.....	124	16	111	.....	18	.....	14	20	970	8	59	4	170	...	25
			,, *ginner*	.....	45	.....	95	1	19	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	208	...	7	...	9	...	595	...	61
			,, *spinner*	290	2	80	12	81	2	69	3	73	.....	36	.....	7	15	16	...	99	24	94	20
			,, *cloth weaver, dealer*	21	5	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	...	1	...	33	...	6	...
			,, *carder*	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
			,, *bodice-cloth maker*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
			,, *money-bag maker*	9	18	156	18	39	25	31	20	217	410	82	29	11	3	15	...	1158	450	105	70
			,, *weavers (not otherwise described)*	83	17	111	19	50	4	23	3	32	.....	13	.....	19	9	3	...	200	68	86	39
			Cotton dyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	50	.....	1	.....	2	...	...	...	86	5	...	...
			Carpet maker																				
			Total of Sub-order 39...	720	592	366	468	209	174	190	189	378	706	141	251	147	1004	110	68	1648	1470	292	224
		40	Workers in dress—																				
			Hair dresser	138	.....	49	.....	58	.....	70	.....	29	.....	20	.....	63	...	51	...	116	...	73	...
			Hat manufacturer—including	1	.....	.....	.....	22	26	16	.....	76	.....	1	4	23	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
			Turban maker	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	26	16	.....	76	.....	1	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Turban tier	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tailor	139	58	37	16	76	46	49	17	35	41	21	48	53	29	28	71	75	92	40	26
			Shoe-maker—including	29	37	28	10	65	16	63	46	54	9	92	35	52	27	34	4	87	74	47	30
			Shoe-maker	29	.....	28	.....	65	.....	63	.....	54	.....	92	.....	52	...	34	...	87	...	47	...
			Silk worker on shoes	.....	37	.....	10	.....	16	.....	46	.....	9	.....	35	...	27	...	4	...	74	...	30
			Laundry keeper (washerman)	47	43	21	12	62	41	43	22	155	24	15	9	36	17	15	17	111	94	23	24
			Embroiderer, darner	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
			Outfitter—namely	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
			Lugade (petticoat) maker, dealer	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 40...	354	138	145	38	283	129	241	85	355	74	149	96	227	73	128	95	389	262	195	80
		41	Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials—																				
			Mat maker, seller	.....	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	16
			Hemp manufacture—namely																				
			Gunny bag maker, dealer	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	...

		Rope, cord maker	21	26	5	4	2	.....	18	13	.....	.....	2	.....	10	...	1	8	40	21	...	...
		Sacking, sack, bag maker, dealer	70	.....	3	.....	13	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	65	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 41	99	39	19	4	15	.....	34	13	.....	.....	8	.....	76	...	8	8	43	21	13	16
		Total of Order XI	*1303*	*773*	*542*	*525*	*526*	*307*	*473*	*391*	*784*	*861*	*302*	*349*	*493*	*1077*	*247*	*171*	*2122*	*1766*	*552*	*340*
XII.	42	Workers in animal food—																				
		Cow keeper, milk seller (including *ghi seller*)	84	25	3	32	28	85	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	17	5	4	54	56	21	32
		Butcher, meat salesman—including	29	5	16	11	66	.....	35	23	58	5	21	4	46	9	19	13	73	26	28	12
		Beef butcher	.....	.....	.....	.....	*15*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*14*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other butcher	*29*	*5*	*16*	*11*	*51*	.....	*35*	*23*	*58*	*5*	*7*	*4*	*46*	*9*	*19*	*13*	*73*	*26*	*28*	*12*
		Fish-monger	5	5	28	1	49	13	10	31	39	.....	.....	.....	9	3	7	...	61	...	5	...
		Honey seller	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 42	69	35	47	44	143	48	49	55	97	5	21	4	77	29	31	17	188	82	54	44
	43	Workers in vegetable food—																				
		Corn, flour, seed merchant, dealer (*bhusari*)	171	31	94	7	106	10	51	4	70	3	56	5	147	8	87	2	138	40	36	2
		Miller—viz.																				
		Grain pounder and grinder	5	397	.....	116	.....	219	1	101	.....	186	2	121	2	162	1	125	1	288	1	94
		Baker, grain parcher—including	25	6	12	18	17	3	19	3	4	33	3	.....	39	21	4	10	17	7	25	16
		Baker	*5*	.....	.....	.....	*14*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grain parcher, seller of parched grain	*20*	*6*	*12*	*18*	*3*	*3*	*19*	*3*	*4*	*33*	*1*	.....	*35*	*21*	*4*	*10*	*17*	*7*	*25*	*16*
		Confectioner	52	3	9	2	26	4	16	1	18	.....	2	.....	19	2	5	...	36	5	12	...
		Green grocer—including	43	35	22	36	18	23	31	105	.....	63	3	6	25	14	1	...	38	19	18	80
		Sellers of vegetable and chillies	*30*	*35*	*15*	*36*	*12*	*21*	*30*	*105*	.....	*63*	*3*	*6*	*25*	*14*	*1*	...	*28*	*15*	*9*	*69*
		,, *fruits, &c.*	*13*	.....	*7*	.....	*6*	*2*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	*10*	*4*	*9*	*11*
		Sugar manufacturer	6	.....	.....	1	8	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	22	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
		Total of Sub-order 43	302	472	137	180	175	259	120	214	98	285	66	132	254	207	98	137	232	359	94	192
	44	Workers in drinks and stimulants—																				
		Wine and spirit merchant, dealer	3	.....	7	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	...	1	...	2	...	5	10
		Distiller	18	1	8	.....	9	.....	6	.....	7	24	5	.....	6	...	3	...	10	2	10	...
		Grocer (*kirana viknat*)	354	9	108	1	56	1	27	.....	65	1	28	.....	54	3	19	...	87	4	102	...
		Tobacco manufacturer, dealer	26	12	16	4	9	4	11	3	10	.....	11	1	21	2	4	1	61	5	7	1
		Condiments maker, dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Perfumer	20	4	17	42	5	2	11	.....	17	4	6	4	11	2	...	...	32	11	5	2
		Bhang, Narcotic maker, seller—including	25	14	2	5	17	16	5	128	12	18	6	48	40	11	5	3	59	123	26	21
		Betle leaf seller	*25*	*14*	*2*	*5*	*17*	*16*	*5*	*128*	*12*	*18*	*6*	*48*	*30*	*11*	*5*	*3*	*59*	*123*	*26*	*21*
		,, *nut seller*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Opium dealer	15	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	3	.....	2	...	1	..	13	4	3	...
		Total of Sub-order 44	461	40	221	55	101	23	71	131	116	47	60	53	148	18	33	4	264	149	158	34
		Total of Order XII	*832*	*547*	*405*	*279*	*419*	*330*	*240*	*400*	*311*	*337*	*147*	*189*	*479*	*254*	*162*	*158*	*684*	*590*	*306*	*470*
XIII.	45	Workers in grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, whalebone and lac—																				
		Manure dealer	4	5	.....	.....	7	12	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	...	...	10	29	...	...
		Lac dealer—including	22	16	10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
		Lac seller	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...
		,, *bangle maker*	*16*	*16*	*8*	*14*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*3*	...	...	...	*10*	...	...	...
		,, *bangle fitter*	*4*	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		,, *bangle colourer*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Horns, worker in	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Sub-order 45	26	21	10	14	15	12	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1	4	5	...	...	22	29	..	...

Giving a detailed list of all Occupations found in Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type : local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Amraoti.		Karanja.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Shegaon.		Ellichpur.		Basim.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
V.	XIII.	46	Workers in skins, feathers and quills—																				
			Fell monger	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	1	...	...	21	25	17	24
			Leather article maker—*including*	.....	.....	5	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	...	...	...	...	2	...
			Leathern bucket maker	.....	.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" *bottle maker*	.....	.....	*5*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	*8*	...	...	...	...	*2*	...
			Leather dyer	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 46	7	.....	5	2	36	3	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	25	9	...	...	63	25	19	24
		47	Workers in hair—																				
			Brush maker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Order XIII	*33*	*21*	*15*	*16*	*51*	*15*	*4*	*5*	.....	.....	*5*	*1*	*29*	*14*	...	...	*85*	*54*	*19*	*24*
	XIV.	48	Workers in gums and resins—																				
			Oil miller	17	.....	22	.....	3	.....	4	.....	2	.....	1	.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...
			" cake maker, dealer	90	64	69	20	49	32	77	33	40	25	32	25	77	30	38	15	191	100	69	44
			Total of Sub-order 48	107	64	91	20	52	32	81	33	42	25	33	25	77	30	42	15	191	100	70	44
		49	Workers in wood—																				
			Timber wood merchant, dealer—*including*	172	32	130	23	268	128	119	59	80	.....	85	57	93	35	124	...	204	46	28	5
			Teak and timber dealer	*53*	.....	*77*	.....	*176*	.....	*22*	.....	*76*	.....	*18*	.....	*21*	...	...	...	*65*	...	...	...
			Bamboo dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	*2*	...	...	...
			Firewood cutter and dealer	*114*	*20*	*53*	*23*	*88*	*125*	*97*	*59*	*2*	.....	*67*	*57*	*72*	*35*	*124*	...	*137*	*46*	*26*	*4*
			Charcoal burner and dealer	*5*	*12*	.....	.....	*4*	*3*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*1*
			Sawyer	24	.....	1	.....	3	.....	8	.....	4	.....	4	.....	3	...	10	...	6	...	...	...
			Wood turner, worker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	5	4	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 49	196	32	131	23	271	128	127	59	84	.....	89	57	97	35	134	...	215	50	28	5
		50	Workers in bark and pith—																				
			Bark worker (*i. e. picker*) "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		51	Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves—																				
			Basket maker	27	16	1	.....	10	10	56	75	13	25	.....	18	20	9	...	23	40	13	14	14
			Hay and straw dealer—including	172	187	143	52	115	59	116	96	107	82	40	12	69	54	98	138	6	19	69	15
			Grass contractors, sellers	*171*	*187*	*124*	*52*	*110*	*59*	*115*	*96*	*107*	*82*	*39*	*12*	*69*	*45*	*93*	*138*	*3*	*19*	*66*	*15*
			Karbi dealers	*1*	.....	*19*	.....	*5*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	...	*9*	*5*	...	*3*	...	*3*	...
			Thatcher	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Wicker-worker	1	.....	1	18	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	...	...	27	...	...	3	...	10
			Leaf worker—including	18	50	28	3	18	12	8	.....	3	12	3	.....	11	12	4	...	26	62	29	8
			Sellers of bel leaves	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	*1*	.....	.....	...	...	*4*	...	*6*	*1*	*10*	*3*
			" *teak and other leaves*	*2*	*2*	.....	*3*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*2*	...
			Leaf brush maker	*16*	*48*	*27*	.....	*17*	*12*	*8*	.....	.....	*11*	*3*	.....	*10*	*11*	...	...	*20*	*61*	*17*	...
			Total of Sub-order 51	218	253	180	73	163	81	180	171	123	119	63	30	100	75	129	161	72	97	112	42

		Workers in paper—																					
		Paper manufacturer	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total of Order XIV	*521*	*349*	*402*	*116*	*500*	*241*	*388*	*263*	*253*	*168*	*185*	*112*	*274*	*140*	*305*	*176*	*480*	*247*	*210*	*91*
XV.	53	Workers in stone and clay—																					
		Stone quarrier and breaker	7	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	...	11	...	1	...	4	12
		Stone agent, cutter, dresser &c.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Lime dealer, worker	23	5	7	.....	12	2	5	.....	5	.....	12	.....	9	2	2	...	7	4	...	...
		Clay dealer, labourer—viz.																				
		Earthwork builders (mat kam)	136	69	31	3	145	42	105	17	98	22	39	47	60	4	5	...	147	47	97	25
		Brick and tile maker, dealer	20	6	7	18	19	1	63	4	.....	.....	12	12	10	...	9	...	3	2	12	1
		Railway labourer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...
		Road labourer	24	19	15	11	61	20	16	13	30	18	11	9	98	51	48	...	6	6	155	120
		Scavenger	5	20	6	13	7	8	7	.....	7	.....	2	.....	35	15	26	12	22	5	4	7
		Gravel and sand dealer and digger	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Mill stone worker—including	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7	...	3	...	18	2	1	...
		Mill stone maker, dealer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ repairer	.....	.....	.....	*3*	*2*	.....	*2*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7*	...	*3*	...	*18*	*2*	*1*	...
		Total of Sub-order 53	219	121	66	48	257	73	198	36	145	40	76	68	228	72	125	12	204	66	273	168
	54	Workers in earthenware—																				
		Earthenware manufacturer (potters)	32	26	36	14	16	7	36	25	29	19	23	4	25	17	35	8	60	42	13	12
	55	Workers in glass—																				
		Glass manufacturer—including	63	22	25	14	21	1	13	16	20	28	11	7	3	...	1	2	27	19	46	9
		Glass bangle maker, dealer	*55*	*16*	*25*	.....	*20*	.....	*13*	.....	*20*	.....	9	*2*	*3*	...	*1*	*2*	*27*	*19*	45	...
		„ „ fitter	*8*	*6*	.....	*14*	.....	*1*	.....	*16*	.....	*28*	*2*	*5*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*9*
		Glassware dealers	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	...
		Total of Sub-order 55	63	22	25	14	21	1	13	16	20	28	11	7	3	...	1	2	27	19	46	9
	56	Workers in salt—																				
		Salt dealer	13	.....	16	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	16	3	...	...	11	...	...	...
	57	Workers in water—																				
		Well sinker—including	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Well sinker	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ builder	*5*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jalagar (well diver)	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total of Sub-order 57	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	58	Workers in gold, silver and precious stones—																				
		Goldsmith—including	145	.....	68	.....	64	.....	117	.....	63	.....	59	.....	53	...	35	...	154	...	55	...
		Gold and silversmith	*135*	.....	*68*	.....	*56*	.....	*117*	.....	*45*	.....	*53*	.....	*50*	...	*35*	...	*131*	...	*53*	...
		Sifter of goldsmith's dust	*6*	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*18*	.....	*4*	.....	*3*	...	...	...	*23*	...	*2*	...
		Gold and silver lace dealer	*4*	.....	.....	.....	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dealer in precious stones	10	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	...	...	...	15	...	1	...
		Total of Sub-order 58	155	.....	68	.....	71	.....	117	.....	63	.....	60	.....	55	...	35	...	169	...	56	...
	59	Workers in copper—																				
		Coppersmith	13	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	1	.....	8	.....	17	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
	60	Workers in tin and quicksilver—																				
		Tin manufacturer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
		Tin plate worker, tinman	14	1	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
		Total of Sub-order 60	14	1	2	.....	8	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	13	...	2	...

Giving a detailed list of all Occupations found in Towns with a Population of 10,000 and upwards.

N.B.—The group headings given in the Census Commissioner's list are printed in ordinary type; local sub-headings are printed in italics.

Class.	Order.	Serial No. of Sub-order.	Occupation.	Amraoti.		Karanja.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Shegaon.		Ellichpur.		Basim.	
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
V.	XV.	61	Workers in zinc—																				
			Zinc manufacturer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		62	Workers in brass and other mixed metals—																				
			Brass manufacturer, worker, brazier—including	22	.....	11	.....	35	.....	1	5	1	.....	15	1	2	...	...	...	31	4	22	2
			Metal caster, founder	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
			Brass worker, brazier	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Unspecified and mixed metal personal ornament maker	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" " pot dealer	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" " toe-ring maker	4	.....	6	.....	32	.....	1	5	1	.....	13	1	...	...	...	...	30	4	17	3
			Lamp, lantern maker	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 62	23	.....	12	.....	36	.....	1	5	1	.....	15	1	2	...	...	...	31	4	22	2
		63	Workers in iron and steel—																				
			Blacksmith	75	.....	26	6	30	.....	24	2	7	5	27	5	35	1	18	...	54	1	20	1
			Locksmith	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nail-maker	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total of Sub-order 63	76	.....	26	6	30	.....	24	2	7	5	27	5	36	1	18	...	54	1	20	1
			Total of Order XV	*618*	*171*	*251*	*82*	*445*	*82*	*396*	*85*	*268*	*92*	*221*	*86*	*382*	*93*	*214*	*22*	*578*	*132*	*433*	*102*
			Total of Class V	3443	1875	1693	1033	2090	986	1621	1064	1706	1465	906	737	1723	1589	994	528	4119	2829	1631	623
VI.	XVI.	64	Labourers & others (branch of labour undefined)—																				
			General labourer	174	132	19	160	101	152	37	112	43	51	.....	23	87	12	35	158	452	348	78	44
		65	Other persons of indefinite occupations—																				
			Contractor	5	.....	4	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
			Total of Order XVI	*179*	*132*	*23*	*160*	*111*	*152*	*39*	*112*	*43*	*51*	*1*	*23*	*98*	*12*	*35*	*158*	*452*	*348*	*83*	*44*
	XVIII.	66	Persons of no specified occupation—																				
			Beggars	652	202	208	69	360	129	283	39	193	60	153	68	292	74	164	23	594	240	273	48
			Religious devotees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Others—including	3880	7589	1716	3591	3392	6294	2597	5401	2016	3895	1601	2990	1886	3662	1747	3407	4122	8418	1951	3876
			Prisoners, civil	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" under trial	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			" convicted	524	28	.....	.....	566	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...
			Inmates of lunatic asylum	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Prostitutes	.....	107	.....	35	.....	56	.....	51	.....	13	.....	16	...	71	...	34	...	85	...	20
			Persons of no stated occupation	3309	7404	1716	3566	2811	6213	2580	5350	2016	3882	1601	2974	1886	3591	1747	3373	4122	8333	1871	3846
			Total of Sub-order 66	4512	7741	1924	3660	3752	6423	2880	5440	2209	3955	1754	3058	2179	3736	1911	3430	4716	8658	2224	3924
			Total of Order XVIII	*4512*	*7741*	*1924*	*3660*	*3752*	*6423*	*2880*	*5440*	*2209*	*3955*	*1754*	*3058*	*2179*	*3736*	*1911*	*3430*	*4716*	*8658*	*2224*	*3924*
			Total of Class VI	4691	7873	1947	3820	3863	6575	2919	5552	2252	4006	1755	3081	2277	3748	1946	3588	5168	9006	2307	3968
			Grand Total	12859	10391	5631	5292	8834	7730	6278	7859	5542	5702	5267	5125	6718	5672	5753	5326	13346	13382	6915	5551

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIII.

FINAL CENSUS

Statement showing the Distribution of

TALUK.	All Religions.						Hindus.						Sikhs.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Under Instruction. 1	Not under instruction and able to read and write. 2	Not under instruction and unable to read and write. 3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Amraoti District.																		
Amraoti	2238	5919	77176	26	114	77983	1898	4967	68430	9	36	69114	1	8	17	...	...	15
Chandur	1592	3460	83761	5	16	82777	1445	3137	79466	4	14	78421	1	2	18	...	...	16
Morsi	983	2765	62815	1	40	63084	885	2584	58774	1	36	58982	...	3	14	...	...	8
Murtazapur	1324	2547	53471	43	17	53171	1098	2148	43212	26	10	47770	...	1	9	...	...	6
Total	*6137*	*14691*	*277223*	*75*	*187*	*277015*	*5326*	*12836*	*254882*	*40*	*96*	*254287*	*2*	*14*	*58*	...	...	*45*
Akola District.																		
Akola	1918	3698	66944	59	96	66706	1575	3152	61442	39	44	60826	...	6	8	...	...	5
Akot	2440	3988	68327	9	27	69462	2196	3082	61857	9	20	62858	...	1	10	...	...	2
Balapur	1327	2352	52060	7	18	51436	1083	1898	46182	5	14	45356	...	2	5	...	...	4
Jalgaon	1092	2885	49857	13	13	51279	1587	2740	46117	10	12	47605	...	...	23	...	...	17
Khamgaon	1044	2740	46774	22	72	45527	919	2375	43313	15	11	42126	...	2	3	...	...	5
Total	*8421*	*15663*	*283962*	*110*	*226*	*284410*	*7360*	*13847*	*258911*	*78*	*101*	*258771*	...	*11*	*49*	...	...	*33*
Ellichpur District.																		
Ellichpur	2259	4694	69561	35	62	71430	1899	3967	60303	26	43	61513	1	4	1	...	...	3
Daryapur	1746	2619	59494	7	16	59227	1605	2442	54570	5	16	54493	...	1	13	...	...	2
Melghat	43	229	21945	...	9	20429	40	188	21063	...	9	19813	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	*4048*	*7542*	*151000*	*42*	*87*	*151086*	*3544*	*6597*	*135941*	*31*	*68*	*135819*	*1*	*5*	*16*	...	...	*5*
Buldana District.																		
Chikhli	1179	2120	68296	40	99	68277	899	1697	62887	27	66	62606	1	14	17	...	1	26
Malkapur	2283	4342	79853	43	64	81923	1995	3872	73151	21	41	74956	...	3	9	...	...	7
Mehkar	869	2226	64084	12	46	64016	719	1908	60535	10	36	60259	...	1	30	...	...	41
Total	*4332*	*8688*	*212233*	*95*	*209*	*214216*	*3613*	*7477*	*196573*	*58*	*143*	*197821*	*1*	*18*	*56*	...	*1*	*74*
Wun District.																		
Yeotmal	672	1882	53323	8	29	51932	598	1636	50645	1	8	49416	...	...	6	...	...	3
Darwha	912	2020	65536	3	7	64310	792	1748	61276	3	4	60261	...	...	12	...	...	7
Kelapur	361	917	38916	3	9	38608	322	834	26143	3	8	25871	...	4	25	...	...	27
Wun	260	722	35970	...	5	35697	227	668	27822	...	3	27493	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	*2205*	*5541*	*193745*	*14*	*50*	*190547*	*1939*	*4886*	*165886*	*7*	*23*	*163046*	...	*4*	*44*	...	...	*37*
Basim District.																		
Basim	1074	2824	77667	14	24	76087	884	2454	73059	3	9	71448	...	...	10	...	...	8
Mangrul	460	942	38024	4	2	36710	393	827	35717	3	2	34334	...	1	10	...	...	12
Pusad	680	1936	61464	2	4	60965	600	1699	57290	1	3	56921	1	...	4	...	...	5
Total	*2214*	*5702*	*177155*	*20*	*30*	*173762*	*1877*	*4980*	*166066*	*7*	*14*	*162703*	*1*	*1*	*24*	...	...	*25*
Grand Total	27347	57827	1295818	356	789	1291026	23659	50623	1173259	221	445	1172447	5	53	247	...	1	219

TABLE No. XIII.

the Population according to Education.

Muhammadans.						Christians.						Buddhists.						Jains.						Jews.						Parsis.						Aborigines.					
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
258	450	8103	14	8	7991	21	121	57	3	62	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	343	542	...	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30	13	...	8	21	...	...	14	...	...	13
92	144	3647	1	1	3597	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	175	628	...	...	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	128	3610	...	3	3656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	50	417	...	1	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	166	4541	15	1	4473	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	88	216	703	2	1	919	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	5	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
569	888	19901	30	13	19717	21	127	58	3	64	93	...	1	...	...	...	...	212	784	2290	2	2	2837	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	41	20	...	12	23	...	...	14	...	...	13
289	335	5098	11	12	5395	8	75	56	6	31	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	112	327	1	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	8	2	9	4	...	...	5	...	...	6
210	224	6202	..	6	6254	...	9	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	69	230	...	...	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	23	...	...	21
174	164	5508	2	2	5514	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	283	363	...	...	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	112	3387	2	...	3618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	29	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	137	3170	2	32	2998	6	52	25	3	20	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	162	250	...	...	357	...	2	...	...	...	1	10	10	11	2	9	7	...	...	2	...	...	2
852	972	23665	17	52	23779	14	140	86	9	54	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	657	1199	1	...	1698	...	2	...	...	...	1	14	34	22	5	19	14	...	...	30	...	...	29
316	584	8909	1	2	9492	12	48	44	8	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	91	304	...	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	131	4705	2	...	4515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	44	206	...	..	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	35	870	...	...	614	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
439	750	14484	3	2	14621	12	53	44	8	17	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	135	515	...	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
185	202	4919	9	13	4969	17	32	31	4	17	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	167	442	...	1	638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
230	237	6356	19	17	6457	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	221	337	2	2	501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	87	3118	2	9	3148	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	226	400	...	1	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
493	526	14393	30	39	14574	19	40	31	4	17	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	614	1179	2	4	1703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	138	2378	1	1	2175	9	28	31	5	19	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	79	263	1	1	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	128	3927	..	3	3665	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	143	321	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	49	1146	...	...	1170	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	74	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	11528	...	1	11456
32	45	957	..	2	1040	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	56	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7134	...	...	7107
206	360	8408	1	6	8050	9	31	31	5	19	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	235	714	1	1	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	24	18662	...	1	18563
99	152	3901	2	5	3732	3	26	17	9	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	191	680	...	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	78	1998	1	...	2032	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	35	298	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	133	3861	1	...	3613	...	6	2	..	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	98	307	...	...	418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	363	9760	4	5	9382	3	33	20	9	11	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	324	1285	...	...	1631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2769	3859	90611	85	117	90123	78	424	270	38	182	343	...	1	...	...	...	...	821	2749	7182	6	7	9255	...	2	...	...	...	1	22	92	43	6	36	43	2	24	18706	...	1	18655

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIV.

Statement showing the Number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age and Sex.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	All religions	832	499	333	6	11	39	31	45	28	38	32	128	61	109	56	68	62	37	30	29	22
	Hindus	746	447	299	4	10	34	28	41	25	35	29	119	55	92	51	62	53	34	28	26	20
	Muhammadans	79	50	29	2	.....	5	2	4	2	3	3	8	5	17	5	5	9	3	2	3	1
	Sikhs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Christians	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Buddhists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jains	6	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aborigines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement showing the Number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Age, and Sex (all Religions).

TALUK.	Total			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	74	45	29	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	2	4	13	6	12	4	8	4	4	4	3	3
Chandur	43	26	17	.....	1	1	.....	0	1	4	3	5	2	3	4	5	4	1	1	1	1
Morsi	42	17	25	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	1	3	6	6	3	7	4	2	2	1
Murtazapur	23	19	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2	5	2	4	1	1	1	2	2
Total	*187*	*107*	*80*	.....	*3*	*2*	*5*	*8*	*4*	*8*	*8*	*25*	*13*	*26*	*16*	*20*	*16*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*
Akola District.																					
Akola	42	23	19	.....	3	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	10	3	1	3	5	3	3	2	.....	2
Akot	45	29	16	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	2	3	2	3	12	4	2	3	2	.....	3	1
Balapur	23	15	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	2	6	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2
Jalgaon	20	9	11	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	34	19	15	1	.....	2	1	1	3	2	5	6	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Total	*164*	*95*	*69*	*2*	*4*	*7*	*4*	*6*	*7*	*4*	*11*	*26*	*12*	*24*	*12*	*12*	*10*	*9*	*4*	*5*	*5*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	62	43	19	.....	.....	5	2	4	.....	3	2	2	1	10	2	8	9	6	3	5	.....
Darvapur	55	32	23	.....	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	14	6	6	6	2	3	2	2	1	2
Melghat	13	10	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	*130*	*85*	*45*	.....	*1*	*9*	*3*	*9*	*2*	*7*	*3*	*18*	*7*	*17*	*8*	*11*	*13*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*2*
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	62	37	25	2	.....	1	5	2	3	6	.....	10	6	7	6	6	3	2	1	1	1
Malkapur	67	41	26	.....	1	2	4	3	3	4	2	13	6	12	3	3	5	3	.....	1	2
Mehkar	22	14	8	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	*151*	*92*	*59*	*2*	*1*	*5*	*11*	*7*	*6*	*11*	*3*	*27*	*13*	*23*	*10*	*10*	*9*	*5*	*3*	*2*	*3*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	27	15	12	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	5	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Darwha	25	14	11	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	1	.....	3
Kelapur	18	9	9	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	16	2	14	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	*86*	*40*	*46*	*1*	*1*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*3*	*5*	*9*	*11*	*9*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*4*
Basim District.																					
Basim	56	38	18	.....	1	4	2	5	1	3	2	10	2	6	2	6	2	.....	4	4	1
Mangrul	27	19	8	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	4	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	1	.....
Pusad	31	23	8	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	9	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	.....
Total	*114*	*80*	*34*	*1*	*1*	*10*	*2*	*10*	*3*	*5*	*2*	*23*	*5*	*10*	*5*	*11*	*8*	*3*	*7*	*7*	*1*
Grand Total	832	493	333	6	11	39	31	45	33	38	32	128	61	109	56	68	62	37	30	29	23

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIV.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Hindus of Unsound Mind, by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	64	39	25	.....	2	1	.....	2	2	2	4	12	5	9	3	7	3	3	3	3	3
Chandur	39	24	15	.....	.....	1	.....	6	1	4	3	4	1	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
Morsi	34	17	17	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	6	5	3	2	4	2	2	1
Murtazapur	25	17	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	5	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	2	1
Total	*162*	*97*	*65*	.....	*2*	*2*	*5*	*8*	*3*	*8*	*8*	*22*	*10*	*22*	*14*	*18*	*10*	*9*	*7*	*8*	*6*
Akola District.																					
Akola	38	19	19	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	8	3	1	3	5	3	3	2	.....	2
Akot	42	27	15	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	12	3	2	3	2	.....	2	1
Balapur	16	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2
Jalgaon	20	9	11	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	.....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	30	17	13	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	2	4	5	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....
Total	*146*	*83*	*63*	*1*	*4*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*7*	*4*	*10*	*23*	*10*	*21*	*11*	*11*	*9*	*9*	*3*	*4*	*5*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	51	35	16	.....	.....	4	2	4	.....	3	1	2	1	7	1	7	8	4	3	4	.....
Daryapur	52	30	22	.....	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	14	6	6	5	1	3	2	2	1	2
Melghat	13	10	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	*116*	*75*	*41*	.....	*1*	*7*	*3*	*9*	*2*	*7*	*2*	*18*	*7*	*14*	*6*	*9*	*12*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*2*
Buldana District.																					
Chichli	57	34	23	2	.....	1	4	2	3	5	.....	10	5	6	6	6	3	2	1	.....	1
Malkapur	59	36	23	.....	1	1	3	3	2	3	2	13	6	10	3	2	4	3	.....	1	2
Mehkar	19	11	8	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	*135*	*81*	*54*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*9*	*7*	*5*	*9*	*3*	*27*	*12*	*17*	*10*	*9*	*8*	*5*	*3*	*1*	*3*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	23	11	12	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	.....	5	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Darwha	22	12	10	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	1	.....	2
Kelapur	18	9	9	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	16	2	14	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	*79*	*34*	*45*	.....	*1*	*5*	*6*	*5*	*6*	*2*	*5*	*7*	*11*	*8*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*3*
Basim District.																					
Basim	51	36	15	.....	1	4	1	4	.....	3	1	9	3	6	2	6	2	.....	4	4	1
Mangrul	26	18	8	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	4	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	1	.....
Pusad	31	23	8	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	9	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	.....
Total	*108*	*77*	*31*	*1*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*8*	*2*	*5*	*1*	*22*	*5*	*10*	*5*	*11*	*8*	*3*	*7*	*7*	*1*
Grand Total	746	447	299	4	10	34	28	41	25	35	29	119	55	92	51	62	53	34	28	26	20

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIV.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Muhammadans of Unsound Mind, by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Chandur	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	*23*	*10*	*13*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	*3*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*6*	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*
Akola District.																					
Akola	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Balapur	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*17*	*12*	*5*	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	.....	*1*	*3*	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*	.....
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	11	8	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....
Daryapur	3	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*14*	*10*	*4*	.....	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*3*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*2*	.....	*1*	.....
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Malkapur	7	4	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*15*	*10*	*5*	.....	.....	*1*	*2*	.....	*1*	*2*	.....	.....	*1*	*6*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*	.....
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*5*	*5*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basim District.																					
Basim	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*5*	*3*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2*	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	79	50	29	2	.....	5	2	4	2	3	3	8	5	17	5	5	9	3	2	3	1

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIV.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Jains of Unsound Mind, by Age, and Sex.

TALUK	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandur	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola District.																					
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Basim District.																					
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	6	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIV.—*concluded.*

Statement showing the Number of Christians of Unsound Mind, by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti																					
Chandur																					
Morsi											*Nil.*										
Murtazapur																					
Total																					
Akola District.																					
Akoln																					
Akot																					
Balapur											*Nil.*										
Jalgaon																					
Khamgaon																					
Total																					
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur																					
Daryapur											*Nil.*										
Melghat																					
Total																					
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli																					
Malkapur											*Nil.*										
Mehkar																					
Total																					
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal																					
Darwha											*Nil.*										
Kelapur																					
Wun																					
Total																					
Basim District.																					
Basim	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XV.

Showing the Number of the Blind by Religion, Age, and Sex.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	All Religions	9761	4563	5198	281	163	328	250	317	198	254	156	529	479	555	578	480	657	527	804	1292	1913
	Hindus	9226	4299	4927	279	155	307	240	301	181	237	148	503	460	515	545	451	613	498	770	1208	1815
	Muhammadans	504	243	261	2	7	20	10	15	17	13	8	25	18	37	33	27	42	27	32	77	94
	Sikhs	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Christians	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Buddhists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jains	29	19	10	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	.....	2	2	2	2	5	4
	Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aborigines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XV.—*continued.*

Statement Showing the Number of the Blind by Age, and Sex (all Religions).

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	516	241	275	12	8	12	10	22	9	19	15	30	32	24	19	29	39	22	45	71	98
Chandur	457	216	241	4	4	17	24	19	11	13	7	29	28	30	31	26	29	30	29	48	73
Morsi	499	245	254	12	6	15	18	17	11	8	7	29	21	25	16	32	28	32	38	75	109
Murtazapur	410	189	221	15	3	13	14	7	6	14	5	28	20	19	20	15	21	22	40	56	92
Total	*1882*	*891*	*991*	*43*	*21*	*57*	*66*	*65*	*37*	*54*	*34*	*116*	*101*	*98*	*86*	*104*	*117*	*106*	*152*	*250*	*377*
Akola District.																					
Akola	329	146	183	10	4	13	11	15	8	7	7	21	19	17	15	12	25	21	27	30	67
Akot	554	260	294	13	14	12	6	22	8	4	10	26	16	24	39	27	36	34	48	98	117
Balapur	383	181	202	21	7	9	7	13	5	8	5	22	19	16	23	16	27	23	36	53	73
Jalgaon	452	225	227	10	3	19	9	13	5	6	5	19	8	20	23	23	29	33	37	82	108
Khamgaon	350	168	182	15	7	12	4	9	8	13	7	23	16	19	25	19	22	14	31	44	62
Total	*2068*	*980*	*1088*	*69*	*35*	*65*	*37*	*72*	*34*	*38*	*34*	*111*	*78*	*96*	*125*	*97*	*139*	*125*	*179*	*307*	*427*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	534	269	265	8	8	12	10	11	11	18	4	36	9	26	25	29	33	33	41	96	124
Daryapur	495	229	266	12	10	8	12	15	5	12	8	25	21	24	29	27	38	33	51	73	92
Melghat	85	40	45	2	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	4	5	7	6	4	6	6	7	5	9
Total	*1114*	*538*	*576*	*22*	*21*	*24*	*25*	*31*	*19*	*33*	*15*	*65*	*35*	*57*	*60*	*60*	*77*	*72*	*99*	*174*	*225*
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	634	310	324	17	6	26	26	18	12	14	10	32	46	43	45	36	36	30	52	99	91
Malkapur	750	375	375	21	7	26	14	30	12	24	13	33	26	55	41	27	57	47	63	172	132
Mehkar	511	252	259	18	7	27	11	18	18	17	16	30	31	45	40	23	30	26	41	48	65
Total	*1895*	*937*	*958*	*56*	*20*	*79*	*51*	*61*	*42*	*55*	*39*	*95*	*113*	*143*	*126*	*86*	*123*	*103*	*156*	*259*	*288*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	393	160	233	8	5	10	10	17	7	12	7	18	12	20	25	15	33	19	31	41	103
Darwha	338	154	184	11	10	14	16	12	11	8	2	18	15	18	17	20	19	17	34	36	60
Kelapur	296	122	174	5	3	9	4	8	4	7	4	14	5	13	7	11	19	11	19	44	109
Wun	277	97	180	5	3	7	3	6	4	8	3	9	9	16	18	6	22	7	29	33	89
Total	*1304*	*533*	*771*	*29*	*21*	*40*	*33*	*43*	*26*	*35*	*16*	*59*	*41*	*67*	*67*	*52*	*93*	*54*	*113*	*154*	*361*
Basim District.																					
Basim	759	339	420	38	23	31	17	22	24	18	9	43	64	48	65	35	52	38	56	66	110
Mangrol	276	131	145	8	8	15	6	10	7	8	3	14	17	13	12	16	20	9	17	38	55
Pusad	463	214	249	16	14	17	15	13	9	13	6	26	30	33	37	32	36	20	32	44	70
Total	*1498*	*684*	*814*	*62*	*45*	*63*	*38*	*45*	*40*	*39*	*18*	*83*	*111*	*94*	*114*	*83*	*108*	*67*	*105*	*148*	*235*
Grand Total	9761	4563	5198	231	163	328	250	317	198	254	156	528	479	555	578	480	657	527	804	1292	1913

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XV.—*continued*

Statement showing the Number of the Blind by Age, and Sex (Hindus).

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	476	222	254	11	7	11	10	21	8	16	15	28	29	21	19	26	32	21	42	67	92
Chandur	439	212	227	4	4	17	22	19	11	13	7	29	28	29	30	26	27	29	27	46	71
Morsi	473	238	249	12	4	13	17	16	11	7	7	29	18	24	15	30	27	29	37	73	104
Murtazapur	388	182	206	15	3	12	13	7	4	14	5	28	20	19	19	14	21	23	39	51	83
Total	*1776*	*849*	*927*	*42*	*18*	*53*	*62*	*63*	*34*	*50*	*34*	*114*	*95*	*93*	*83*	*96*	*107*	*101*	*145*	*237*	*349*
Akola District.																					
Akola	306	139	167	10	3	13	9	14	8	7	7	18	19	16	13	11	24	21	25	29	59
Akot	521	241	280	13	12	11	6	21	7	4	9	24	16	22	36	26	34	32	47	88	113
Balapur	342	162	180	21	7	8	6	12	4	7	4	20	16	13	21	16	22	20	30	45	70
Jalgaon	426	209	217	10	3	16	9	13	5	4	5	18	8	18	22	20	24	32	34	78	107
Khamgaon	325	158	167	15	7	11	4	9	8	13	7	21	15	19	20	18	19	12	29	40	58
Total	*1920*	*909*	*1011*	*69*	*32*	*59*	*34*	*69*	*32*	*35*	*32*	*101*	*74*	*88*	*112*	*91*	*123*	*117*	*165*	*280*	*407*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	471	238	233	8	8	10	10	11	8	15	3	33	8	20	24	28	29	27	37	88	106
Daryapur	467	212	255	12	10	8	12	15	4	12	5	22	20	21	27	25	37	32	50	65	90
Melghat	82	39	43	2	2	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	5	7	6	4	6	6	7	5	8
Total	*1020*	*489*	*531*	*22*	*20*	*22*	*25*	*30*	*15*	*30*	*11*	*59*	*33*	*48*	*57*	*55*	*72*	*65*	*94*	*158*	*204*
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	588	283	305	17	6	25	25	12	10	12	10	32	45	38	41	31	33	26	51	90	84
Malkapur	695	337	358	21	7	21	14	21	10	21	13	30	35	46	38	25	53	46	60	103	128
Mehkar	496	248	248	17	7	27	11	18	17	17	14	28	30	45	38	28	29	25	40	48	62
Total	*1779*	*868*	*911*	*55*	*20*	*73*	*50*	*54*	*37*	*50*	*37*	*90*	*110*	*129*	*117*	*79*	*115*	*97*	*151*	*241*	*274*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	380	153	227	8	5	9	10	17	7	12	7	18	12	18	25	15	30	18	30	38	101
Darwha	329	150	179	11	9	12	15	11	9	8	2	17	15	18	17	20	19	17	34	36	59
Kelapur	294	121	173	5	3	9	4	8	4	7	4	14	5	13	7	10	19	11	19	44	108
Wun	272	96	176	5	3	7	3	6	4	7	3	9	9	16	18	6	22	7	28	33	86
Total	*1275*	*520*	*755*	*29*	*20*	*37*	*32*	*42*	*24*	*34*	*16*	*58*	*41*	*65*	*67*	*51*	*90*	*53*	*111*	*151*	*354*
Basim District.																					
Basim	746	331	415	38	23	31	16	21	24	18	9	42	62	48	64	32	51	37	56	64	110
Mangrul	265	126	139	8	8	15	6	9	7	8	3	14	15	13	11	15	20	9	17	35	52
Pusad	445	207	238	16	14	17	15	13	8	12	6	25	30	31	34	32	35	19	31	42	65
Total	*1456*	*664*	*792*	*62*	*45*	*63*	*37*	*43*	*39*	*38*	*18*	*81*	*107*	*92*	*109*	*79*	*106*	*65*	*104*	*141*	*227*
Grand Total	9226	4299	4927	279	155	307	240	301	181	237	148	503	460	515	545	451	613	498	770	1208	1815

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XV.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of the Blind by Age, and Sex (Sikhs).

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola District.																					
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basim District.																					
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Statement showing the Number of the Blind by Age, and Sex (Muhammadans).

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	35	15	20	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	3	2	.....	2	7	1	3	8	5
Chandur	14	2	12	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1	1	6
Morsi	24	11	13	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	5
Murtazapur	22	7	15	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	5	10
Total	*95*	*35*	*60*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*1*	*3*	*3*	.....	*2*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*5*	*10*	*5*	*6*	*11*	*26*
Akola District.																					
Akola	22	7	15	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	8
Akot	32	18	14	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	1	2	2	1	10	4
Balapur	38	17	21	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	2	3	2	.....	5	3	6	7	3
Jalgaon	25	15	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	3	5	1	3	4	1
Khamgaon	35	10	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	5	1	3	2	2	4	4
Total	*142*	*67*	*75*	.....	*3*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*9*	*3*	*8*	*13*	*6*	*16*	*8*	*13*	*26*	*20*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	61	31	30	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	1	3	1	6	1	3	3	6	4	8	17
Daryapur	25	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	.....	1	7	2
Melghat	3	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	*89*	*46*	*43*	.....	*1*	*2*	.....	*1*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*6*	*2*	*8*	*3*	*5*	*4*	*6*	*5*	*15*	*20*
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	42	24	18	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	5	4	5	2	4	1	7	7
Malkapur	52	35	17	.....	.....	5	.....	6	2	3	.....	3	1	9	3	1	4	.....	3	8	4
Mehkar	15	4	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	1	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Total	*109*	*63*	*46*	*1*	.....	*5*	*1*	*7*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*3*	*14*	*9*	*6*	*7*	*5*	*5*	*15*	*14*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	12	7	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	1	1	3	1
Darwha	9	4	5	.....	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kelapur	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wun	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Total	*27*	*12*	*15*	.....	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*6*
Basim District.																					
Basim	13	8	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	2	.....
Mangrul	11	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Pusad	18	7	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	1	2	5
Total	*42*	*20*	*22*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	.....	*2*	*4*	*2*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*7*	*8*
Grand Total	504	243	261	2	7	20	10	15	17	13	8	25	18	37	33	27	42	27	32	77	94

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XV.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of the Blind by Age, and Sex (Christians).

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola District.																					
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basim District.																					
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XV.—*concluded.*

Statement Showing the Number of the Blind by Age, and Sex (Jains).

TALUK	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chandur	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Morsi	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	2
Akola District.																					
Akola	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Akot	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Daryapur	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	3	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Malkapur	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Basim District.																					
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	29	19	10	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	.....	2	2	2	2	5	4

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Deaf Mutes by Age, Sex, and Religion.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	All Religions	2486	1442	1044	37	22	134	95	113	86	84	63	223	171	218	157	198	115	170	108	265	227
	Hindus	2321	1346	975	32	20	124	87	101	80	76	57	205	154	204	147	187	109	163	104	254	217
	Muhammadans	155	92	63	5	2	10	7	11	6	7	6	18	16	14	10	11	4	7	3	9	9
	Sikhs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Christians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Buddhists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jains	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1
	Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aborigines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVI.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Deaf Mutes by Age, and Sex (all Religions).

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	171	95	76	1	1	6	5	8	7	2	3	23	20	16	11	14	10	9	4	16	15
Chandur	119	57	55	1	.....	8	7	6	5	5	2	7	9	13	10	5	9	3	4	9	9
Morsi	182	106	76	3	2	7	4	6	4	5	3	10	12	16	10	20	13	22	12	17	16
Murtazapur	47	29	18	2	.....	6	7	5	1	.....	2	8	4	3	2	1	2	2	.....	2	.....
Total	512	287	225	7	3	27	23	25	17	13	10	48	45	48	33	40	34	36	20	44	40
Akola District.																					
Akola	109	57	52	1	.....	9	6	4	2	2	4	10	6	8	9	3	7	9	7	11	11
Akot	117	57	60	.....	1	.....	4	3	3	3	2	12	10	7	10	11	7	6	4	15	19
Balapur	78	49	29	.....	.....	1	6	6	1	2	1	7	5	9	4	8	2	8	4	8	6
Jalgaon	97	59	38	2	3	5	2	6	3	3	.....	9	6	8	10	5	2	8	6	13	6
Khamgaon	76	51	25	2	.....	3	3	5	3	3	1	9	5	10	6	7	.....	3	1	9	6
Total	477	273	204	5	4	18	21	24	12	13	8	47	32	42	39	34	18	34	22	56	48
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	182	102	80	2	1	5	6	8	4	5	10	13	8	15	11	15	9	11	8	28	23
Daryapur	153	89	64	.....	1	1	3	9	7	7	3	13	10	9	9	18	6	12	4	20	21
Melghat	29	19	10	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	2	4	2	3	.....	2	2
Total	364	210	154	2	2	9	10	17	11	12	16	29	18	28	22	37	17	26	12	50	46
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	157	84	73	1	1	9	8	4	7	5	2	14	11	13	11	13	6	11	10	14	14
Malkapur	151	99	52	3	.....	24	9	7	2	12	2	14	10	11	7	11	4	5	6	12	12
Mehkar	98	55	43	2	2	8	4	3	3	3	6	6	11	9	3	8	2	7	3	9	9
Total	406	238	168	6	6	41	21	14	12	20	10	34	32	33	21	32	12	23	19	35	35
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	137	73	64	2	2	9	5	5	8	7	9	13	10	11	5	7	6	9	12	10	7
Darwha	100	59	41	2	1	4	4	7	6	2	3	6	6	6	4	13	2	6	2	13	13
Kelapur	74	43	31	1	.....	.....	1	2	4	1	1	8	4	9	6	4	3	4	5	14	7
Wun	72	46	26	3	2	6	3	5	4	5	.....	8	3	5	2	6	3	3	2	5	7
Total	383	221	162	8	5	19	13	19	22	15	13	35	23	31	17	30	14	22	21	42	34
Basim District.																					
Basim	133	85	48	1	1	2	2	4	5	8	1	13	11	16	10	10	5	10	3	21	10
Mangrul	86	50	36	1	.....	3	1	5	2	2	2	7	4	8	4	7	10	11	5	6	8
Pusad	125	78	47	7	1	15	4	5	5	2	3	10	6	12	11	8	5	8	6	11	6
Total	344	213	131	9	2	20	7	14	12	12	6	30	21	36	25	25	20	29	14	38	24
Grand Total	2486	1442	1044	37	22	134	95	113	86	84	63	223	171	218	157	198	115	170	108	265	227

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVI.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Hindu Deaf Mutes by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	157	87	70	1	.....	3	3	8	7	2	3	21	19	13	10	14	10	9	4	16	11
Chandur	104	53	51	1	.....	8	7	6	4	3	1	7	8	13	10	4	8	2	4	9	9
Morsi	178	104	74	3	1	7	3	5	4	5	3	10	12	16	10	19	13	22	12	17	16
Murtazapur	38	24	14	1	.....	5	4	3	1	.....	1	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	.....	2	.....
Total	477	268	209	6	1	23	17	22	16	10	8	45	43	45	32	38	33	35	20	44	36
Akola District.																					
Akola	107	56	51	1	.....	9	6	4	2	2	4	10	6	7	8	3	7	9	7	11	11
Akot	110	52	58	.....	1	.....	4	1	3	3	2	10	9	7	10	11	7	6	3	14	19
Balapur	67	43	24	.....	.....	1	5	4	1	1	1	7	2	9	4	7	2	7	4	7	5
Jalgaon	86	53	33	1	3	5	2	6	3	2	.....	7	4	6	7	5	2	8	6	13	6
Khamgaon	65	45	20	1	.....	3	3	5	3	2	1	7	3	8	3	7	.....	3	1	9	6
Total	435	249	186	3	4	18	20	20	12	10	8	41	24	37	32	33	18	33	21	54	47
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	167	93	74	2	1	4	5	7	3	5	10	13	7	13	11	13	8	11	7	25	22
Daryapur	146	87	59	.....	1	1	3	8	6	7	3	13	8	9	8	18	5	12	4	19	21
Melghat	28	18	10	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	2	3	2	3	.....	2	2
Total	341	198	143	2	2	8	9	15	9	12	16	29	15	26	21	34	15	26	11	46	45
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	144	78	66	1	4	8	8	4	6	5	1	13	11	13	11	12	5	10	9	12	11
Malkapur	138	90	48	3	.....	22	9	6	1	11	1	12	10	10	7	11	3	5	6	10	11
Mehkar	92	53	39	2	2	8	4	3	3	3	4	6	10	9	3	7	2	6	3	9	8
Total	374	221	153	6	6	38	21	13	10	19	6	31	31	32	21	30	10	21	18	31	30
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	134	70	64	2	2	9	5	5	8	7	9	11	10	11	5	6	6	9	12	10	7
Darwha	93	53	40	2	1	4	4	7	5	2	3	4	6	5	4	12	2	5	2	12	13
Kelapur	74	43	31	1	.....	.....	1	2	4	1	1	8	4	9	6	4	3	4	5	14	7
Wun	70	45	25	2	2	6	3	5	4	5	.....	8	3	5	2	6	3	3	2	5	6
Total	371	211	160	7	5	19	13	19	21	15	13	31	23	30	17	28	14	21	21	41	33
Basim District.																					
Basim	127	61	46	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	1	12	9	15	10	10	5	9	3	21	10
Mangrul	79	47	32	1	.....	3	1	4	2	1	2	7	4	7	3	7	3	11	4	6	7
Pusad	117	71	46	6	1	13	4	4	5	2	3	9	5	12	11	7	5	7	6	11	6
Total	323	199	124	8	2	18	7	12	12	10	6	28	18	34	24	24	13	27	13	38	23
Grand Total	3321	1346	975	32	20	124	87	101	80	76	57	205	154	204	147	167	109	163	104	354	217

Statement showing the Number of Muhammadan Deaf Mutes by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	14	8	6	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chandur	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	8	5	3	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*32*	*18*	*14*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*2*	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*1*
Akola District.																					
Akola	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Balapur	10	6	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Jalgaon	11	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	11	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*41*	*24*	*17*	*2*	.....	.....	*1*	*4*	.....	*3*	.....	*6*	*7*	*5*	*7*	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	14	8	6	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	1
Daryapur	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Melghat	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*21*	*11*	*10*	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*3*	*2*	*1*	*3*	*1*	.....	*1*	*3*	*1*
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	10	5	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2
Malkapur	13	9	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1
Mehkar	6	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	*29*	*16*	*13*	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*1*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*1*	.....	*2*	*2*	*2*	.....	*3*	*4*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	*12*	*10*	*2*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	.....	*4*	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*
Basim District.																					
Basim	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Pusad	7	6	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	*20*	*13*	*7*	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	*2*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*	.....	*1*
Grand Total	155	92	63	5	2	10	7	11	6	7	6	18	16	14	10	11	4	7	3	9	9

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVI.—*concluded.*

Statement showing the Number of Jain Deaf Mutes by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandur	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akola District.																					
Akola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Daryapur	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Malkapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basim District.																					
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVII.

Statement showing the Number of Lepers by Religion, Age, and Sex.

Province or District.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	All religions	3748	2971	777	7	.....	20	11	53	33	86	40	384	156	806	164	751	163	533	137	331	73
	Hindus	3535	2797	738	7	.....	20	9	50	32	75	40	353	150	754	151	721	155	506	130	311	71
	Muhammadans	198	163	35	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	11	.....	30	5	49	12	28	7	25	6	17	2
	Sikhs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Christians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Buddhists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jains	15	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	.....
	Jews	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Aborigines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVII:—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Lepers by Age, and Sex (all Religions).

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	245	190	55	.....	.....	1	4	1	2	4	3	30	11	49	12	39	10	39	11	27	2
Chandur	215	172	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	25	11	53	10	36	5	33	8	22	8
Morsi	255	212	43	1	.....	1	.....	7	2	6	5	30	8	56	9	63	6	28	8	20	5
Murtazapur	222	188	34	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	25	10	50	9	58	3	29	7	23	2
Total	*937*	*762*	*175*	*2*	.....	*2*	*4*	*10*	*7*	*13*	*9*	*110*	*40*	*208*	*40*	*196*	*24*	*129*	*34*	*92*	*17*
Akola District.																					
Akola	173	139	34	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	6	1	15	5	30	8	39	8	24	6	17	5
Akot	264	211	53	.....	.....	2	1	4	3	5	2	25	7	56	9	48	15	39	11	32	5
Balapur	221	166	55	.....	.....	4	2	3	4	4	3	30	4	50	11	36	16	20	10	19	5
Jalgaon	176	130	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	16	12	39	9	43	13	21	8	9	3
Khamgaon	178	133	45	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	5	6	18	9	42	5	35	7	15	8	12	8
Total	*1012*	*779*	*233*	*2*	.....	*12*	*3*	*13*	*11*	*22*	*12*	*104*	*37*	*217*	*42*	*201*	*59*	*119*	*43*	*89*	*26*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	190	164	26	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	2	13	2	47	13	32	5	45	2	17	3
Daryapur	197	167	30	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	3	18	7	38	6	43	5	39	5	23	3
Melghat	35	24	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	2	5	1	7	2	2	.....	2	4
Total	*422*	*355*	*67*	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*14*	*6*	*35*	*11*	*90*	*20*	*82*	*12*	*86*	*7*	*42*	*8*
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	269	222	47	.....	.....	3	1	8	2	13	2	30	14	69	10	57	10	25	4	17	4
Malkapur	405	313	92	.....	.....	1	1	5	6	13	5	45	23	85	20	77	18	60	14	27	5
Mehkar	127	105	22	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	16	7	24	5	28	6	20	2	9	.....
Total	*801*	*640*	*161*	*2*	.....	*4*	*2*	*15*	*8*	*30*	*9*	*91*	*44*	*178*	*35*	*162*	*34*	*105*	*20*	*53*	*9*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	146	109	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	16	6	26	6	34	7	16	11	11	4
Darwha	82	64	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	18	2	14	7	15	4	8	.....
Kelapur	65	43	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	4	11	7	16	6	7	4
Wun	35	23	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	6	3	6	4	8	2	.....	.....
Total	*328*	*239*	*89*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*5*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*25*	*13*	*59*	*15*	*65*	*25*	*55*	*23*	*26*	*8*
Basim District.																					
Basim	102	81	21	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	10	6	26	3	11	1	18	4	13	3
Mangrul	73	65	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....	15	5	19	2	12	1	9	.....
Pusad	73	50	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	5	13	4	15	6	9	5	7	2
Total	*248*	*196*	*52*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*6*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*19*	*11*	*54*	*12*	*45*	*9*	*39*	*10*	*29*	*5*
Grand Total	3748	2971	777	7	.....	20	11	53	33	86	40	384	156	806	164	751	163	533	137	331	73

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVII.—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Hindu Lepers by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	216	169	47	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	3	3	26	10	43	8	36	9	33	10	26	2
Chandur	208	167	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	24	11	50	10	36	4	32	7	22	8
Morsi	243	203	40	1	.....	1	.....	6	2	6	5	30	8	52	8	61	5	26	7	20	5
Murtazapur	204	173	31	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	21	9	46	8	55	3	27	6	22	2
Total	*871*	*712*	*159*	*2*	.....	*2*	*3*	*9*	*7*	*11*	*9*	*101*	*38*	*191*	*34*	*188*	*21*	*118*	*30*	*90*	*17*
Akola District.																					
Akola	168	136	32	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	6	1	14	5	30	8	38	7	23	5	17	5
Akot	255	202	53	.....	.....	2	1	4	3	5	2	23	7	54	9	46	15	38	11	30	5
Balapur	201	152	49	.....	.....	4	1	3	4	3	3	26	4	47	10	33	15	18	9	18	3
Jalgaon	168	124	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	16	10	37	9	40	13	21	8	8	3
Khamgaon	169	124	45	1	.....	2	.....	2	2	2	6	16	9	40	5	35	7	15	8	11	8
Total	*961*	*738*	*223*	*2*	.....	*12*	*2*	*12*	*11*	*18*	*12*	*95*	*35*	*208*	*41*	*192*	*57*	*115*	*41*	*84*	*24*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	170	147	23	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	12	1	40	12	28	4	45	2	15	2
Daryapur	189	159	30	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	4	3	16	7	36	6	41	5	39	5	21	2
Melghat	34	24	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	4	2	5	1	7	1	2	.....	2	4
Total	*393*	*330*	*63*	*1*	.....	*1*	*1*	*4*	*2*	*11*	*6*	*32*	*10*	*81*	*19*	*76*	*10*	*86*	*7*	*38*	*8*
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	243	199	44	.....	.....	3	1	7	2	11	2	27	14	60	7	55	10	20	4	16	4
Malkapur	390	301	89	.....	.....	1	1	5	5	13	5	43	23	83	19	75	18	56	13	26	5
Mehkar	121	99	22	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	2	15	7	22	5	27	6	20	2	7	.....
Total	*754*	*599*	*155*	*2*	.....	*4*	*2*	*14*	*7*	*28*	*9*	*85*	*44*	*164*	*31*	*157*	*34*	*96*	*19*	*49*	*9*
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	142	106	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	15	5	26	6	34	7	16	11	9	4
Darwha	76	59	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4	17	1	12	7	13	4	8	.....
Kelapur	65	43	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	4	11	7	16	6	7	4
Wun	35	23	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2	6	3	6	4	8	2	.....	.....
Total	*318*	*231*	*87*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*5*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*24*	*12*	*58*	*14*	*63*	*25*	*53*	*23*	*24*	*8*
Basim District.																					
Basim	97	76	21	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	1	1	8	6	25	3	11	1	18	4	11	3
Mangrul	71	63	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....	14	5	19	2	12	1	8	.....
Pusad	70	48	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	2	5	13	4	15	5	8	5	7	2
Total	*238*	*187*	*51*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*6*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*16*	*11*	*52*	*12*	*45*	*8*	*38*	*10*	*26*	*5*
Grand Total	3535	2797	738	7	.....	20	9	50	32	75	40	353	150	754	151	721	155	506	130	311	71

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVII:—*continued.*

Statement showing the Number of Muhammadan Lepers by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	29	21	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	6	4	3	1	6	1	1	.....
Chandur	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Morsi	12	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
Murtazapur	13	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Total	*60*	*47*	*13*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*2*	.....	*9*	*1*	*15*	*5*	*8*	*3*	*11*	*3*	*1*	.....
Akola District.																					
Akola	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Akot	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Balapur	19	13	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Jalgaon	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Khamgaon	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	*47*	*37*	*10*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	.....	*4*	.....	*9*	*2*	*9*	*1*	*7*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*2*
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	20	17	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	7	1	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Daryapur	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Melghat	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*28*	*24*	*4*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*3*	*1*	*9*	*1*	*6*	*2*	.....	.....	*3*	.....
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	25	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9	3	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Malkapur	14	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	2	.....	4	1	1	.....
Mehkar	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	*45*	*39*	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*2*	.....	*5*	.....	*13*	*4*	*5*	.....	*9*	*1*	*4*	.....
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Darwha	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	*9*	*7*	*2*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	.....	*2*	.....	*1*	.....
Basim District.																					
Basim	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Mangrul	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Pusad	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	*9*	*9*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3*	.....	*2*	.....	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*3*	.....
Grand Total	136	163	35	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	11	.....	30	5	49	12	28	7	25	6	17	2

Statement showing the Number of Jain Lepers by Age, and Sex.

TALUK.	Total.			Under 5.		—10.		—15.		—20.		—30.		—40.		—50.		—60.		Over 60.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Amraoti District.																					
Amraoti	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandur	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Morsi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murtazapur	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Akola District.																					
Akola	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Akot	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Balapur	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalgaon	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khamgaon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Ellichpur District.																					
Ellichpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daryapur	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Melghat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Buldana District.																					
Chikhli	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malkapur	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mehkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun District.																					
Yeotmal	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Darwha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Basim District.																					
Basim	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mangrul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	15	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XVIII.

Statement showing the Number of Villages and Towns

TALUK.	With less than 200 inhabitants.	With from 200 to 500 inhabitants.	With from 500 to 1000 inhabitants.	With from 1000 to 2000 inhabitants.	With from 2000 to 3000 inhabitants.	With from 3000 to 5000 inhabitants.	With from 5000 to 10000 inhabitants.	With from 10000 to 15000 inhabitants.	With from 15000 to 20000 inhabitants.	With from 20000 to 50000 inhabitants.	With more than 500000.	Total No. of villages and towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Amraoti District.												
Amraoti	96	77	39	20	8	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	248
Chandur	90	97	67	33	7	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
Morsi	84	57	46	13	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	212
Murtazapur	105	99	36	12	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	257
Total	*375*	*330*	*188*	*77*	*21*	*14*	*8*	*1*	.....	*1*	.....	*1015*
Akola District.												
Akola	123	86	48	21	3	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	285
Akot	70	89	29	21	4	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	221
Balapur	54	53	36	18	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	168
Jalgaon	57	56	29	13	2	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	165
Khamgaon	29	43	39	15	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	131
Total	*333*	*327*	*181*	*88*	*15*	*14*	*6*	*4*	*2*	.....	.....	*970*
Ellichpur District.												
Ellichpur	90	58	40	15	2	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	213
Daryapur	74	62	37	25	2	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	207
Melghat	251	56	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	313
Total	*415*	*176*	*83*	*40*	*4*	*9*	*5*	.....	.....	*1*	.....	*733*
Buldana District.												
Chikhli	74	110	62	19	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	273
Malkapur	100	80	78	31	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
Mehkar	116	127	51	13	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315
Total	*290*	*317*	*191*	*63*	*17*	*6*	*3*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*887*
Wun District.												
Yeotmal	111	94	53	9	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
Darwha	118	128	53	19	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323
Kelapur	132	105	29	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
Wun	146	83	29	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
Total	*507*	*410*	*164*	*41*	*11*	*6*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1139*
Basim District.												
Basim	97	130	68	22	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	322
Mangrul	83	77	37	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
Pusad	125	116	50	15	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
Total	*305*	*323*	*155*	*47*	*4*	*4*	*2*	*1*	.....	.....	.....	*841*
Grand Total	2225	1983	962	356	72	53	24	6	2	2	.....	5585

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIX.

Towns containing more than 5,000 Inhabitants arranged according to Population.

District.	Taluk.	Town.	No. of Inhabitants.					
			Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.	
			Previous Census.	1881.	Previous Census.	1881.	Previous Census.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	Ellichpur M.	27782	26728	13602	13346	14180	13382
Amraoti	Amraoti	Amraoti M. Cl.	23410	23550	12662	12859	10748	10691
Akola	Akola	Akola M. Cl.	14606	16614	7837	8834	6769	7780
Do.	Akot	Akot	14006	16137	7075	8278	6931	7859
Do.	Khamgaon	Khamgaon M. Cl.	8472	12390	4922	6718	3550	5672
Basim	Basim	Basim M. Cl.	8625	11576	4267	6015	4358	5561
Akola	Balapur	Balapur	12631	11244	6290	5542	6341	5702
Do.	Khamgaon	Shegaon M.	7450	11079	4029	5753	3421	5326
Amraoti	Murtazapur	Karnaja	11750	10923	6112	5631	5638	5292
Akola	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	8763	10392	4394	5267	4369	5125
Ellichpur	Daryapur	Anjangaon	11389	9842	6326	5060	5063	4782
Do.	Ellichpur	Paratwada Ca. Cl.	11269	9445	6216	5155	5053	4290
Amraoti	Morsi	Shendurjana	8680	8501	4443	4242	4237	4259
Buldana	Malkapur	Malkapur	7988	8152	4153	4108	3835	4044
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	Karajgaon	7369	7330	3774	3771	3595	3559
Akola	Akot	Hiwarkhed	6648	7300	3387	3723	3261	3577
Do.	Balapur	Patur	6011	7219	3022	4171	2989	3048
Buldana	Chikhli	Deolgaon Raja	9298	7025	4745	3467	4553	3558
Do.	Malkapur	Nandura	6035	6743	3165	3488	2870	3255
Amraoti	Morsi	Ner Pinglai	5419	6644	2786	3574	2633	3070
Do.	Do.	Warud	7065	6607	3631	3314	3434	3293
Do.	Amraoti	Badnera	6876	6460	3805	3291	3071	3169
Do.	Do.	Kholapur	6169	6452	3085	3261	3084	3191
Do.	Chandur	Mangrul Dastagir	5381	6122	2744	3163	2637	2959
Akola	Balapur	Wadegaon	5431	6096	2782	3064	2649	3032
Basim	Pusad	Umarkhed	5753	5959	2886	3029	2867	2930
Amraoti	Morsi	Morsi	5332	5562	2687	2822	2645	2770
Do.	Chandur	Talegaon	4198	5506	2171	2862	2027	2644
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	Sirasgaon	5599	5408	2900	2757	2699	2651
Akola	Akola	Barsi Takli	5336	5377	2719	2697	2617	2680
Ellichpur	Ellichpur	Pathrot	3766	5271	1928	2828	1838	2443
Akola	Jalgaon	Jamod	4241	5258	2119	2635	2122	2623
Do.	Do.	Sonala	4299	5130	2191	2601	2108	2529
Basim	Pusad	Pusad	3497	5047	1804	2641	1693	2406

N. B.—M. denotes Municipality.
Cl. denotes Civil lines.
Ca. denotes Cantonment.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XX.

Statement of Population, Area and Density of Population for Towns with more than 5,000 Inhabitants arranged territorially.

District.	Taluk.	Town.	Population.			Hindus.			Sikhs.			Muhammadans.			Christians.			Jains.			Parsis.			Area of town site in acres.		No. of persons per acre.
			Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26
																								A.	G.	
Amraoti.	Amraoti	Amraoti M. Cl.	23559	12859	10691	17675	9739	7936	20	11	9	4725	2464	2261	266	146	120	851	488	363	13	11	2	1994	21	11·8
	Do.	Badnera	6460	3291	3169	4823	2458	2370	...	...	...	1401	699	702	83	48	35	84	49	35	64	37	27	380	21	17·0
	Do.	Kholapur	6452	3261	3191	4576	2336	2240	7	4	3	1719	843	876	...	...	...	150	78	72	...	...	...	195	5	33·1
	Chandur	Mangrul	6122	3163	2959	5675	2928	2747	...	...	...	422	217	205	...	...	...	25	18	7	...	...	...	58	11	105·6
	Do.	Talegaon Dashasahasra	5506	2862	2644	4639	2429	2210	...	...	...	864	431	433	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	75	4	73·4
	Morsi	Morsi	5592	2822	2770	4791	2421	2370	...	...	...	798	399	399	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	62	26	88·8
	Do.	Ner Pinglai	6644	3574	3070	5896	3170	2726	...	...	...	600	325	275	...	...	...	148	79	69	...	...	...	110	33	59·9
	Do.	Shendurjana	8501	4242	4259	7546	3770	3776	7	4	3	782	387	395	...	...	...	166	81	85	...	...	...	50	2	170·0
	Do.	Warud	6607	3314	3293	5853	2966	2887	...	...	...	646	294	352	...	...	...	108	54	54	...	...	...	64	32	101·6
	Murtazapur	Karanja	10923	5631	5292	7689	3978	3711	2	1	1	2625	1339	1286	1	1	...	603	310	293	3	2	1	163	...	67·0
		Total	*86357*	*45019*	*41338*	*69168*	*36195*	*32973*	*36*	*20*	*16*	*14582*	*7398*	*7184*	*350*	*195*	*155*	*2141*	*1161*	*980*	*80*	*50*	*30*	*3154*	*38*	*27·4*
Akola.	Akola	Akola M. Cl.	16614	8834	7780	11219	6150	5069	15	10	5	5023	2459	2569	199	123	76	104	62	42	43	28	15	1359	23	12·2
	Do.	Barsi Takli	5377	2697	2680	3941	1979	1962	...	...	...	1382	691	691	...	...	...	54	27	27	...	...	...	127	27	42·0
	Akot	Akot	16137	8278	7859	12404	6427	5977	2	2	...	3602	1776	1826	17	12	5	105	55	50	7	6	1	251	11	64·3
	Do.	Hiwarkhed	7300	3723	3577	6250	3194	3056	4	2	2	930	474	456	...	...	...	116	53	63	...	...	...	54	5	135·2
	Balapur	Balapur	11244	5542	5702	5994	3012	2982	...	...	...	4642	2232	2410	6	4	2	602	294	308	...	...	...	168	17	66·9
	Do.	Patur	7219	4171	3048	4994	2881	2113	...	...	...	2002	1117	885	2	2	...	221	171	50	...	...	...	102	8	70·8
	Do.	Wadegaon	6096	3064	3032	5473	2771	2702	...	...	...	562	267	295	...	...	...	61	26	35	...	...	...	55	8	110·8
	Jalgaon	Jalgaon	10392	5267	5125	8649	4409	4240	10	6	4	1715	843	872	...	...	...	11	5	6	7	4	3	142	5	73·2
	Do.	Jamod	5258	2635	2623	4446	2230	2216	6	4	2	773	384	389	...	...	...	33	17	16	...	...	...	144	13	36·5
	Do.	Sonala	5130	2601	2529	4602	2391	2301	...	...	...	436	209	227	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	46	3 7	109·1

	Khamgaon	Khamgaon M. Cl.	12390[1]	6718[2]	5672[3]	9337
	Do.	Shegaon M.	11079[3]	5753[3]	5326[3]	9894
		Total	*114236*	*59283*	*54953*	*87293*
Ellichpur.	Ellichpur	Ellichpur M.	26728	13346	13382	19092
	Do.	Karajgaon	7330	3771	3559	6529
	Do.	Paratwada Ca. Cl.	9445	5155	4290	6341
	Do.	Pathrot	5271	2828	2443	4646
	Do.	Sirasgaon	5408	2757	2651	4455
	Daryapur	Anjangaon	9842	5060	4782	7714
		Total	*64024*	*32917*	*31107*	*48777*
Buldana.	Chikhli	Deulgaon Raja	7025	3467	3558	5740
	Malkapur	Malkapur	8152	4108	4044	5330
	Do.	Nandura	6743	3488	3255	5660
		Total	*21920*	*11063*	*10857*	*16730*
Basim.	Basim	Basim M. Cl.	11576	6015	5561	8635
	Pusad	Pusad	5047	2641	2406	4190
	Do.	Umarkhed	5959	3029	2930	4695
		Total	*22582*	*11685*	*10897*	*17570*
		Grand Total	309119	159967	149152	239538

[1] Includes 2 males, 4 females Aborigines.

5076	4261	7	2	5	2603	1381	1222	87	51	36	314	183	131	41	24	17	305	35	40·5
5130	4764	...	...	...	1062	546	516	41	28	13	72	41	31	7	6	1	190	4	58·3
45650	*41643*	*44*	*26*	*18*	*24737*	*12379*	*12358*	*352*	*220*	*132*	*1695*	*935*	*760*	*105*	*68*	*37*	*2947*	*31*	*38·8*
9718	9374	8	5	3	7428	3523	3905	...	...	...	200	100	100	...	...	...	657	12	40·7
3351	3178	...	...	...	716	376	340	...	...	...	85	44	41	...	...	...	71	24	101·8
3482	2859	...	...	...	2876	1548	1328	192	104	88	36	21	15	...	...	...	1561	17	6·1
2480	2166	...	...	...	617	341	276	...	...	...	8	7	1	...	...	...	46	34	112·1
2280	2175	...	...	...	871	430	441	...	...	...	82	47	35	...	...	...	73	23	73·1
3967	3747	6	5	1	1955	997	958	...	...	...	167	91	76	...	...	...	112	31	87·1
25278	*23490*	*14*	*10*	*4*	*14463*	*7215*	*7248*	*192*	*104*	*88*	*578*	*310*	*268*	...	...	...	*2523*	*21*	*25·4*
2838	2902	8	4	4	825	395	430	23	12	11	429	218	211	...	...	...	102	8	68·9
2686	2644	11	6	5	2654	1327	1327	3	2	1	150	86	64	4	1	3	130	23	62·2
2929	2731	7	5	2	985	511	474	1	1	...	85	40	45	5	2	3	56	12	120·4
8453	*8277*	*26*	*15*	*11*	*4464*	*2233*	*2231*	*27*	*15*	*12*	*664*	*344*	*320*	*9*	*3*	*6*	*289*	*3*	*75·8*
4500	4125	9	6	3	2485	1244	1241	79	35	44	317	169	148	1	1	...	568	17	20·4
2179	2011	...	...	...	679	376	303	...	...	...	178	86	92	...	...	...	94	30	53·1
2383	2312	1	1	...	1173	597	576	5	3	2	85	45	40	...	...	...	93	37	63·4
9122	*8448*	*10*	*7*	*3*	*4337*	*2217*	*2120*	*84*	*38*	*46*	*580*	*300*	*280*	*1*	*1*	...	*757*	*4*	*29·8*
124698	114840	139	78	52	62583	31442	31141	1005	572	433	5658	3050	2608	195	122	73	9672	17	32·0

[2] Includes 1 male Aborigine.

[3] Includes 2 males, 1 female Jews.

Old Census Table No. IV.—Statement of Population with Reference to Land and Land Revenue.

TALUK.	Total Population.	Total Agricultural Population.	Area in square miles of land paying Government revenue, quit rent or peshkash.				Area in square miles of land not paying Government revenue, quit rent or peshkash.				Total area whether paying or not paying Government revenue, quit rent or peshkash.				Amount of payment to Government whether as land revenue, quit rent, or peshkash including where such exist water advantage but not water rates.	Amount of local rates and cesses paid on land.	Total of columns (16) and (17)
			Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total. *			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
															Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amraoti District.																	
Amraoti	163456	109274	18·6	54·2	529·6	602·4	25·0	20·7	23·5	69·2	43·6	74·9	553·1	671·6	464772	36728	501500
Chandur	171611	130437	15·1	111·3	666·5	792·8	33·0	24·2	5·0	62·1	48·1	125·5	671·4	855·0	376239	29233	405472
Morsi	129688	85922	28·7	88·2	451·3	568·1	32·8	16·1	5·4	54·3	61·4	104·3	456·7	622·4	420135	32984	453119
Murtazapur	110573	76653	7·7	53·3	496·0	557·1	16·4	26·6	10·2	53·2	24·1	79·9	506·2	610·2	312910	25106	338016
Total	*575328*	*392886*	*70·1*	*307·0*	*2143·3*	*2520·5*	*107·1*	*87·6*	*44·1*	*238·8*	*177·2*	*394·6*	*2187·4*	*2759·2*	*1574056*	*124051*	*1698107*
Akola District.																	
Akola	139421	88394	10·5	130·9	544·4	685·9	16·7	26·9	9·3	52·9	27·3	157·8	553·7	738·8	447897	21171	469068
Akot	144253	98987	8·9	9·6	460·7	479·4	14·7	10·3	12·4	37·4	23·7	20·0	473·2	516·8	506405	25481	531886
Balapur	107200	73454	15·0	93·5	387·7	496·2	16·8	52·3	3·5	72·6	31·8	145·8	391·2	568·8	282427	17722	300149
Jalgaon	105739	77152	33·2	16·2	310·5	360·0	14·4	13·3	4·5	32·1	47·6	29·5	315·0	392·1	315893	16287	332180
Khamgaon	96179	62935	21·0	44·7	348·4	414·0	10·7	15·0	3·1	28·7	31·6	59·7	351·5	442·7	234336	13935	248271
Total	*592792*	*400922*	*88·7*	*294·9*	*2051·8*	*2435·3*	*73·3*	*117·9*	*32·7*	*223·9*	*162·0*	*412·8*	*2084·5*	*2659·2*	*1786958*	*94596*	*1881554*
Ellichpur District.																	
Ellichpur	148041	76651	6·9	17·1	379·3	403·3	37·4	16·7	11·8	65·9	44·3	33·8	391·1	469·2	406653	32426	439079
Daryapur	123109	84026	4·7	4·0	456·2	464·9	21·9	7·3	11·1	40·2	26·6	11·3	467·3	505·2	481128	37976	519104
Melghat	42055	30108	.....	.....	103·9	103·9	851·8	688·2	5·1	1545·1	851·8	688·2	109·0	1649·0	32774	1213	33987
Total	*313805*	*190785*	*11·6*	*21·1*	*939·4*	*972·1*	*911·1*	*712·2*	*27·9*	*1651·2*	*922·7*	*733·3*	*967·3*	*2623·3*	*920555*	*71615*	*992170*
Buldana District.																	
Chikhli	140011	96561	169·9	139·0	605·3	914·2	68·5	13·5	17·8	94·7	233·4	152·5	623·1	1008·9	286866	22434	309300
Malkapur	168508	123319	60·7	100·1	554·8	715·5	39·8	4·7	31·6	76·0	100·5	104·8	586·3	791·5	399335	31691	431026
Mehkar	131244	96638	116·5	183·5	642·5	942·5	24·5	6·9	34·0	65·4	141·0	190·3	676·5	1007·8	261403	20759	282162
Total	*439763*	*316538*	*347·1*	*422·5*	*1802·6*	*2572·2*	*127·8*	*25·0*	*83·3*	*236·1*	*474·8*	*447·6*	*1885·9*	*2808·3*	*947604*	*74884*	*1022488*
Wun District.																	
Yeotmal	107846	72745	.....	115·2	437·7	552·9	236·1	107·8	12·5	356·4	236·1	222·9	450·2	909·2	143448	10362	154250
Darwha	132788	93031	.....	95·6	510·4	606·0	215·5	226·9	13·7	456·1	215·5	322·5	524·1	1062·0	190062	14354	204416
Kelapur	78814	55060	.....	178·3	302·8	481·1	318·3	237·3	42·3	598·0	318·3	415·6	345·1	1079·1	76722	5697	82419
Wun	72654	51500	.....	196·7	286·6	393·3	320·4	122·7	23·4	466·4	320·4	229·4	310·0	859·7	94875	7237	102112
Total	*392102*	*277336*	.....	*495·7*	*1537·5*	*2033·2*	*1090·3*	*694·7*	*91·8*	*1876·8*	*1090·3*	*1190·4*	*1629·4*	*3910·1*	*505107*	*38090*	*543197*
Basim District.																	
Basim	157690	106699	27·9	64·8	760·4	853·1	78·5	67·2	47·1	192·9	106·4	122·0	807·5	1045·9	289999	23028	313027
Mangrul	76142	58325	57·6	84·9	355·2	497·7	99·1	35·4	1·5	136·0	156·7	120·3	356·7	633·7	121404	9194	130598
Pusad	125051	85888	256·9	82·2	479·5	818·6	382·7	40·2	32·7	455·6	639·6	122·4	512·2	1274·2	177936	14091	192027
Total	*358883*	*250912*	*342·4*	*231·9*	*1595·1*	*2169·3*	*560·3*	*142·8*	*81·4*	*784·5*	*902·7*	*374·7*	*1676·4*	*2953·9*	*589339*	*46313*	*635652*
Grand Total	2672673	1829379	859·9	1773·2	10069·7	12702·7	2869·9	1780·1	361·3	5011·3	3729·7	3553·3	10431·0	17714·0	6323619	449549	6773168

* *N. B.—The areas of taluks, as given in this return, do not everywhere tally with the Survey figures given in Final Census Table No. 1. In the work of compiling survey statistics a large number of minor errors in survey records and figures were detected; and the figures as here given contain the most recent corrections.*

No. IV.—Statement of Population with Reference to Land and Land Revenue—*continued.*

TALUK.	Rent and Ceases.	Percentage of agricultural on total population.	Average number of acres† per head of agricultural population.	Average per acre of revenue paying cultivated and cultivable land‡ of payment to Government (col. 16)	Average per acre of cultivated land§ paying revenue.	Average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land (col. 14.)	Average incidence of rent paid per cultivated acre.	EXPLANATORY DETAILS. Area (cultivated or uncultivated) occupied by cultivators in sqr. miles.	Incidence of col. 16 on col. 26.	Revenue from grazing dues.	Land cultivable but not available for cultivation. (included in cols. 5, 9, 13.) Paying revenue, *e.g.* grazing dues.	Not paying revenue.	Total.	Details of Col. 31. Assigned for Village purposes.	Free grazing.	Area included in Babul plantations.	District reserved forests.	State forests	Rannas (pasture lands.)
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.									
Amraoti District.																			
Amraoti		61·346	4·008	1 3 11	1 6 0	0 1 8		576·6	1 4 2	15017	34·2	16·5	50·7	3·3	13·2	2·7	22·1	...	9·4
Chandur		76·007	3·959	0 12 1	0 14 1	0 1 1		723·4	0 13 0	6487	44·2	24·2	68·3	5·1	19·0	1·3	39·2	...	3·7
Morsi		65·713	4·213	1 3 6	1 7 3	0 1 10		489·4	1 5 6	22106	·3	16·0	16·2	·5	15·4	·2	.....	...	.....
Murtazapur		69·595	4·875	0 14 3	0 15 9	0 1 3		537·3	0 14 7	7520	18·9	26·6	45·5	4·4	22·2	1·9	10·2	...	6·8
Total		*68·289*	*4·206*	*1 0 1*	*1 2 4*	*0 1 5*		*2326·7*	*1 0 11*	*51430*	*97·6*	*83·2*	*180·8*	*13·3*	*69·9*	*6·2*	*71·5*	...	*10·9*
Akola District.																			
Akola		63·401	5·158	1 7 0	1 4 7	0 0 11		622·1	1 2 0	9765	31·7	23·4	55·1	5·9	17·6	·9	23·3	...	7·6
Akot		68·620	3·188	1 10 11	1 11 6	0 1 4		487·7	1 9 11	756	·7	10·2	10·9	3·2	7·0	·7	.....	...	.....
Balapur		68·531	4·633	0 14 3	1 2 1	0 1 2		442·1	1 0 0	2697	48·9	51·1	100·0	3·9	27·2	·9	47·9	20·1	·2
Jalgaon		72·965	2·859	1 8 2	1 9 4	0 1 4		836·4	1 7 6	1608	2·2	13·1	15·3	2·7	10·4	2·2	.....	...	.....
Khamgaon		65·435	4·181	0 14 11	1 0 10	0 1 0		400·6	0 14 7	2532	2·7	15·0	17·6	3·5	11·5	2·7	.....	...	.....
Total		*67·633*	*3·983*	*1 3 0*	*1 5 9*	*0 1 2*		*2288·9*	*1 3 6*	*17358*	*86·2*	*112·8*	*199·0*	*19·1*	*73·6*	*7·3*	*71·2*	*20·1*	*7·7*
Ellichpur District.																			
Ellichpur		51·777	3·547	1 9 8	1 10 10	0 2 2		403·3	1 9 3	2728	1·5	15·9	17·4	2·4	10·7	4·4	.....	...	.....
Daryapur		68·253	3·645	1 10 2	1 10 4	0 2 0		474·7	1 9 4	1168	1·1	7·3	8·4	1·4	5·7	1·3	.....	...	.....
Melghat		70·585	16·946	0 7 11	0 7 11	0 0 3		109·0	0 7 6	.....	.....	232·0	232·0	...	...	.....	.....	232·0	.....
Total		*60·797*	*5·705*	*1 8 0*	*1 8 6*	*0 1 10*		*987·0*	*1 7 4*	*3836*	*2·7*	*255·2*	*257·8*	*3·8*	*16·3*	*5·7*	.....	*232·0*	.....
Buldana District.																			
Chikli		68·981	5·139	0 9 7	0 11 10	0 0 11		726·9	0 9 10	9050	2·5	1·3	3·8	1·7	·2	·6	.....	1·3	.....
Malkapur		73·183	3·586	0 15 3	1 2 0	0 1 4		695·5	0 14 0	2561	·7	1·9	2·6	1·8	·2	·7	.....	...	.....
Mehkar		73·632	5·741	0 7 11	0 10 2	0 0 9		743·5	0 8 9	5496	27·2	.....	27·2	6·7	19·1	·4	.....	1·0	.....
Total		*71·979*	*4·718*	*0 10 8*	*0 13 2*	*0 1 0*		*2165·9*	*0 10 11*	*17107*	*30·4*	*3·2*	*33·6*	*10·2*	*19·5*	*1·7*	.....	*2·3*	.....
Wun District.																			
Yeotmal		67·453	5·921	0 6 6	0 8 2	0 0 7		479·6	0 7 6	3648	.....	60·3	60·3	3·2	4·5	·7	51·9	...	.....
Darwha		73·825	5·527	0 7 10	0 9 4	0 0 8		578·5	0 8 3	6974	.....	80·3	80·3	4·7	13·2	2·8	59·7	...	.....
Kelapur		69·861	8·849	0 4 0	0 6 4	0 0 5		389·0	0 4 11	5901	.....	145·0	145·0	2·3	3·8	·2	62·7	76·1	.....
Wun		70·884	6·703	0 6 0	0 8 3	0 0 7		335·1	0 7 1	4063	.....	39·2	39·2	1·8	3·7	.....	33·7	...	.....
Total		*70·731*	*6·507*	*0 6 3*	*0 8 3*	*0 0 7*		*1780·2*	*0 7 1*	*20566*	.....	*324·9*	*324·9*	*12·0*	*25·1*	*3·7*	*207·9*	*76·1*	.....
Basim District.																			
Basim		67·664	5·635	0 8 9	0 9 6	0 0 9		849·9	0 8 6	771	·3	62·4	62·7	9·6	50·6	2·1	.....	·4	.....
Mangrul		76·600	5·235	0 6 11	0 8 7	0 0 8		398·0	0 7 8	2493	·2	27·6	27·8	2·5	22·8	2·6	.....	...	.....
Pusad		68·682	4·739	0 7 11	0 9 3	0 0 8		549·1	0 8 1	1917	1·1	19·5	20·6	3·5	10·2	1·6	.....	5·4	.....
Total		*69·615*	*5·232*	*0 8 1*	*0 0 3*	*0 0 8*		*1797·0*	*0 8 3*	*5181*	*1·6*	*109·6*	*111·0*	*15·5*	*83·6*	*6·2*	.....	*5·6*	.....
Grand Total		*68·447*	*4·892*	*0 13 4*	*0 15 8*	*0 1 1*		*11345·8*	*0 13 11*	*115518*	*218·5*	*888·8*	*1107·3*	*73·9*	*238·1*	*30·7*	*350·6*	*326·3*	*27·7*

(Same as Column 18).

Information not available (see para. 440 of the report.)

† *I.e.* cols. 13 and 14. ‡ *I.e.* cols. 5 and 6. § *I.e.* col. 6.

201

BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES Nos. VI., X., XII., AND XIV. TO XVII.

N.B.—These tables relate only to such British subjects as were born in Great Britain and Ireland, and to no others.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VI.

FOR BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS (PROVINCIAL).

Statement showing the Civil Condition, Sex, and Age.

CIVIL CONDITION.	0—9.		—10		—15		—20		—25		—30		—40		—50		60 and Upwards.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	5	3	...	...	1	2	3	...	6	1	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	25	6
Married	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	17	14	9	2	4	...	1	...	33	26
Widowed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	3

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. X.

FOR BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS (PROVINCIAL).

Statement showing the Distribution of Population according to Birthplace.

WHERE BORN.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
(b)—Out-side Asia.			
(f)—Europe.			
England	67	43	24
Ireland	7	4	3
Scotland	23	16	7
Grand Total	97	63	34

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII.

FOR BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS (PROVINCIAL).

Statement showing the Distribution of Population according to Occupation.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification.	Males.										
				All ages.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	0—9.	10—14	15—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60 and upwards.
1	1	1	Officers of Provincial Government—											
			Commissioner	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
			Deputy Commissioner	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
			Assistant Commissioner	5	.....	5	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	.....
			Sanitary Commissioner	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
			Civil Engineer	7	.....	7	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	.....
			Conservator of Forests	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
			Assistant Conservator of Forests	3	.....	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	.....
1	1	2	Municipal and Police Officers—											
			Municipal Secretary	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
			Inspector General of Police	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
			District Superintendent of Police	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
			Assistant Superintendent of Police	1	.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....
			Jailor	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
1	2	1	Army—											
			Commissioned Officer	3	.....	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	.....
			Non Commissioned Officer	4	.....	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
			Soldier	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
1	3	1	Clergyman (chaplain)	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
1	3	2	Lawyer (solicitor)	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
1	3	3	Surgeon I. M. D.	1	.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....
1	3	8	Teacher (private)	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
3	6	1	Mercantile Men—											
			Merchant	2	.....	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....
			Cotton Selector	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.....
3	7	1	Carriers on Railways—											
			Assistant Locomotive Superintendent	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
			Locomotive Engine Foreman	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....
			Permanent Way Inspector	2	.....	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....
			Ticket Collector	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	.....
5	11	3	Workers in Cotton—											
			Cotton Press Agent	2	.....	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	.....
			Cotton Press Engineer	8	.....	8	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	.....
6	16	2	Other persons of indefinite occupations—											
			Contractor	3	.....	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	.....
6	18	1	Persons of no stated occupation	5	5	.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
			Total	63	6	57	5	...	1	11	26	13	6	1

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XII:—*continued.*

FOR BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS (PROVINCIAL).

Statement showing the Distribution of Population according to Occupation—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations arranged according to the English system of classification	Females. All ages.	Under 20 years.	20 years and upwards.	0—9	10—14	15—19	20—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60 and upwards.
1	3	8	Governess	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....
2	5	2	Lady's maid	1	.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....
6	18	1	Persons of no stated occupation	32	5	27	3	...	2	10	14	2	1	.....
			Total	34	5	29	3	...	2	11	14	2	2	.....

FINAL CENSUS TABLES Nos. XIV. to XVII.

FOR BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS (PROVINCIAL).

Statements showing the Number of Persons of Unsound Mind, Blind, Deaf Mutes, and Lepers.

Nil.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE:

a. Showing for each sex the proportion per 10,000 living at various age-periods among

1. The total population of the province.
2. ,, ,, of all towns having over 10,000 inhabitants.
3. ,, ,, in each taluk.
4. ,, Hindu, Musalman, and Jain population respectively.

b. Showing the proportion per 10,000 which immigrants bear to the total population of each sex: and

c. Showing the number of males to one hundred females of various age-periods among the total population, the Hindu, Musalman, and Jain population, and the aggregate population of all towns having over 10,000 inhabitants.

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE.

AGE-PERIOD.	Total Population of the Province.		Large Towns		Hindus.		Musalmans.		Jains.		Amraoti		Chandur.		Morsi.		Murtazapur.		Akola.		Akot.		Balapur.		Jalgaon.		Khamgaon.		Ellichpur.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	305·5	337·3	297·0	308·3	303·6	340·4	278·5	307·9	285·5	345·3	280·3	333·8	304·2	346·9	239·9	267·2	297·7	334·8	347·8	377·5	344·6	379·9	316·7	355·0	343·5	364·7	346·3	374·2	273·0	281·9
1—	265·6	296·0	244·2	259·2	263·4	298·3	233·3	260·4	260·4	315·1	248·4	290·3	278.1	302·3	233·0	262·3	271·0	303·0	294·0	320·2	274·9	319·0	300·3	318·5	273·5	317·9	253·2	283·9	250·3	261·4
2—	283·2	325·4	220·0	242·6	283·6	325·4	264·0	305·7	218·6	252·5	268·2	308·6	288·4	312·1	260·2	301·6	278·7	328·9	260·3	302·0	276·6	305·8	281·7	323·2	265·5	296·1	248·6	302·0	262·6	289·3
3—	276·2	325·3	214·6	253·3	277·8	325·8	247·0	306·8	190·7	242·8	226·3	276·2	255·9	291·3	252·4	293·9	236·6	286·1	251·1	285·2	216·0	308·4	253·3	304·9	278·5	341·8	263·1	315·0	236·4	278·4
4—	259·9	283·9	195·9	215·9	258·6	281·1	252·2	284·3	184·2	232·0	215·9	227·6	246·7	273·2	233·5	254·9	219·9	247·8	210·7	238·4	210·3	243·3	238·1	261·2	253·9	270·7	233·0	252·5	209·4	227·6
Under 5 years	1390·3	1567·9	1171·7	1279·3	1397·0	1571·0	1275·0	1464·5	1139·3	1387·6	1239·1	1436·6	1373·3	1525·8	1210·0	1379·9	1303·9	1500·6	1363·2	1523·3	1352·4	1556·4	1390·1	1562·8	1414·9	1590·7	1344·2	1527·0	1231·7	1338·6
5— 9	1241·9	1337·1	994·1	1095·7	1237·6	1333·5	1254·1	1372·9	958·9	1088·7	1053·2	1180·3	1175·5	1296·3	1215·8	1314·3	1175·6	1273·9	1173·6	1325·4	1098·4	1248·9	1239·7	1379·3	1243·7	1334·6	1128·8	1247·7	1089·7	1184·4
10—14	1036·5	945·1	1041·5	906·5	1085·3	949·1	1105·1	917·8	1056·8	897·7	1001·4	890·1	1017·8	911·0	1054·9	901·9	1011·0	884·6	989·7	902·9	988·3	857·6	1104·4	933·9	1082·8	921·2	1114·0	1005·5	1044·9	910·1
15—19	624·3	706·2	668·6	719·6	623·1	711·5	637·5	640·1	714·3	785·5	637·0	737·4	625·6	719·2	632·9	682·9	627·5	712·2	609·7	713·6	619·4	691·1	632·9	713·0	611·9	688·8	675·1	764·3	632·4	679·6
20—24	711·9	934·7	816·9	991·0	707·6	934·1	757·5	947·7	939·4	985·1	789·5	1016·7	751·2	962·2	740·1	983·6	750·4	978·2	732·9	968·9	736·7	952·5	695·7	958·2	702·3	897·2	699·6	949·0	760·0	978·4
25—29	969·5	944·9	1023·2	988·3	971·9	947·7	965·0	922·5	1047·2	976·5	1013·1	963·1	949·0	968·3	951·3	978·1	1014·1	975·9	1014·5	945·1	1007·0	940·6	996·4	936·8	961·7	936·0	1025·9	981·6	936·2	922·0
0— 9	2632·3	2905·0	2165·8	2375·0	2634·6	2904·5	2529·1	2837·4	2098·2	2476·3	2282·4	2616·9	2548·8	2822·1	2434·8	2694·2	2479·5	2774·5	2537·5	2848·7	2450·8	2805·3	2629·8	2942·1	2658·6	2925·3	2473·0	2775·3	2321·4	2523·0
10—19	1710·8	1651·3	1710·1	1626·1	1708·4	1660·6	1742·6	1557·9	1783·1	1683·2	1638·4	1627·5	1643·4	1680·2	1687·8	1584·8	1638·5	1596·8	1609·4	1616·5	1607·7	1548·7	1737·3	1646·9	1694·7	1610·0	1789·1	1769·0	1677·3	1589·7
20—29	1681·4	1879·6	1840·1	1979·4	1679·5	1881·8	1722·5	1870·2	1986·6	1961·6	1802·6	1979·8	1700·2	1930·5	1691·4	1961·7	1764·5	1954·1	1747·4	1914·0	1743·7	1893·1	1692·1	1895·0	1664·0	1833·2	1725·5	1930·6	1696·2	1900·4
30—39	1651·7	1390·8	1764·8	1484·6	1653·2	1392·8	1656·2	1370·1	1738·3	1524·6	1756·5	1427·1	1672·5	1422·9	1700·5	1458·4	1742·5	1425·1	1746·7	1398·1	1731·5	1406·9	1636·4	1336·4	1670·1	1430·7	1706·9	1398·2	1682·3	1455·5
40—49	1057·8	936·4	1151·9	1031·5	1059·3	933·4	1043·1	986·6	1127·2	992·7	1116·1	986·1	1103·1	943·7	1106·8	995·8	1048·3	947·9	1065·2	978·3	1095·7	995·1	1011·7	930·6	1065·7	949·6	1055·8	949·6	1140·6	1036·3
50—59	682·9	631·3	723·1	752·3	682·7	629·8	692·6	667·6	704·1	700·3	735·4	690·6	711·3	623·6	754·5	678·2	700·7	646·6	689·6	665·4	736·8	688·5	680·7	630·6	709·3	676·7	673·5	634·8	766·1	742·4
60 and upwards.....	583·2	605·5	639·1	751·2	592·3	597·1	613·9	710·2	565·5	661·4	653·5	671·9	620·7	627·1	624·2	626·9	626·1	654·9	604·3	579·1	633·8	662·3	611·9	618·5	537·5	574·6	576·2	541·6	716·1	752·7
Immigrants:—																														
Proportion	2323·7	2358·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2663·3	2345·2	3405·7	3445·5	1975·1	2185·3	2343·8	2653·9	2254·0	2171·8	1457·0	1340·9	1591·2	1334·4	1459·2	1394·8	2031·0	2084·1	2162·3	2231·6
Actual No. ...	320778	304800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22724	20665	30247	28528	13147	13795	13440	14127	16355	14521	10392	9319	8836	6867	7943	7156	10521	9518	16545	15962

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE—*continued.*

AGE-PERIOD.	Daryapur.		Melghat.		Chikhli.		Malkapur.		Mehkar.		Yeotmal.		Darwha.		Kelapur.		Wun.		Basim.		Mangrul.		Pusad.		No. of Males to 100 Females.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Province.	Large Towns.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Jains.
Under 1 year	303·8	333·8	264·7	287·7	333·4	365·8	360·3	384·5	311·3	334·5	276·3	301·1	235·9	351·8	239·8	273·2	292·0	312·9	311·0	344·2	311·2	335·8	265·8	300·3	96·76	104·18	96·80	97·38	95·94
1—	271·7	288·3	266·5	304·3	223·5	279·0	266·3	301·0	237·8	265·9	263·8	286·1	270·0	309·2	255·3	303·5	259·0	285·4	236·6	308·2	287·6	298·8	284·5	310·8	95·87	101·87	96·07	96·43	95·89
2—	276·1	323·9	315·5	393·9	233·0	321·3	270·1	317·6	282·7	340·5	289·2	345·1	310·5	343·7	314·2	388·7	327·7	366·9	283·8	318·8	311·2	348·6	342·9	392·5	92·99	98·01	93·07	92·97	100·42
3—	244·1	283·5	432·6	472·2	301·0	349·5	293·8	360·0	303·9	341·3	286·0	358·3	296·8	356·7	333·4	381·9	345·6	398·9	280·3	309·9	300·3	340·5	341·1	401·0	90·72	91·55	91·05	86·81	91·11
4—	223·7	250·6	409·6	424·7	269·4	280·3	266·9	284·7	277·5	314·2	308·5	335·0	293·0	327·6	347·6	371·1	368·3	400·8	271·9	294·0	267·3	287·6	351·1	385·8	97·80	98·08	98·21	95·48	87·44
Under 5 years	1318·4	1480·1	1688·8	1882·8	1410·3	1595·9	1457·4	1647·8	1413·2	1596·4	1423·8	1615·6	1466·2	1689·0	1490·3	1718·4	1592·6	1764·9	1433·6	1575·1	1477·6	1611·8	1595·4	1789·9	94·74	99·00	94·95	93·71	95·26
5— 9	1100·9	1204·1	1607·8	1612·7	1305·5	1404·8	1369·6	1353·8	1363·5	1479·8	1298·7	1374·3	1309·1	1413·6	1424·6	1456·3	1452·9	1402·4	1313·8	1385·9	1297·9	1416·5	1476·6	1451·7	99·23	98·06	99·09	98·33	102·18
10—14	1041·7	926·2	990·7	929·2	1227·6	1035·3	1126·6	999·0	1248·6	1092·6	1067·9	934·4	1089·7	925·8	1048·9	867·9	1212·4	968·6	1166·4	1047·0	1108·7	954·4	1168·2	956·8	122·82	124·16	118·88	129·61	137·74
15—19	624·5	733·3	575·7	823·4	681·9	747·9	645·3	729·1	632·3	724·2	570·2	653·7	584·7	654·7	700·9	711·5	611·1	655·1	616·3	691·8	566·4	653·9	579·3	685·1	94·44	100·42	93·50	107·19	105·49
20—24	733·3	923·5	742·7	964·4	670·9	921·9	675·1	891·1	695·4	938·4	695·3	916·1	660·2	893·2	691·9	886·8	660·9	813·7	704·1	910·2	667·6	843·2	651·2	911·3	81·37	89·10	80·88	86·04	110·62
25—29	974·0	932·0	937·6	989·3	1024·8	941·8	961·6	890·4	1001·5	925·7	893·4	984·2	905·8	954·1	858·8	893·3	805·1	866·5	1018·2	986·0	918·9	976·1	991·3	911·1	109·60	111·91	109·59	112·60	124·42
0— 9	2419·3	2684·2	3296·6	3495·5	2715·8	3000·7	2727·0	3001·6	2781·7	3076·2	2722·5	2989·9	2775·3	3102·6	2914·9	3174·7	3045·5	3167·3	2747·4	2961·0	2775·5	3027·8	3072·0	3241·6	96·81	98·56	96·85	95·95	98·30
10—19	1666·2	1659·5	1566·4	1757·6	1909·5	1783·2	1771·8	1728·1	1880·9	1816·8	1637·9	1588·1	1674·4	1580·5	1749·8	1569·4	1823·5	1623·7	1782·7	1788·8	1675·1	1608·3	1747·5	1641·9	110·68	113·67	109·84	120·40	122·69
20—29	1737·8	1855·5	1630·3	1953·7	1695·7	1863·7	1636·7	1781·5	1686·9	1804·1	1588·7	1900·3	1566·0	1847·3	1550·7	1780·1	1466·0	1674·2	1722·3	1896·2	1586·5	1819·3	1642·5	1822·4	95·56	100·49	95·29	99·14	117·49
30—39	1657·3	1403·7	1576·3	1275·1	1600·8	1366·1	1554·4	1334·3	1604·9	1350·5	1647·2	1433·4	1661·3	1389·1	1579·8	1381·1	1436·7	1353·7	1632·8	1361·7	1636·5	1378·4	1503·9	1315·7	126·87	128·20	126·78	130·04	132·27
40—49	1110·9	1013·5	1046·5	702·1	992·0	893·2	999·6	935·0	951·6	802·4	1141·4	890·7	1063·5	887·6	1048·2	871·1	1056·8	941·4	997·2	900·9	1027·0	908·4	992·4	870·4	120·69	120·70	121·17	113·80	131·74
50—59	753·5	703·0	423·1	406·6	610·9	569·9	695·4	624·2	612·5	553·1	680·6	598·0	670·8	588·6	636·2	594·3	634·9	578·7	637·2	608·5	673·7	628·3	586·6	555·2	115·56	104·61	115·76	111·86	116·64
60 and upwards	670·5	680·5	405·6	409·5	475·3	523·3	615·1	595·5	481·6	476·8	581·5	599·6	580·7	604·2	520·5	618·9	536·6	661·0	480·2	532·9	625·7	634·3	460·2	552·9	102·89	92·15	103·11	93·05	99·18
Immigrants:—																													
Proportion	3320·7	2607·4	2493·5	2027·6	1740·3	1820·1	1596·6	1903·7	2369·4	2427·8	4256·0	4090·1	3041·9	2951·8	2617·3	2489·9	2582·8	2709·4	2188·2	2204·8	2288·0	2349·1	2199·8	2558·6	...	...	...	...	...
Actual No.	14329	15449	5551	4141	12460	12514	13807	16108	16117	16536	23781	21287	20827	18986	10520	9616	9541	9673	17848	10784	8784	8625	16019	15600	...	...	...	...	...

BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

BOMBAY:

PRINTED AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

Map
OF THE
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS
TO ACCOMPANY
CENSUS REPORT
OF
1881

REFERENCE.
Represents Sadar Stations
D° Tehsils
D° Market Towns
D° Travellers Bungalows
D° Inspection D°
D° Villages over 5000 Inhabitants
D° 1000 D°
D° Made Roads
D° Forest Boundaries.
SCALE OF 8 MILES TO AN INCH.
10 5 0 10 20 30 40
AMRAOTI DISTRICT
MORSI TALUK
CHANDUR TALUK
DHARWHA TALUK
YEOTMAL TALUK
PUSUD TALUK
UMARKHED TALUK
WUN DISTRICT
KELAPUR TALUK
WUN TALUK
AMRAOTI
CHANDUR
YEOTMAL
DHARWHA
PUSUD
Umarkhed
KELAPUR
WUN
Shendurjan
Warud
Morsi
Badnera
Manorul
Kalamb
Ralegaon
Jhargaon
Nanjar
Pahapal
Sawargaon
Bori
Palan
Mukutban
Kayar
Mandar
Purma
Ukni
Khairi
Warki
Nerpinglai
Pimpalkuti
Rajurwari
Sirkhed
Rahatgaon
Kurha
Warkhed
Nimbhora
Dhamangaon
Nimboli
Jhargaon
Shendurjan
Talegaon
Chandur
Khanapur
Ganori
Madni
Ashti
Sawar
Nabobpoor
Ner
Manidwar
Walphot
Chikhli
Dahipal
Lakhpuri
Wargaon
Mahagaon
Loni
Jawla
Arni
Kalgaon
Lakha
Kairwati
Digras
Sawli
Kali
Kanha
Sawna
Wahud
Mudana
Phulsangvi
Mulawa
Palsi
Widul
Dhanki
Brahmangaon
Chaturi
Tembhurkheda
Benode
Jarud
Yekulasa
Rajur
Mangrulli
Ammna
Hewarkhed
Lori
Dapori
Malhapur
Khanapur
Ambada
Pimpalkuti
Ritpur
Kalpur
Mandapur
Sirkhed
Nerpinglai
Argaon
Yawli
Talegaon Thakur
Pusad
Mahuli
Sirajgaon
Sendola
Mohara
Swangaon
Dhamna
Walgaon
Nandura
Akola
Ashti
Jawla
Takerkhed
Sirsi
Chandur
Ritpur
Sirajgaon
Belur
Mandapur
Sirkhed
Kharala
Takerkhed
Rahatgaon
Rajapeth
Karla
Ahla
Jalka
Kawli
Wirul
Margarkhed
Sirajgaon
Anjangaon Bari
Moukhed
Pardi
Palaskhed
Dadapur
Nimboora Bodi
Jhargaon
Salolphal
Bagi
Sawla
Talegaon
Ghurkhed
Kharda
Pimpgaon
Shimla
Pusla
Dhamak
Pahur
Phalegaon
Dabha
Chikhli
Babulgaon
Wadi Kola
Ganori
Madni
Ashti
Sawar
Nabobpoor
Ner
Manidwar
Walphot
Mangla
Dahipal
Lakhpuri
Wargaon
Mahagaon
Loni
Jawla
Arni
Kalgaon
Lakha
Kairwati
Digras
Sawli
Kali
Kanha
Sawna
Wahud
Mudana
Phulsangvi
Mulawa
Palsi
Widul
Dhanki
Brahmangaon
Chaturi
Pahapal
Sawli
Mangi Sawargaon
Bori
Palan
Mukutban
Kayar
Mandar
Purma
Ukni
Khairi
Warki
Nanjar
Jhargaon
Ralegaon
Kalamb
Yeotmal
Dharwha
Pusud
Umarkhed
Kelapur
Wun
Amraoti
Badnera
Chandur
Morsi
Dhanora
Bhamb
Papal
Gh

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

INDORE

BHOPAL

GWALIOR

N. W. PROVINCES

LALITPUR

BUNDELKHAND

CENTRAL IN

SAUGOR

DAMOH

KHURAI

HATTA

Banda

GARHAKOTA

REHLI

DEORI

SEHORA

JUBBULPORE

NARSINGHPUR

CADARWARA

NARSINGHPUR

HOSHANGABAD

SOHAGPUR

Nerbudda R.

G. I. P. Railway

DHAR

SEONI

HARDA

Onkarmandhata

Mukrai

Shahara

KHANDWA

Borgaon

Asirgarh

Tapti R.

BURHANPUR

Zainabad

CHHINDWARA

SEONI

Lakhnaden

Lalbarra

Warâseoni

Badnur

Betul

Multai

Kamptee R.

Kalamb

Pandhurna

Saoner

MOHGAON

Mowar

NARKHER

SAONER

RAMTEK

TUMSAR

KHAPA

MOHPA

KALMESWAR

KAMPTEE

MOHARI

BHANDARA

NAGPUR

Sakoli

ARVI

WARDHA

UMRER

PAUNI

DEOLI

HINGANGHAT

Brahmapuri

ARMORA

WARORA

Mul

CHANDA

Wardha R.

Wainganga R.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

KHANDESH

AKOLA

ELLICHPUR

AMRAOTI

BERAR

WUNDA

HYDRABAD

NIZAM'S TERRITO

Strencha

REFERENCES.

Inhabitants over 150 in square mile	
Do. 100-150 Do.	
Do. 50-100 Do.	
Do. under 50 Do.	
Provincial Boundaries, shown thus	
District Do. Do.	
Feudatory States, Do.	
Towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, shown thus	NAGPUR
Other Important Towns	Katol
Chief Towns of Districts underlined	NAGPUR. Betul
Names of Districts, thus	NAGPUR
Do. Feudatory States, thus	Patna
Railways Broad Gauge ——— *Metre Gauge*	
Hills	
Roads 1st Class ═══ *Roads 2nd Class*	

LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE DEPUTY
at the Surveyor General's Office, C

Map

OF THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

ILLUSTRATING THE CENSUS REPORT

1881

Prepared in the Office of the Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

Scale 32 Miles = 1 Inch.

0 10 20 30 40 80 120 160 MILES.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS, CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Nagpur, November 1882.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 07 August, 2017